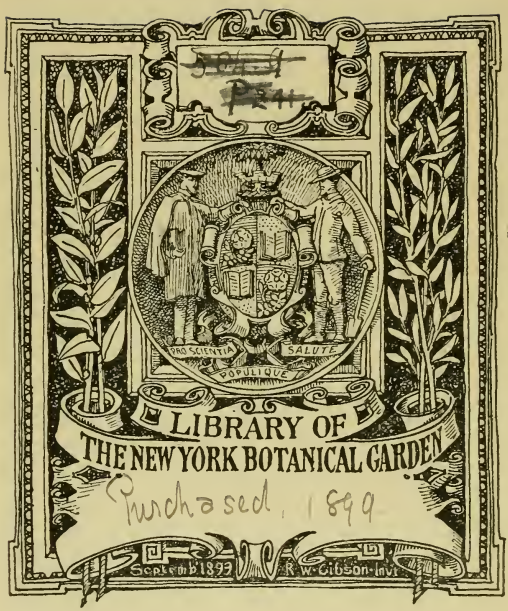
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GRASSES OF BRITAIN.

THE GRASSES OF BRITAIN.

BY

RICHARD PARNELL, M.D., F.R.S.E.,

EXTRAORDINARY MEMBER OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH,
FELLOW OF THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH,
AUTHOR OF THE ICHTHYOLOGY OF THE FIRTH OF FORTH, &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY FIGURES
DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY THE AUTHOR.

As grass arises, by degrees unseen,
To deck the breast of earth with lovely green,
Till Nature's order brings the with'ring days,
And all the summer's beauteous pomp decays.
Parnell's Poems.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH;
AND 22, PALL MALL, LONDON.
MDCCCXLV.

PREFACE.

When, in the autumn of 1842, I published my volume on the Grasses of Scotland, I stated at one part of the preface, "My original purpose was to embrace in this work all the Grasses of the United Kingdom, but the want of recent specimens of the Grasses peculiar to England and to Ireland made it necessary that, for the present, I should limit my plan. I propose, however, as soon as I have gained the proper opportunities, to publish a similar account of those additional species." Having taken pains since that time to procure those opportunities, I hasten to redeem my promise, by placing before the public the completion of my original plan.

The volume or part now published contains, on the plan followed in "the Grasses of Scotland," a description of all the additional species peculiar to England as well as to Ireland.

Of a few of the species common to Scotland and to one or both of the other great divisions of the United Kingdom, the descriptions have been repeated; and this has been done expressly as often as it appeared that any thing had been omitted, or that any characters could be added or amended, so as to render the distinction of closely allied species more easy. For example, all the species and varieties of the genus Bromus are described in this volume, or there is a repetition of the descriptions of all the species met with in Scotland, and therefore given formerly in the "Grasses of Scotland;" for the species of this genus are more numerous in England than in Scotland, and every botanist will perceive at once a ready source of the improvement of former descriptions in the comparison of a greater number of species.

The plates are not placed, as in " the Grasses of Scotland," at the end of the work, but, for greater ease of reference, opposite to the descriptions to which they relate.

No pains have been spared to make the arrangement of the Tribes and Genera as practically useful as possible, which has led to some variations on the groups employed in " the Grasses of Scotland."

With the same purpose of rendering the work as practically useful as possible, I have introduced a few tables, which I hope may prove of service in facilitating the progress of the student in this difficult department of botany. The first table exhibits the Grasses of the United Kingdom arranged according to their time of flowering from the first week of April to the third week of August. In a separate column of the same table is indicated the week of the summer and autumn months in which the seeds ripen, and in the remaining columns are shown the habitat as peculiar to one or more of the divisions of the United Kingdom, or common to England, Ireland, or Scotland, also the page where each grass is described, and the number of the plate where it is figured.

The remaining tables are of less interest to the botanist, being drawn from authorities on agriculture, and designed to afford to the cultivator some hints of a general kind, under different circumstances, for the choice and management of grasses.

In conclusion I have only to add, that, to obviate misunderstanding hereafter as to the species and varieties, I shall deposit with the Linnean Society of London a specimen of the original grass plants employed in the descriptions and figures throughout the entire work.

EDINBURGH,
March 1*st* 1845.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH GRASSES,

AND

AVERAGE PERIODS AT WHICH THEY FLOWER AND RIPEN THEIR SEED.

	Found in England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	APRIL. Time of flowering.	Time of ripening the seed.	Page.	Plate.
Knappia agrostidea	...			1st week	4th week, May	168	LXXIII.
Anthoxanthum odoratum,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, June	23	VIII.
Sesleria cœrulea, .	...	...	...	3d week	3d week, June	63	XXVII.
Alopecurus pratensis,	...	...	...	4th week	3d week, June	11	IV.
Poa bulbosa, . .	...			4th week	4th week, May	202	LXXXIX.
—— annua, . .	...	...	...	The whole	summer	90	I.
—— —— (var.) serica,	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	91	XLI.
				MAY.			
Hierochloe borealis, .			...	1st week	2d week, June	72	XXXI.
Aira præcox, .	...	...	...	3d week	3d week, June	57	XXV.
Bromus mollis, .	...	...	...	4th week	2d week, June	110	XLVIII.
				JUNE.			
Alopecurus geniculatus, .	...	...	...	1st week	3d week, July	14	V.
Melica nutans, . .	...		...	1st week	4th week, July	43	XVIII.
Poa pratensis, . .	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, July	73	XXXI.
—— —— (var.) planiculmis,	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, July	74	XXXII.
—— —— (var.) umbrosa, .	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, July	74	XXXII.
—— —— (var.) arida, .	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, July	74	XXXIII.
—— —— (var.) retroflexa, .	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, July	74	XXXIII.
—— —— (var.) muralis,	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, July	75	XXXIV.
—— —— (var.) arenaria, .			...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	75	XXXIV.
—— alpina, . .	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, July	81	XXXVII.
—— —— (var.) vivipara, .	...	...	...	1st week	2d week, July	212	XCIV.
—— laxa, . .			...	1st week	1st week, July	83	XXXVIII
—— —— (var.) flexuosa, .			...	1st week	1st week, July	84	XXXVIII
Bromus mollis (var.) ovalis, .	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, July	258	CXVII.
——— —— (var.) pratensis,	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, July	260	CXVIII.
——— racemosus, .	...	...	...	1st week	4th week, June	101	XLVIII.
——— —— (var.) subsecalinus,	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, July	264	CXX.
——— secalinus (var.) vulgaris,	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, July	268	CXXII.
——— ——— (var.) velutinus,	...		...	1st week	1st week, July	270	CXXIII.
Trisetum pratense, .	. .	...	...	1st week	2d week, July	122	LII.
—— —— (var.) longifolium,	...	...	...	1st week	2d week, July	123	LII.
—— —— (var.) latifolium, .			...	1st week	2d week, July	123	LIII.
——— pubescens, . .	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	124	LIII.
Bromus commutatus, .	...	...	...	2d week	1st week, July	114	XLIX.
——— ——— (var.) multiflorus,	...		...	2d week	2d week, July	274	CXXV.
——— arvensis, . .	...			2d week	2d week, July	276	CXXVI.

	Found in England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	JUNE. Time of flowering.	Time of ripening the seed.	Page.	Plate.
Bromus patulus,	...			2d week	2d week, July	278	CXXVII.
Festuca bromoides,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	127	LIV.
—— —— (var.) nana,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	128	LV.
—— —— (var.) pseudo-myurus,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	246	CXI.
—— uniglumis,	...	...		2d week	2d week, July	248	CXII.
—— ovina,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	128	LVI.
—— —— (var.) hirsuta,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	129	
—— —— (var.) vivipara,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	129	LVI.
—— —— (var.) angustifolia,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	129	LVII.
—— —— (var.) cæsia,			...	2d week	2d week, July	129	LVII.
——— duriuscula,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	130	LVIII.
—— —— (var.) hirsuta,			...	2d week	2d week, July	131	LVIII.
—— —— (var.) filiformis,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	131	LIX.
—— —— (var.) arenaria,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	131	LIX.
—— —— (var.) humilis,			...	2d week	2d week, July	131	LX.
—— —— (var.) rubra,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	131	LX.
Hordeum maritimum,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	29	X.
——— sylvaticum,	...			2d week	2d week, Aug.	286	CXXX.
Alopecurus fulvus,	...		...	2d week	4th week, July	16	V.
Anemagrostis Spica Venti,	...		...	2d week	1st week, Aug.	39	XVII.
Melica uniflora,	...	...	...	2d week	4th week, July	42	XVIII.
Dactylis glomerata,	...	.	...	2d week	3d week, Aug.	67	XXIX.
Lolium perenne,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	141	LXV.
—— —— (var.) racemosum,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	142	LXV.
—— —— (var.) angustifolium,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	142	
—— —— (var.) tenue,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	142	
—— —— (var.) italicum,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, July	142	LXV.
Lagurus ovatus,	...			3d week	3d week, July	200	LXXXVIII
Poa trivialis,	...	...	...	3d week	2d week, July	76	XXXV.
—— —— (var.) parviflora,	...	...	...	3d week	2d week, July	77	XXXV.
—— nemoralis,	...	...	...	3d week	4th week, July	78	XXXVI.
—— —— (var.) angustifolia,	...	...	...	3d week	4th week, July	79	XXXVI.
—— cæsia,			...	3d week	4th week, July	88	XL.
—— fluitans,	...	...	...	3d week	4th week, July	102	XLV.
Phleum pratense,	...	...	...	3d week	4th week, July	17	VI.
Calamagrostis stricta,			...	3d week	4th week, July	37	XVI.
Milium effusum,	...	...	...	3d week	2d week, Aug.	40	XVII.
Airochloa cristata,	...	...	...	3d week	4th week, Aug.	44	XIX.
Aira caryophyllea,	...	...	...	3d week	4th week, July	56	XXIV.
Arrhenatherum avenaceum,	...	...	...	3d week	3d week, July	58	XXV.
—— —— (var.) bulbosum,	...	...	...	3d week	3d week, July	59	XXVI.
Cynosurus echinatus,	...	...	...	3d week	1st week, Aug.	66	XXVIII.
Bromus sterilis,	...	...	...	3d week	4th week, July	116	L.
——— diandrus,	...		...	3d week	4th week, July	117	L.
——— erectus,	...	...	...	3d week	3d week, July	119	LI.
Phalaris arundinacea (var.) variegata,	...	...	...	4th week	3d week, July	188	LXXXII.
Calamagrostis lanceolata,	...			4th week	4th week, Aug.	192	LXXXIV.
——— Lapponica			...	4th week	4th week, Aug.	194	LXXXV.
Briza media,	...	...	...	4th week	3d week, Aug.	71	XXX.
Hordeum murinum,	...	...	...	4th week	1st week, Aug.	28	X.
——— pratense,	...	...	...	4th week	1st week, Aug.	11	XI.
Bromus maximus,	...			4th week	3d week, July	254	CXV.
Poa polynoda,	...		...	4th week	3d week, July	85	XXXIX.
				JULY.			
Nardus stricta,	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	8	II.
Alopecurus agrestis,	...		...	1st week	1st week, Oct.	10	III.
——— alpinus,			...	1st week	3d week, Oct.	13	IV.

	Found in England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	JULY. Time of flowering.	Time of ripening the seed.	Page.	Plate.
Phleum alpinum,			...	1st week	4th week, Aug.	19	VI.
Phalaris canariensis,	...	...	...	1st week	3d week, Aug.	26	IX.
Polypogon monspeliensis	...		..	1st week	2d week, Aug.	32	XI.
Agrostis vulgaris	...	...	...	1st week	2d week, Aug.	33	XII.
—— —— (var.) pumila,	...	...	...	1st week	2d week, Aug.	34	XII.
—— —— (var.) aristata,	...	...	..	1st week	2d week, Aug.	34	XIII.
Poa subcompressa,	...		...	1st week	2d week, Aug.	204	XC.
—— polynoda, (var.) denticulata,			...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	208	XCII.
—— Parnellii,	...			1st week	1st week, Aug.	210	XCIII.
—— distans,	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	92	XLI.
—— maritima,	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	93	XLII.
—— Balfouri,			...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	145	LXVI.
—— —— (var.) rigida,			...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	146	LXVI.
—— —— (var.) extensa,			...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	146	LXVI.
Holcus lanatus,	...	...	...	1st week	3d week, July	48	XXI.
Bucetum pratense,	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	105	XLVI.
——— elatius,	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	107	XLVI.
—— —— (var.) variegatum,	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	108	XLVII.
Aira flexuosa,	...	...	...	1st week	2d week, Aug.	238	CVII.
—— flexuosa	...	...	...	1st week	2d week, Aug.	55	XXIV.
Avena strigosa,	...	...	...	1st week	2d week, Aug.	60	XXVI.
—— fatua,	...	...	...	1st week	3d week, Aug.	61	XXVII.
Cynosurus cristatus,	...	...	...	1st week	2d week, Aug.	64	XXVIII.
Bromus squarrosus,	...			1st week	2d week, Aug.	280	CXXVIII.
Triticum sylvaticum,	...	...	...	1st week	4th week, July	132	LXI.
—— pinnatum,	...			1st week	1st week, Aug.	290	CXXXII.
—— —— (var.) gracile,	...			1st week	1st week, Aug.	292	CXXXIII
—— —— (var.) cæspitosum,	...			1st week	1st week, Aug.	292	CXXXIV.
—— —— (var.) compositum.	...			1st week	1st week, Aug.	294	CXXXV.
—— —— (var.) hispidum,	...			1st week	1st week, Aug.	294	CXXXVI.
—— —— (var.) hirsutum,	...			1st week	1st week, Aug.	296	CXXXVII.
—— caninum,	...	.	...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	135	LXII.
—— repens,	...	...	...	1st week	2d week, Aug.	136	LXII.
—— —— (var.) aristatum,	...	...	...	1st week	2d week, Aug.	137	LXIII.
—— junceum,	...	...	...	1st week	2d week, Aug.	138	LXIII.
Lolium perenne, (var.) ramosum,			...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	302	CXLI.
—— —— (var.) multiflorum,			...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	302	CXL.
—— —— (var.) submuticum,			...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	300	CXXXIX
—— temulentum,	...	...	...	1st week	1st week, Aug.	140	LXIV.
—— ———— (var.) longiaristatum,	...	...	...	2d week	1st week, Aug.	304	CXLII.
Elymus geniculatus,	...			2d week	1st week, Aug.	288	CXXXI.
——— arenarius,	...	...	...	2d week	4th week, Aug.	139	LXIV.
Phleum arenarium,	...	...	...	2d week	3d week, Aug.	20	VII.
——— Michelii,			...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	22	VII.
——— asperum,	...			2d week	2d week, Aug.	180	LXXIX.
——— Bœhmeri,	...			2d week	2d week, Aug.	182	LXXX.
Trisetum flavescens,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	126	LIV.
Ammophila arundinacea,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	25	VIII.
Phalaris arundinacea,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	27	IX.
Polypogon littoralis,	...			2d week	3d week, Aug.	186	LXXXI.
Agrostis setacea,	...			2d week	2d week, Aug.	190	LXXXIII
——— alba,	...	...	...	2d week	3d week, Aug.	35	XIII.
Catabrosa aquatica,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	47	XX.
—— —— (var.) littoralis.	...		...	2d week	3d week, Aug.	228	CII.
Briza minor,	..			2d week	3d week, Aug.	226	CI.
Poa compressa,	...	...	...	2d week	3d week, Aug.	80	XXXVII.
—— montana,			...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	86	XXXIX.
—— procumbens,	...		...	2d week	2d week. Aug.	95	XLII.
—— rigida,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	97	XLIII.

	Found in England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	JULY. Time of flowering.	Time of ripening the seed.	Page.	Plate.
Poa loliacea,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	98	XLIII.
—— sylvatica,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	99	XLIV.
—— aquatica,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	101	XLIV.
—— fluitans, (var.) subspicata,			...	2d week	3d week, Aug.	214	XCV.
—— distans, (var.) obtusa,	...			2d week	2d week, Aug.	216	XCVI.
—— —— (var.) minor,	...			2d week	2d week, Aug.	218	XCVII.
—— Borreri,	...			2d week	2d week, Aug.	220	XCVIII.
—— maritima, (var.) hispida,	...			2d week	2d week, Aug.	222	XCIX.
—— sylvatica, (var.) subaristata,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	224	C.
Alopecurus bulbosus,	...			2d week	3d week, Aug.	174	LXXVI.
Bucetum loliaceum,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	104	XLV.
Holcus mollis,	...	...	...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	50	XXI.
—— —— (var.) biaristatus,			...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	51	XXII.
Triticum cristatum,			...	2d week	2d week, Aug.	134	LXI.
Aira flexuosa, (var.) montana,			...	2d week	3d week, Aug.	240	CVIII.
—— alpina, (var.) vivipara,			...	2d week	3d week, Aug.	242	CIX.
—— canescens,	...			2d week	2d week, Aug.	244	CX.
Rottbollia incurvata,	...		...	3d week	2d week, Aug.	9	II.
—— —— (var.) filiformis,	...		...	3d week	2d week, Aug.	9	III.
Agrostis alba (var.) stolonifera,	...	...	...	3d week	3d week, Aug.	35	XIV.
—— —— (var.) palustris,	...	...	...	3d week	3d week, Aug.	35	XIV.
—— canina,	...	...	...	3d week	2d week, Sept.	36	XV.
—— —— (var.) alpina,			...	3d week	1st week, Sept.	37	XV.
Aira cæspitosa,	...	...	...	3d week	2d week, Sept.	52	XXIII.
—— —— (var.) longiaristata			...	3d week	3d week, Aug.	234	CV.
Triodia decumbens,	...	...	...	3d week	1st week, Aug.	70	XXX.
Molinia cœrulea,	...	...	...	3d week	4th week, Aug.	46	XX.
Bromus asper,	...	...	...	3d week	4th week, Aug.	120	LI.
Bucetum giganteum,	...	...	...	3d week	4th week, Aug.	108	XLVII.
—— loliaceum (var.) longiglume,	...		...	4th week	3d week, Aug.	250	CXIII.
—— —— (var.) elongatum,	...		...	4th week	3d week, Aug.	252	CXIV.
Setaria viridis,	...			4th week	3d week, Aug.	156	LXVIII.
—— verticillata,	...			4th week	3d week, Aug.	158	LXIX.
Digitaria humifusa,	...			4th week	4th week, Aug.	164	LXXI.
Cynodon dactylon,	...			4th week	3d week, Aug.	166	LXXII.
Calamagrostis Epigejos,	...	...	...	4th week	4th week, Aug.	38	XVI.
Phleum pratense (v.) longiciliatum			...	4th week	3d week, Aug.	178	LXXVIII
Molinia cœrulea (var.) breviramosa,			...	4th week	4th week, Aug.	230	CIII.
				AUG.			
Molinia depauperata,			...	1st week	2d week, Sept.	45	XIX.
Aira alpina,			...	1st week	2d week, Sept.	53	XXIII.
Arundo phragmites,	...	...	...	1st week	3d week, Sept.	69	XXIX.
Stipa pennata,	...			1st week	2d week, Sept.	198	LXXXVII
Aira cæspitosa (var.) brevifolia,			...	1st week	2d week, Sept.	236	CVI.
Phleum pratense (v) longiaristatum			...	1st week	3d week, Sept.	176	LXXVI.
Echinochloa crus-galli,	...			2d week	3d week, Sept.	154	LXVII.
Digitaria sanguinalis,	...			2d week	3d week, Sept.	160	LXX.
Spartina stricta,	...			2d week	2d week, Sept.	170	LXXIV.
—— alterniflora,	...			2d week	2d week, Sept.	172	LXXV.
Gastridium lendigerum,	...			3d week	4th week, Sept.	196	LXXXVI.

Average weight per bushel of such grass seeds as are in general use for cultivation, and their average prices per lb., as sold by Messrs Lawson, Edinburgh.

Botanical Names.	Average weight per Bushel.	Average prices per Pound.	Botanical Names.	Average weight per Bushel.	Average prices per Pound.
	lbs.	lb.		lbs.	lb.
Agrostis alba	12	1s. 6d.	Poa aquatica	13½	1s. 6d.
—— vulgaris	12	1s. 0d.	—— fluitans	14½	1s. 6d.
—— —— (var.) stolonifera	13	0s. 9d.	Holcus lanatus	7	0s. 3d.
Aira cæspitosa	14	1s. 0d.	—— mollis	6	0s. 6d.
Alopecurus pratensis	5½	1s. 6d.	Lolium italicum	15	0s. 6d.
Ammophila arundinacea	15	2s. 0d.	—— perenne	30	0s. 3d.
Anthoxanthum odoratum	6	2s. 0d.	Milium effusum	25	4s. 0d.
Arrhenatherum avenaceum	7	0s. 6d.	Phalaris arundinacea	48	2s. 0d.
Trisetum flavescens	5	2s. 6d.	Phleum pratense	44	0s. 8d.
Triticum sylvaticum	10½	2s. 0d.	Poa nemoralis	15	1s. 3d.
Bucetum giganteum	15	1s. 0d.	—— pratensis	13½	1s. 0d.
Cynosurus cristatus	26	1s. 2d.	—— trivialis	15½	1s. 0d.
Dactylis glomerata	11½	0s. 6d.			
Elymus arenarius	10	1⅔s. 6d.	*Clovers.*		
Festuca duriuscula	9½	1s. 0d.	Lotus corniculatus	62	3s. 6d.
Bucetum elatius	14	1s. 0d.	—— major	64	3s. 0d.
—— loliaceum	15	1s. 6d.	Medicago lupulina	63½	0s. 4½d.
Festuca ovina	13½	1s. 2d.	—— sativa	60	1s. 0d.
Bucetum pratense	13	0s. 8d.	Trifolium pratense	64	0s. 10d.
Festuca duriuscula (var.) rubra	10	1s. 4d.	—— repens	65	1s. 0d.

*Kinds and proportions of Grass Seeds as recommended for sowing the imperial acre for alternate Husbandry.**

Botanical Names.	Light and medium Soils.			Heavy Soils.		
	For one year's hay.	For one year's hay and one year's pasture.	For one year's hay and two years' pasture.	For one year's hay.	For one year's hay and one year's pasture.	For one year's hay and two years' pasture.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Lolium perenne	10	10	10	10	10	10
—— —— (var.) italicum	6	6	6	6	6	6
Phleum pratense	...	1	1	1	2	2
Medicago lupulina	1	2	2	1	2	2
Trifolium pratense	8	4	3	8	4	3
—— repens	2	4	4	2	4	4
	27	27	26	28	28	27

* Mr Lawson observes, that "for three years' pasture on good soil, the substitution of two pounds of *Dactylis glomerata* for about three pounds of *Lolium perenne* in the above mixture will be found advantageous; while in sheep pastures, the addition of one pound per acre of parsley seed would also be attended with good results." *Lotus*, *Medicago* and *Trifolium* are not true grasses: they belong to the order Leguminosæ.

*For Permanent Pasture.**

Botanical Names.	Light Soil.		Medium Soil.		Heavy Soil.	
	With a crop of Corn.	Without a Crop.	With a Crop.	Without a Crop.	With a Crop.	Without a Crop.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Alopecurus pratensis	1	1¼	1¼	1½	1½	1¾
Trisetum flavescens	0¾	0¾	0½	0½	...	...
Dactylis glomerata	3	4	3	4	3	4
Festuca duriuscula	2	2	2	2	2	2
——— ——— (var.) rubra	2	2	...	...	...	...
Bucetum elatius	...	...	1	1	2	2
——— pratense	2	2	2½	2½	3	3
Lolium perenne	6	7	6	7	6	7
——— ——— (var.) italicum	5	6	5	6	5	6
Phleum pratense	1	1¼	1¾	2	2	2¼
Poa nemoralis	0¾	1	1	1¼	1¼	1½
—— pratensis	1	1	...	...	...	...
—— trivialis	...	...	1½	2	2	2½
Lotus corniculatus	0½	0½	0¼	0¼	0½	0½
—— major	...	...	0¼	0¼	0½	0¼
Medicago lupulina	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trifolium pratense	1	1	1	1	1	1
——— repens	4	5	4	5	4	5
	31	35¾	32	37¼	34¾	40

For Permanent Pasture, as recommended by Professor Low in his Elements of Practical Agriculture.

	lbs. per Imperial acre.
Alopecurus pratensis	3¾
Dactylis glomerata	0½
Phleum pratense	5
Bucetum pratense	2
Poa trivialis	0¾
Lolium perenne	12
Trifolium repens	5
—— pratense	3
Medicago lupulina	2
	34 lbs.

For Permanent Pastures much shaded by Trees.†

	lbs. per Imperial acre.
Anthoxanthum odoratum	6
Festuca duriuscula	2
——— ———(var.) filiformis	4
Bucetum elatius	1
Phleum pratense	1
Alopecurus pratensis	2
Poa nemoralis	4
Poa pratensis	3
—— ——(var.) umbrosa	3
Poa trivialis	6
	32 lbs.

* Messrs Lawson.

† Parnell.

*For Permanent Pasture and Meadow in land ranging between the best and that of medium quality, whether with or without a corn crop, per statute acre.**

	lbs.		lbs.
Dactylis glomerata	7	Trifolium pratense	5
Alopecurus pratensis	3	——— repens	5
Bucetum pratense	10		
Phleum pratense	5		35 lbs.

For improved deep Mossy Ground intended to be kept in grass. †

	lbs. per Imperial acre.		lbs. per Imperial acre.
Agrostis alba (var.) stolonifera	1½	Poa trivialis	2
Alopecurus pratensis	0½	Lotus major	1½
Festuca duriuscula	3	Medicago lupulina	2
Bucetum pratense	1	Trifolium pratense	1
Lolium perenne	6	——— repens	4
——— ——— (var.) italicum	4		
Phleum pratense	3		29½ lbs.

For Lawns, Pleasure-grounds, and Bowling-greens to be kept in short grass.‡

	lbs. per Imperial acre.		lbs. per Imperial acre.
Cynosurus cristatus	11	Poa trivialis	2
Trisetum flavescens	8	Agrostis vulgaris	4
Festuca duriuscula	5	——— alba	4
Poa nemoralis	4		
Poa pratensis	2		40 lbs.

For Irrigated Pastures of Medium Soil.§

	lbs. per Imperial acre.		lbs. per Imperial acre.
Alopecurus geniculatus	1	Lolium perenne	5
——— pratensis	2	——— ——— (var.) italicum	4
Agrostis alba	2	Phleum pratense	2
——— —— (var.) stolonifera	3	Poa trivialis	2
Bucetum loliaceum	4	Catabrosa aquatica	2
——— pratense	4		
Poa fluitans	2		33 lbs.

Grasses which contain the most nutritive matter at the time of flowering and when the seeds are ripe. (According to Sir H. Davy.)

At the time of flowering.	*At the time the seeds are ripe.*
Alopecurus pratensis.	Dactylis glomerata.
Bucetum pratense.	Phleum pratense.
——— loliaceum.	Lolium perenne.
——— elatius.	Poa trivialis.
Festuca duriuscula.	Agrostis alba (var.) stolonifera.
Poa pratensis.	Cynosurus cristatus.
— sylvatica.	Anthoxanthum odoratum.

* Treatise on the Agricultural Grasses by Edmund Murphy.

† Lawson. ‡ Parnell. § Parnell.

*Improvement of the Soil by laying down to Grass.**

" One of the most common methods of improving the land is that of *laying down to grass.* This may be done for two, three, or four years only, or for an indefinite period of time. In the latter case, the land is said to be laid down permanently, or to permanent pasture.

" *Temporary pasture or meadow.*—If the land be sown with grass and clover-seeds, only as an alternate crop between two sowings of corn, the effect is fully explained. The roots which are left in the soil enrich the surface with both organic and inorganic matter, and thus fit it for bearing a better after-crop of corn.

" If, again, it be left to grass for three or five years, the same effect is produced more fully, and therefore this longer rest from corn is better fitted for soils which are poor in vegetable matter. The quantity of organic matter which has accumulated becomes greater every year, in consequence of the annual death of stems and roots, and of the soil being more closely covered, but this increase is probably never in any *one* after-year equal to that which takes place during the first. The quantity of roots which is produced during the first year of the young plants' growth must, we may reasonably suppose, be greater than can ever afterwards be necessary in an equal space of time. Hence, one good year of grass or clover will enrich the soil more *in proportion to the time expended,* than a rest of two or three years in grass, *if annually mowed.*

" Or, if instead of being mown, the produce in each case be eaten off by stock, the result will be the same. That which lies longest will be the richest when broken up, but not in an equal proportion to the time it has lain. The produce of green parts, as well as of roots, in the artificial grasses, is generally greatest during the first year after they are sown, and therefore the manuring derived from the droppings of the stock, as well as from the roots, will be greatest in proportion during the first year. That farming, therefore, is most economical—where the land will admit of it—which permits the clover or grass seeds to occupy the land for one year only.

" But if, after the first year's hay is removed, the land be pastured

* Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry. By James F. W. Johnston, M. A.

for two or three years more, it is possible that each succeeding year may enrich the surface soil as much as the roots and stubble of the first year's hay had done; so that if it lay three years it might obtain three times the amount of improvement. This is owing to the circumstance that the whole produce of the field remains upon it, except what is carried off by the stock when removed—but very much, it is obvious, will depend upon the nature of the soil and upon the selection of the seeds being such, as to secure a tolerable produce of green food during the second and third years.

" *Permanent pasture or meadow.*—But when land is laid down to permanent grass it undergoes a series of further changes, which have frequently arrested attention, and which, though not difficult to be understood, have often appeared mysterious and perplexing to practical men. Let us consider these changes.

" When grass seeds are sown for the purpose of forming a permanent sward, a rich crop of grass is obtained during the first, and perhaps also the second year, but the produce after three or four years lessens, and the value of the pasture diminishes. The plants gradually die and leave blank spaces, and these again are slowly filled up by the sprouting of seeds of other species, which have either lain long buried in the soil or have been brought thither by the winds.

" This first change, which is almost universally observed in fields of artificial grass, arises in part from the change which the soil itself has undergone during the few years that have elapsed since the grass seeds were sown, and in part from the species of grass selected not being such as the soil, at any time, could permanently sustain.

" When this deterioration, arising from the dying out of the sown grasses, has reached its utmost point, the sward begins gradually to improve, natural grasses suited to the soil spring up in the blank places, and from year to year the produce becomes greater and greater, and the land yields a more valuable pasture. Practical men often say that to this improvement there are no bounds, and that the older the pasture the more valuable it becomes.

" But this is true only within certain limits. It may prove true for the entire currency of a lease, or even for the lifetime of a single ob-

server, but it is not generally true. Even if pastured by stock only and never mown—the improvement will at length reach its limit or highest point, and from this time the value of the sward will begin to diminish.

" This, again, is owing to a new change which has come over the soil. It has become, in some degree, exhausted of those substances which are necessary to the growth of the more valuable grasses—less nutritive species, therefore, and such as are less willingly eaten by cattle, take their place.

" Such is the almost universal process of change which old grass fields undergo, whether they be regularly mown or constantly pastured only—provided they are left entirely to themselves. If mown they begin to fail the sooner, but even when pastured they can be kept in a state of full productiveness only by repeated top-dressings, especially of saline manure—that is, by adding to the soil those substances which are necessary to the growth of the valuable grasses, and of which it suffers a yearly and unavoidable loss. Hence, the rich grass lands of our fathers are found now in too many cases to yield a herbage of little value. Hence, also, in nearly all countries, one of the first steps of an improving agriculture is to plough out the old and failing pastures, and either to convert them permanently into arable fields, or, after a few years' cropping and manuring, again to lay them down to grass."

" That the richest old grass lands—those which have remained longest in a fertile condition—are generally upon our strongest clay soils. This is owing to the fact that such soils naturally contain, and by their comparative impermeability *re*-tain, a larger store of those inorganic substances on which the valuable grasses live. When the surface soil becomes deficient in any of these, the roots descend further into the subsoil and bring up a fresh supply. But these grass lands are not on this account exempt from the law above explained, in obedience to which all pastured lands, when left to nature, must ultimately become exhausted. They must eventually become poorer; but in their case the deterioration will be slower and more distant, and by judicious top-dressings may be still longer protracted.

" The natural changes which the surface soil undergoes, and especially upon clay lands when laid down to grass, explain why it

is so difficult to procure, by means of artificial grasses, a sward equal to that which grows naturally upon old pasture lands. As the soil changes upon our artificial pastures, it becomes better fitted to nourish other species of grass than those which we have sown. These naturally spring up, therefore, and cover the soil. But these intruders are themselves not destined to be permanent possessors of the land. The soil undergoes a further change, and new species again appear upon it. We cannot tell how often different kinds of grass thus succeed each other upon the soil, but we know that the final rich sward which covers a grass field when it has reached its most valuable condition, is the result of a long series of natural changes which time can only bring about.

"The soil of an old pasture field, which has been ploughed up, is made to undergo an important change both in texture and in chemical constitution, before it is again laid down to grass. The same grasses, therefore, which previously covered it will no longer flourish, even when they are sown. Hence the unwillingness felt by practical men to plough up their old pastures—but hence, also, the benefit which results from the breaking up of such as are old, worn out, or covered with unwholesome grasses. When again converted into pasture land, new races appear, and a more nourishing sward is produced.*

For the general management of grass land and directions for sowing grass seed, the reader is referred to "The Book of the Farm, by Henry Stephens," and "Professor Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture."

* For an excellent article on the superior feeding qualities of recent artificial grasses over many old pasture lands by Mr Boswell, of Kingcaussie, see the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*.

The following carefully conducted series of experiments were made by Mr Fleming, of Barochan, with the view of determining the *relative effect of saline substances upon the weight of the hay crop*, on the field where the experimental wheat of 1841 was grown:—Result of Experiments tried upon sown Grass, cut for Hay on 30th June 1842, Crook's Farm, where the Wheat grew in 1841. *The quantity of land in each plot was one-sixteenth of an imperial acre.*

No.	Description of dressing.	Quantity applied to one-sixteenth of an imperial acre.	Produce in imperial lbs. when cut.	Weight in imperial lbs. when cut, per imperial acre.	Increase per imperial acre, in lbs.	Weight when dried, 22d of July.	Quantity of dried Hay yielded by 1000 lbs. fresh cut.	Weight in tons, &c., when cut green, per acre, 30th of June.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	tons. cwt. qrs.
	Nothing		710	11,360	—	195	275	5 1 2
			484	7,740	—	163	337	3 9 0
1	Sulphate of Soda	21	672¼	10,960	—	176	262	4 17 3
2	Common Salt	21	1125	18,100	6640	351	312	8 0 3
3	Nitrate of Soda	10½				186	362	3 13 2
4	Sulphate of Soda Nitrate of Soda, mixed	7 3½	515	8,240	—	256¼	275	6 13 1
5	Natural Guano	10½	932½	14,920	3560	198	262	5 8 1
6	Silicate of Potash Gypsum	3½ 21	757½	12,120	760	225	275	5 17 0
7	Sulphate of Ammonia	7	820	13,120	1760	186	312	4 5 0
8	Turnbull's Guano	14	595	9,520	—	228	287	5 13 2
9	Common Salt Soot	14 1 bushel.	795	12,720	1360	305	324½	6 14 1
10	Hay of Barley Land, manured with Bone-dust, 1841		940	15,040	3680			

Remarks.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8, were all dressed on the 9th of April, the weather being very dry at the time, and their effects were hardly perceptible; but in the last week of April Nos. 3 and 4 showed an improvement over the others. We had heavy rains the first week of May, and by the 7th of May the nitrate of soda (No. 3) could be seen at a distance by the alteration of the colour to dark green, and its height above the others; upon that day Nos. 1 and 2 showed no visible alteration from the undressed. No. 3 was the best of any: taller, and of a dark green colour, and thicker swarded. *No. 4 showed little or no alteration in colour, but was fully longer than the general crop, and presented the remarkable appearance, as did No. 1, in being nearly all* Festuca Rubra, *with hardly any rye-grass, although of this grass, viz.* (Festuca Rubra,) *none was sown: the field having been sown with rye-grass, timothy, and red clover.* No. 5 darker than No. 4 in the colour, and good; but No. 8 hardly improved. Nos. 6, 7, 9, and 10, were dressed upon the 7th of May. The men in ploughing up the stubble of 1841 found that the ridges which were top-dressed that season with nitrate of soda, were more difficult to plough, from the strength and depth of the grass roots, than the ridges undressed, each alternate ridge only having been dressed.

Prices of Manures.—Sulphate of Soda, 7s. per cwt.; Nitrate of Soda, £1 per cwt.; Natural Guano, 25s. per cwt.; Artificial Guano, 8s. per cwt.; Silicate of Potash or Soluble Glass, 15s. per cwt.; Sulphate of Ammonia, £1 per cwt.

GRASSES OF BRITAIN.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE SPECIES, AND SEVENTY-TWO VARIETIES.

CLASS MONOCOTYLEDONES.

Stem with no distinction of bark, wood, and pith; increasing in the centre, so that the oldest formation is external. Leaves with parallel veins. Cotyledon one; radicle inclosed in a sheath.

ORDER GRAMINEÆ.

Stem hollow,* closed at the joints, bearing leaves with split sheaths.

TRIBE.

1*st.* PANICEÆ.—Inflorescence panicled or racemed, close. *Spikelets* dorsally compressed. *Glumes* two, very unequal; the lowermost very small. *Spikelets* with an involucre of long bristles. *Ligules* very short or wanting. *Styles* long. *Stigmas* short. Two genera, *Echinochloa*, *Setaria.*

2*d.* CHLORIDEÆ.—Inflorescence spiked or shortly racemed. *Spikelets* arranged on one side only of the rachis; each spikelet of one floret, rarely two. *Glumes* two. *Florets* not awned. Four genera, *Digitaria*, *Cynodon*, *Knappia*, *Spartina.*

3*d.* ALOPECUROIDEÆ.—Inflorescence close, dense. *Spikelets*

* Stem solid in *Ammophila arundinacea*, the only British exception. In *Molinia cærulea* and *Bromus patulus* the stems are nearly solid.

of one floret. *Glumes* equal, frequently awned. Base of floret naked, not hairy. *Styles* long. *Stigmas* long. Three genera, *Alopecurus, Phleum, Polypogon.*

4*th.* PHALARIDEÆ.—Inflorescence panicled, close, or spreading. *Spikelets* of one floret. *Floret* awnless (or tipped with a minute point), with hairs or scales at the base. *Paleæ* of equal length or nearly so *Glumes* equal. Two genera, *Phalaris, Ammophila.*

5*th.* AGROSTIDEÆ.—Inflorescence panicled, close, or spreading. *Spikelets* of one floret. *Floret* more or less hairy at the base, awned; (when the awn or hairs are wanting, the paleæ are very unequal, and the lowermost glume the larger). Four genera, *Agrostis, Anemagrostis, Calamagrostis, Gastridium.*

6*th.* STIPACEÆ.—Spikelets of one floret. *Floret* strongly awned. *Glumes* long, hairy, taper-pointed. Two genera, *Stipa, Lagurus.*

7*th.* MILIACEÆ.—Inflorescence compound-panicled, spreading. *Spikelets* dorsally compressed, of one floret. *Floret* not awned, naked at the base. *Glumes* equal. One genus, *Milium.*

8*th.* ARUNDINACEÆ. — Inflorescence compound-panicled, spreading. *Spikelets* of three to five florets. *Florets* acute, not awned, very hairy at the base. *Glumes* very unequal, much shorter than the florets. One genus, *Arundo.*

9*th.* SESLERIACEÆ.—Inflorescence in the form of a short oval compact head. *Spikelets* of two to three florets. *Florets* toothed at the summit and minutely awned, longer than the glumes, naked at the base. *Styles* very short. *Stigmas* very long. One genus, *Sesleria.*

10*th.* ANTHOXANTHACEÆ.—Inflorescence panicled, close. *Spikelets* of one floret. *Floret* hairy, with both paleæ awned. *Glumes* very unequal. *Styles* very short. *Stigmas* very long. One genus, *Anthoxanthum.*

11*th.* POACEÆ.—Inflorescence panicled or racemed. *Spikelets* of two to eighteen florets. *Florets* mostly membranous at the summit, occasionally pointed, but not awned. Eight genera, *Poa, Hierochloa, Triodia, Briza, Melica, Catabrosa, Molinia, Airochloa.*

12*th.* AVENACEÆ.—Inflorescence panicled or racemed. *Spikelets* of two to four florets. *Florets* awned from the base or centre; (occasionally the lowermost floret is awnless, in that case the second floret is awned a little beneath the summit.) Five genera, *Avena, Trisetum, Arrhenatherum, Holcus, Aira.*

13*th.* FESTUCACEÆ.—Inflorescence panicled or racemed. *Spikelets* of two to fourteen florets. *Florets* awned from the summit or a little beneath it; (when the awn is wanting, the spikelets have more than six florets. *Glumes* very unequal, and the ligule short and truncated.) Five genera, *Festuca, Bucetum, Bromus, Dactylis, Cynosurus.*

14*th.* HORDEACEÆ.—Inflorescence spiked or shortly racemed. *Spikelets* arranged on both sides of the rachis, composed of one to eighteen florets. *Florets* awned from the summit or a little beneath it, occasionally the awn is wanting. Four genera, *Hordeum, Elymus, Triticum, Lolium.*

15*th.* NARDOIDEÆ.—Inflorescence spiked. *Spikelets* of one floret, rarely two, enclosed within the glumes. Sometimes the glumes are entirely wanting. Two genera, *Nardus, Rottbollia.*

GENERA.

ECHINOCHLOA.—Spikelets with an involucre of smooth bristles. Large glume hairy. Neutral floret of two paleæ, the outer palea awned. One species, *E. Crus-galli.*

SETARIA.—Spikelets with an involucre of rough bristles. Glumes not hairy. Neutral floret of one palea, not awned. Two species, *S. viridis, S. verticillata.*

DIGITARIA.—Spikelets in pairs with distinct footstalks arranged on one side of a flattened rachis. Ligules prominent, entire. Styles long, distinct. Stigmas short. Anthers cloven at each end. Two species, *D. sanguinalis, D. humifusa.*

CYNODON.—Spikelets single, with short footstalks arranged on one side of the rachis. Glumes nearly equal. Ligules wanting. Floret rather longer than the glumes. Styles distinct, prominent. One species, *C. dactylon.*

KNAPPIA.—Spikelets single, with short footstalks arranged on one side of the rachis. Glumes equal. Ligules prominent. Floret of one palea, shorter than the glumes. Styles very short. Stigmas slender and very long. Anthers cloven at each end. One species, *K. agrostidea.*

SPARTINA.—Spikelets sessile, arranged on one side of the rachis. Glumes very unequal. Ligules very short. Styles long, partly united. Anthers cloven below, entire above. Two species, *S. stricta, S. alterniflora.*

ALOPECURUS.—Glumes not awned. Floret of only one palea, with a long awn arising from below the centre. Six species, *A. agrestis, A. pratensis, A. alpinus, A. geniculatus, A. fulvus, A. bulbosus.*

PHLEUM.—Floret of two paleæ not awned, the outer palea oc-

casionally with a minute point from the summit. Stigmas long and slender. Six species, *P. pratense*, *P. alpinum*, *P. Michelii*, *P. arenarium*, *P. asperum*, *P. Boehmeri*.

POLYPOGON.—Glumes with long slender awns. Floret half the length of the glumes. Outer palea without lateral ribs, tipped with a prominent awn. Stigmas bushy. Two species, *P. monspeliensis*, *P. littoralis*.

PHALARIS.—Outer palea without lateral ribs. Leaves broad, flat. Two species, *P. canariensis*, *P. arundinacea*.

AMMOPHILA.—Outer palea five-ribbed. Leaves narrow, involute. Glumes narrow, pointed, without lateral ribs. One species, *A. arundinacea*.

AGROSTIS.—Glumes nearly equal. Lowermost glume the larger. Floret much shorter than the glumes, of two very unequal paleæ. Sometimes the inner palea is wanting. Base of the floret occasionally with a minute tuft of hairs. Four species, *A. vulgaris*, *A. alba*, *A. canina*, *A. setacea*.

ANEMAGROSTIS.—Glumes unequal. Lowermost glume the smaller. Floret as long as the glumes. Outer palea with a long awn more than three times the length of the palea.

CALAMAGROSTIS.—Glumes nearly equal. Florets of two very unequal paleæ. Outer palea awned, furnished at the base with long hairs, more than half the length of the floret, sometimes longer than the floret. Four species, *C. stricta*, *C. Epigejos*, *C. lanceolata*, *C. Lapponica*.

GASTRIDIUM. Glumes nearly equal, ventricose at the base. Floret not half the length of the glumes. Outer palea with an awn more than twice its length. One species, *G. lendigerum*.

STIPA.—Floret with a feathery awn, more than five times its length. Leaves setaceous. One species, *S. pennata*.

LAGURUS.—Floret with a bristly awn. Leaves broad and downy. One species, *L. ovatus.*

MILIUM.—Leaves broad. Ligules prominent. Glumes three-ribbed. One species, *M. effusum.*

ARUNDO.—Leaves broad. Ligules wanting. Outer palea acute. Inner palea very short. One species, *A. Phragmites.*

SESLERIA.—Glumes about equal, without lateral ribs. Uppermost leaf very short. One species, *S. cærulea.*

ANTHOXANTHUM.—Large glume three-ribbed. Ligules long and pointed. One species, *A. odoratum.*

POA.—Glumes three-ribbed. Florets generally webbed. Outer palea three or five-ribbed, the dorsal and marginal ribs mostly hairy;—or Glumes without lateral ribs. Outer palea three, five, or seven-ribbed; (when three-ribbed the lowermost floret is much longer than the glumes, with the dorsal rib minutely toothed its whole length.) Twenty-two species, *P. pratensis, P. trivialis, P. bulbosa, P. compressa, P. subcompressa, P. polynoda, P. Parnellii, P. nemoralis, P. montana, P. alpina, P. laxa, P. cæsia, P. annua, P. distans, P. maritima, P. Borreri, P. procumbens, P. rigida, P. loliacea, P. aquatica, P. fluitans, P. sylvatica.*

HIEROCHLOA.—Glumes broad, nearly equal, without lateral ribs, with not more than three florets, all inclosed within the glumes. Outer palea hairy, five-ribbed. Anthers two in the perfect floret. One species, *H. borealis.*

TRIODIA.—Florets inclosed within the glumes. Glumes three-ribbed. Ligules wanting. One species, *T. decumbens.*

BRIZA.—Glumes nearly equal, spreading, three-ribbed. Florets from five to eight in each spikelet. Outer palea broad, without lateral ribs, the back gibbous. Two species, *B. minor, B. media.*

MELICA.—Florets inclosed within the glumes. Glumes five-ribbed. Outer palea seven-ribbed. Two species, *M. nutans*, *M. uniflora*.

CATABROSA.—Spikelets of one or two florets, much longer than the glumes. Outer palea notched at the summit, three-ribbed. Glumes very unequal, small, without lateral ribs. Ligules prominent. One species, *C. aquatica*.

MOLINIA.—Spikelets of one or two florets, much longer than the glumes. Outer palea acute, entire at the summit, three-ribbed. Glumes without lateral ribs. Ligules very small. Leaves hairy on the inner surface. Two species, *M. depauperata*, *M. cærulea*.

AIROCHLOA.—Spikelets of two florets inclosed within the glumes. Glumes equal. Outer palea three-ribbed. One species, *A. cristata*.

AVENA.—Glumes more than five-ribbed. Florets awned from below the centre. Two species, *A. strigosa*, *A. fatua*.

TRISETUM.—Spikelets of three or more florets. Large glume three-ribbed. Outer palea five-ribbed, with a long awn arising from about the centre. Florets hairy at the base. Three species, *T. pratense*, *T. pubescens*, *T. flavescence*.

ARRHENATHERUM.—Glumes very unequal. Large glume three-ribbed. Outer palea seven-ribbed. Florets hairy at the base. Lowermost floret awned from near the base. Uppermost floret awned from a little beneath the summit. One species, *A. avenaceum*.

HOLCUS.—Glumes nearly of equal lengths. Large glume three-ribbed. Florets inclosed within the glumes. Lowermost floret with a long footstalk, about half the length of the floret. Two species, *H. lanatus*, *H. mollis*.

AIRA.—Spikelets of two florets. Glumes nearly of equal lengths. Lowermost floret sessile. Outer palea with very indistinct ribs or altogether wanting. Six species, *A. cæspitosa*, *A. flexuosa*, *A. alpina*, *A. caryophyllea*, *A. præcox*, *A. canescens.*

FESTUCA.—Florets awned from the very summit. Leaves of the root very narrow. Four species, *F. bromoides*, *F. uniglumis*, *F. duriuscula*, *F. ovina.*

BUCETUM.—Florets membranous at the summit. Awn when present arising from beneath the summit. Leaves of the root broad and flat. Ligule of upper sheath very small. Four species, *B. loliaceum*, *B. pratense*, *B. elatius*, *B. giganteum.*

BROMUS.—Florets awned from a little beneath the summit. Ligule of upper sheath prominent. Styles arising, generally, from below the summit of the ovarium. Spikelets of not less than five florets. Twelve species, *B. maximus*, *B. mollis*, *B. racemosus*, *B. secalinus*, *B. commutatus*, *B. arvensis*, *B. patulus*, *B. squarrosus*, *B. sterilis*, *B. diandrus*, *B. erectus*, *B. asper.*

DACTYLIS.—Panicle tufted. Spikelets of not more than four florets. Florets with a minute awn from a little below the summit. One species, *D. glomerata.*

CYNOSURUS.—Spikelets with a pectinated involucre. Florets tipped with a rough awn. Two species, *C. cristatus*, *C. echinatus.*

HORDEUM.—Spikelets arranged in threes on each tooth of the rachis. Glumes terminating in bristly awns. Four species, *H. murinum*, *H. pratense*, *H. maritimum*, *H. sylvaticum.*

ELYMUS.—Spikelets arranged in pairs on each side of the rachis. Glumes two, situated parallel to each other. Two species, *E. arenarius*, *E. geniculatus.*

TRITICUM.—Spikelets arranged singly on each side of the ra-

chis. Glumes two, situated opposite to each other. Six species, *T. repens, T. caninum, T. junceum, T. cristatum, T. sylvaticum, T. pinnatum.*

LOLIUM.—Spikelets arranged singly on each side of the rachis, with one glume, rarely two; when the second glume is present the outer glume is as long as the spikelet. Two species, *L. perenne, L. temulentum.*

NARDUS.—Spikelets arranged on one side of the rachis. Glumes wanting. One species, *N. stricta.*

ROTTBOLLIA.—Spikelets arranged on both sides of the rachis. Glumes two. One species, *R. incurvata.*

GRASSES OF SCOTLAND.

PRINTED BY JOHN STARK, OLD ASSEMBLY CLOSE, EDINBURGH.

THE

GRASSES OF SCOTLAND.

BY

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ILLUSTRATED BY FIGURES
DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY THE AUTHOR.

——————— the bare earth
Brought forth the tender grass, whose verdure clad
Her universal face with pleasant green.
MILTON.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH;
AND 22, PALL MALL, LONDON.
MDCCCXLII.

PREFACE.

The work here offered to the public on the Grasses of Scotland is designed to afford to the student of this difficult department of Botany, assistance of a more available kind than the treatises in general use attempt to supply. In most other respects it proceeds on the established plan of works of the same description.

Much attention has been bestowed on the definitions both of genera and species. In some instances new genera have been framed, and a few new species have been added, while the specific characters are determined throughout with the greatest possible care.

The authorities for the species adopted, both British and foreign, have been invariably cited. But no character has been taken on trust, or has been admitted without careful examination to ascertain its presence in every instance. And in the cases, (which are not few,) where new characters have been substituted, their constancy has been tested by the examination of at least one hundred specimens of each species, obtained from various localities.

In the description of each grass, the state of every individual part has been carefully set down, so that, on the comparison of any two descriptions, the several differences between the species inspected will be at once apparent. And in addition to this assistance, an endeavour has been made to point out the most prominent diagnostic marks between those species which are most liable to be confounded.

Of each species a figure has been given. In every instance these figures have been drawn and engraved by the author; and though

such attempts lose the advantage of being done in an artist-like manner, it perhaps outweighs this drawback in a work for practical use, that the several steps of the labour are performed by one familiar with the minute parts of the objects copied. Nearly the whole of the figures are of natural size, and have been obtained from recent specimens, while in no instance has any use been made of plates already published. Of the parts of the flower, magnified views are likewise given. With regard to the varieties occurring under certain species, pains have been taken to name and describe shortly all those that seem to deserve such notice; and of each of these a figure has been given.

Under the head of habitat the several countries in which each species is known to be produced are expressly stated. The range of the altitude of the places of growth is specified as accurately as possible. The time when the seed is matured (which it is often useful to know), as well as the time of flowering, is everywhere indicated. And notices are introduced of the agricultural and other properties of such species as are of any value.

My original purpose was to embrace in this work all the Grasses of the United Kingdom, but the want of recent specimens of the Grasses peculiar to England and to Ireland, made it necessary that, for the present, I should limit my plan. I propose, however, as soon as I have gained the proper opportunities, to publish a similar account of those additional species.

I have given a list of all the Grasses found within fifteen miles of Edinburgh; and in this list will be found a few beyond those in Greville's Flora Edinensis or Woodforde's Catalogue.

I have attempted an arrangement of the species of the Grasses of Scotland on the dichotomous plan, the mere inspection of which will, I think, sufficiently explain the use that may be made of it.

The number of species and varieties described and delineated in this work is altogether one hundred and thirty-three,—and, with the exceptions referred to in the following table, the arrangement and synonymes followed by Sir William Hooker in his British Flora have been adopted.

Agrostis Spica Venti...changed to...Anemagrostis Spica Venti.
Melica cærulea.....Molinia cærulea.
Triticum loliaceum.....Poa loliacea.
Festuca calamaria.....Poa sylvatica.
Festuca loliacea.....Bucetum loliaceum.
Festuca pratensis.....Bucetum pratense.
Festuca elatior.....Bucetum elatius.
Bromus giganteus.....Bucetum giganteum.
Avena pratensis.....Trisetum pratense.
Avena alpina.....Trisetum pratense.
Avena planiculmis.....Trisetum pratense.
Avena pubescens.....Trisetum pubescens.
Avena flavescens.....Trisetem flavescens.
Festuca Myurus.....Festuca bromoides.
Festuca rubra.....Festuca duriuscula.
Brachypodium sylvaticum.....Triticum sylvaticum.

I should perhaps add before concluding, that my pretensions to attempt a work in this difficult department of Botany rest, among other grounds, on my possessing an extensive collection of Grasses made by myself, not only throughout this island, but also in the West Indies and the southern parts of North America, as well as, on an unlimited freedom of access to the Herbarium of the Royal Botanical Society of Edinburgh, and to the rich collections of Professor Graham and of Dr Greville of Edinburgh, and of Professor Balfour of Glasgow.

Edinburgh,
September 26th 1842.

GRASSES

FOUND WITHIN FIFTEEN MILES OF EDINBURGH, THEIR PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES AND TIME OF FLOWERING.

Nardus stricta, frequent on Braid and Pentland Hills; North Queensferry; Dalmahoy; sides of Ravelrig Bog. Commences to flower in the first week of July. (Plate II.)

Rottbollia incurvata, said to have been found on Musselburgh Links. Flowers in the third week of July. (Plate II.)

—— —— *filiformis,* frequent in salt marshes near Aberlady. (Plate III.)

Alopecurus agrestis, in fields near Tranent. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate III.)

Alopecurus pratensis, found in almost every meadow; Lochend; Duddingston Loch; King's Park. Commences to flower in the last week of April. (Plate IV.)

Alopecurus geniculatus, frequent on the sides of ponds and ditches. Duddingston Loch; Lochend; Braid Hill marshes; ditches in the King's Park, &c. Flowers in the first week of June. (Plate V.)

Phleum pratense, frequent in meadows; Lochend; King's Park; fields under the Pentland Hills; Liberton, &c. Flowers in the third week of June. (Plate VI.)

Phleum arenarium, sea-shore near Burntisland; near Prestonpans; between Pettycur and Kirkaldy; west of North Queensferry. Flowers in the second week of July. (Plate VII.)

Anthoxanthum odoratum, common in Roslin wood; Caroline Park; Braid Hill; Auchindinny woods, &c. &c. Flowers in the second week in April. (Plate VIII.)

Ammophila arundinacea, sea-shore between Cramond and Queensferry; near Caroline Park, between Burntisland and Pettycur; between Caroline Park and Cramond. Flowers in the second week of July. (Plate VIII.)

Phalaris canariensis, occasionally met with in waste places, but in no fixed situation. Flowers in the first of July. (Plate IX.)

Phalaris arundinacea, common on the margins of Duddingston Loch and Lochend, &c. &c. Flowers in the second week of July. (Plate IX.)

Hordeum murinum, under walls in King's Park; Salisbury Craigs; Calton Hill, very common. Flowers in the last week of June. (Plate X.)

Hordeum pratense, occasionally in the meadow at the foot of Salisbury Craigs; east point of Salisbury Craigs, very rare; Coates, the west side of Edinburgh. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XI.)

Agrostis vulgaris, King's Park; Duddingston Loch; Roslin Wood; Queensferry, &c. &c. very common. Commences to flower in the first week of July. (Plate XII.)

—— —— *pumila,* North Queensferry; Pentland Hills; Blackford and Braid Hills; Bruntsfield Links; Dalmahoy. Commences to flower in the first week of July. (Plate XII.)

—— —— *aristata,* Roslin wood; North Queensferry; Pentland Hills. Commences to flower in the first week of July. (Plate XIII.)

Agrostis alba, frequent in marshy places; Duddingston Loch; Lochend; Braid Hill; foot of the Pentland Hills. Flowers in the third week of July. (Plate XIII.)

—— —— *stolonifera,* frequent in ditches; Duddingston Loch; Lochend; Queensferry, &c. &c. Flowers in the third week of July. (Plate XIV.)

—— —— *palustris,* in ditches the west side of Duddingston Loch; Lochend, &c. &c. Flowers in the third week of July. (Plate XIV.)

Agrostis canina, King's Park; Pentland Hills; Braid Hill; Roslin wood, &c. &c. Flowers in the third week of July. (Plate XV.)

Anemagrostis Spica venti, said to have been found in Roslin wood. Flowers in the second week of July. (Plate XVII.)

Milium effusum, Roslin and Newbattle woods, frequent. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate XVII.)

Melica uniflora, Roslin, Colinton, and Newbattle woods, frequent. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate XVIII.)

Airochloa cristata, Arthur's Seat; summit of Corstorphine hill; North Queensferry; Dalmeny Park, near the sea. Flowers in the third week of June. (Plate XIX.)

Melica nutans, said to be found in Roslin wood. Flowers in the last week of May. (Plate XVIII.)

Molinia cærulea, Pentland hills and Ravelrig Toll moss; by the path side in Roslin wood, near Hawthornden, plentiful. Flowers in the third week of July. (Plate XX.)

Catabrosa aquatica, ditch on the west side of Lochend, plentiful; Duddingston loch; in a stream near Gosford; near Portobello, &c. Flowers in the second week of July. (Plate XX.)

Holcus lanatus, King's Park; Braid Hill; Queensferry, &c. &c., very common. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XXI.)

Holcus mollis, Roslin and Auchindinny woods; by the side of a stream between Lasswade and Mavis Bank; in a lane leading to Colinton wood, &c. &c. Flowers in the second week of July. (Plate XXI.)

Aira cæspitosa, frequent in Roslin and Auchindinny woods; Pentland Hills; Braid Hill marshes; Hunter's Bog, &c. &c. Flowers in the third week of July. (Plate XXIII.)

Aira flexuosa, common in Roslin wood; Arthur's Seat; Braid, Blackford, and Pentland hills, &c. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XXIV.)

Aira caryophyllea, occasionally on the Dalkeith Railway; debris on the south-west side of Salisbury Craigs; Arthur's Seat; Blackford Hill, &c. Flowers in the third week of June. (Plate XXIV.)

Aira præcox, occasionally on Braid Hill; south-west side of Salisbury Craigs; Arthur's Seat; on a wall top about a mile from Ravelrig Toll, &c. Flowers in the last week of May. (Plate XXV.)

Arrhenatherum avenaceum, frequent on the Dalkeith Railway; Samson's Ribs; Salisbury Craigs; Blackford Hill; Roslin wood, &c. &c. Flowers in the third week of June. (Plate XXV.)

—— —— *bulbosum*, frequent on the Dalkeith Railway; Caro-

line Park; Blackford Hill; Roslin wood; Queensferry, &c. &c. Flowers in the third week of June. (Plate XXVI.)

Avena strigosa, found occasionally in the neighbourhood; Meadowbank, &c. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XXVI.)

Cynosurus cristatus, very common in pastures; south side of Duddingston Loch; King's Park, &c. &c. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XXVIII.)

Dactylis glomerata, very common; King's Park; Salisbury Craigs; Blackford Hill; Liberton, &c. &c. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate XXIX)

Arundo phragmites, Duddingston Loch and Lochend, common. Flowers in the second week of August. (Plate XXIX.)

Triodia decumbens, frequent on the Pentland Hills; North Queensferry; Braid Hill, &c. &c. Flowers about the middle of July. (Plate XXX.)

Briza media, Roslin woods; Pentland Hills; Hunter's Bog; Blackford and Braid Hills, &c. &c. Flowers in the last week of June. (Plate XXX.)

Poa pratensis, very common in almost every pasture, road-sides, &c. &c. Flowers in the first week of June. (Plate XXXI.)

—— —— *planiculmis*, frequent by road-sides at North Queensferry; near Dalkeith; Portobello; lanes near Duddingston, &c. &c. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XXXII.)

—— —— *umbrosa*, frequent in shady places; Roslin wood; Colinton wood; Dalmeny Park, &c. &c. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XXXII.)

—— —— *arida*, common in dry exposed situations; King's Park; Blackford and Braid Hills; Queensferry, &c. &c. Flowers in the last week of June. (Plate XXXIII.)

—— —— *retroflexa*, frequent in pastures in shady situations; lanes near Duddingston; Dalmeny Park; Caroline Park, &c. &c. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XXXIII.)

—— —— *muralis*, common on walls in shady places; near Roslin; Morningside; Colinton, &c. &c. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XXXIV.)

—— —— *arenaria*, frequent by the sea-side under Dalmeny Park,

growing with *Ammophila arundinacea*. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate XXXIV.)

Poa trivialis, very common in damp woods and marshy places; Duddingston Loch; Lochend; King's Park, &c. &c. Flowers in the third week of June. (Plate XXV.)

—— —— *parviflora*, frequent in Colinton wood; Roslin; Arniston woods, and damp shady places. Flowers in the third week of June. (Plate XXXV.)

Poa nemoralis, not common, found occasionally in Arniston woods and in Roslin wood on the shady rocks near the river. Flowers in the third week of June. (Plate XXXVI.)

—— —— *angustifolia*, occasionally in shady pastures; frequent at Coates, the west side of Edinburgh. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XXXVI.)

Poa compressa, frequent on walls about Edinburgh, especially in St Leonard's Lane; debris of Salisbury Craigs; Samson's ribs, &c. Flowers in the second week of July. (Plate XXXVII.)

Poa polynoda, frequent on the Dalkeith Railway, about two miles from Edinburgh; near Musselburgh; North Queensferry. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XXXIX.)

Poa annua, very common in every pasture and road-sides. Flowers throughout the whole of the spring and summer. (Plate XL.)

—— —— *serica*, frequent by the sides of Duddingston Loch; Lochend, &c. Flowers in April and May. (Plate XLI.)

Poa distans, not common; about two miles to the north of North Queensferry, in a marsh; a small patch at South Queensferry immediately opposite the door of the hotel, over the wall leading to the beach. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XLI.)

Poa maritima, frequent in many places along the shore; under Dalmeny Park; in a marsh about two miles to the north of North Queensferry. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XLII.)

Poa rigida, frequent on Salisbury Craigs; rocky places near Samson's Ribs; Blackford Hill; on walls about Burntisland. Flowers in the second week of July. (Plate XLIII.)

Poa loliacea, occasionally between Granton and Caroline Park; near Burntisland and Pettycur along the beach. Flowers in the second week of July. (Plate XLIII.)

Poa sylvatica, frequent in Roslin wood, on the bank near the river. Flowers in the second week of July. (Plate XLIV.)

Poa aquatica, plentiful on the banks of the Water of Leith, about a quarter of a mile below Canonmills Bridge. Flowers in the second week of July. (Plate XLIV.)

Poa fluitans, frequent on the margins of Duddingston loch; Lochend; King's Park; Braid Hill marshes; Arniston woods, &c. Flowers in the third week of June. (Plate XLV.)

Bucetum loliaceum, frequent in moist rich meadows; margins of Duddingston Loch; Hunter's Bog; meadows at the foot of Salisbury Craigs, &c. Flowers in the second week of July. (Plate XLV.)

Bucetum pratense, frequent in meadows; Hunter's Bog; sides of Duddingston Loch; Braid Hill marshes, &c. Flowers in the last week of June. (Plate XLVI.)

Bucetum elatius, frequent in moist woods and by sides of streams; Colinton, Arniston, and Roslin woods; Duddingston Loch; Caroline Park; North Queensferry, &c. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XLVI.)

—— —— *variegatum*, Colinton; Liberton; Caroline Park, &c. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate XLVII.)

Bucetum giganteum, frequent in Roslin, Colinton, and Arniston woods. Flowers in the third week of July. (Plate XLVII.)

Bromus mollis, frequent on Salisbury Craigs; Samson's Ribs; Duddingston; Dalkeith Railway, &c. Flowers in the last week of May. (Plate XLVIII.)

Bromus racemosus, Salisbury Craigs; Dalkeith Railway; Caroline Park, Queensferry, &c. Flowers in the first week of June. (Plate XLVIII.)

Bromus secalinus, Dalkeith Railway; Newhaven; Granton; Caroline Park, &c. Flowers in the first week of June; Dalmeny Park. (Plate XLIX.)

Bromus arvensis, frequent near Duddingston; Dalkeith Railway; Granton; North Queensferry, &c. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate XLIX.)

Bromus sterilis, common in King's Park; Duddingston; Newhaven, &c. &c. Flowers in the third week of June. (Plate L.)

Bromus diandrus, occasionally found in the neighbourhood; near the Grange Toll, but rare. Flowers in the third week of June. (Plate L.)

Bromus erectus, below Salisbury Craigs; near Pettycur, rare. Flowers in the third week of July. (Plate LI.)

Bromus asper, frequent in Roslin, Colinton and Arniston woods. Flowers in the third week of July. (Plate LI.)

Trisetum pratense, common on Salisbury Craigs; Samson's Ribs; Dalmeny Park; Caroline Park; North Queensferry, &c. Flowers in the first week of June. (Plate LII.)

—— —— *longifolium*, frequent in Caroline Park. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate LII.)

—— —— *latifolium*, Salisbury Craigs; Samson's Ribs. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate LIII.)

Trisetum pubescens, Salisbury Craigs; Arthur's Seat; North Queensferry, frequent. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate LIII.)

Trisetum flavescens, very common in dry pastures; King's Park; Salisbury Craigs; Braid, Blackford, and Pentland Hills. Flowers in the second week of July. (Plate LIV.)

Festuca bromoides, frequent on the Dalkeith Railway; on the banks of Liberton burn: on an old wall by the the road side, about half a mile west of Slateford; on an old wall on the Queensferry road, about one mile from the Dean Bridge. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate LIV.)

—— —— *nana*, on tops of old walls in dry exposed situations; common at North Queensferry. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate LV.)

Festuca ovina, frequent on Arthur's Seat; Pentland Hills, &c. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate LVI.)

—— —— *hirsuta*, frequent on Arthur's Seat; North Queensferry, &c. Flowers in the second week of June.

—— —— *vivipara*, occasionally on Arthur's Seat and Pentland Hills. Flowers in the third week of June. (Plate LVI.)

—— —— *angustifolia*, Dalmahoy and Pentland Hills; North Queensferry, &c. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate LVII.)

Festuca duriuscula, frequent on Arthur's Seat; Salisbury Craigs; Dalkeith Railway; Pentland Hills, &c. &c. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate LVIII.)

—— —— *filiformis,* frequent in Roslin, Arniston, and Colinton woods; in shady lanes near Duddingston, &c. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate LIX.)

—— —— *arenaria,* common on the sea-shore at Musselburgh; Granton; Caroline Park, &c. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate LIX.)

—— —— *rubra,* common on the shores of the Forth. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate LX.)

Triticum sylvaticum, frequent in Colinton and Roslin woods. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate LXI.)

Triticum caninum, frequent in Colinton and Roslin woods. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate LXII.)

Triticum repens, very common on the borders of fields near Duddingston; foot of Salisbury Craigs; Portobello, &c. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate LXII.)

—— —— *aristatum,* frequent in waste places, especially near the sea; Portobello; Newhaven; Granton, &c. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate LXIII.)

Triticum junceum, frequent on the shore at Caroline Park; Dalmeny Park; Musselburgh Links, &c. Flowers in the first week of July. (Plate LXIII.)

Lolium perenne, common in every pasture in the neighbourhood. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate LXV.)

—— —— *Italicum,* fields near Dalkeith; Duddingston; Newhaven, &c. Flowers in the second week of June. (Plate LXV.)

DR PARNELL'S ANALYTICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE SPECIES.

Genera.		*Species.*	*Plate.*
NARDUS		*Nardus stricta.*	2
ROTTBÖLLIA		*Rottbollia incurvata*	2
ALOPECURUS.	Stem rough to the touch	*Alopecurus agrestis.*	3
	Stem smooth	1.	
1.	Upper leaf much shorter than its sheath	2.	
	Upper leaf about equal in length to its sheath	3.	
2.	Awn projecting more than half its length beyond the floret.	*Alopecurus alpinus.*	4
	Awn (when present) projecting not more than one-third beyond the floret	*Alopecurus pratensis.*	4
3.	Awn projecting about half its length beyond the floret	*Alopecurus geniculatus.*	4 5
	Awn not projecting beyond the floret	*Alopecurus fulvus.*	5
PHLEUM.	Glumes awned	1.	
	Glumes acute, not awned	2.	
1.	Awn not half the length of the glume	*Phleum pratense.*	6
	Awn more than half the length of the glume	*Phleum alpinum.*	6
2.	Floret not half the length of the calyx	*Phleum arenarium.*	7
	Floret more than half the length of the calyx	*Phleum Michelii.*	7
ANTHOXANTHUM		*Anthoxanthum odoratum.*	8
AMMOPHILA		*Ammophila arundinacea.*	8
PHALARIS.	Base of floret with two membranous valves	*Phalaris canariensis.*	9
	Base of floret with two hairy valves	*Phalaris arundinacea.*	9
HORDEUM.	Glumes of the middle spikelet fringed	*Hordeum maritimum.*	10
	Glumes not fringed	1.	

Genera.		*Species.*	*Plate.*
1.	Inner glume of lateral spikelet very much dilated on one side	*Hordeum maritimum.*	10
	Glumes not dilated	*Hordeum pratense.*	11
Polypogon		*Polypogon monspeliensis.*	11
Agrostis.	Ligule of the upper sheath very short	*Agrostis vulgaris.*	12
	Ligule of the upper sheath long.....1.		
1.	Floret of two paleæ. Sheaths roughish	*Agrostis alba.*	13
	Floret of one palea. Sheaths smooth	*Agrostis canina.*	15
Calamagrostis.	Hairs shorter than the floret	*Calamagrostis stricta.*	16
	Hairs longer than the floret	*Calamagrostis Epigejos.*	16
Anemagrostis		*Anemagrostis Spica venti.*	17
Milium		*Milium effusum.*	17
Melica.	Calyx containing one floret with a rudiment of a second	*Melica uniflora.*	18
	Calyx containing two florets with a rudiment of a third	*Melica nutans.*	18
Airochloa		*Airochloa cristata.*	19
Molinia.	Outer palea five-ribbed	*Molinia depauperata.*	19
	Outer palea three-ribbed	*Molinia cærulea.*	20
Catabrosa		*Catabrosa aquatica.*	20
Holcus.	Awn of the floret smooth	*Holcus lanatus.*	21
	Awn of the floret rough	*Holcus mollis.*	21
Aira.	Awns not protruding beyond the florets.....1.		
	Awns protruding considerably beyond the florets.....2.		
1.	Awn arising from a little above the base of the palea	*Aira cæspitosa.*	23
	Awn arising from a little above the centre of the outer palea	*Aira alpina.*	23
2.	Sheath of leaf rough from above downwards	*Aira flexuosa.*	24
	Sheath of leaf rough from below upwards.....3.		
3.	Panicle spreading	*Aira caryophyllea.*	24
	Panicle close	*Aira præcox.*	25
Arrhenatherum		*Arrhenatherum avenaceum.*	25

Genera.	*Species.*	*Plate*
10.	Rachis and branches rough.....*Poa cæsia.*	40
	Rachis and branches smooth.....*Poa annua.*	40
11.	Rachis and branches rough to the touch.....*Poa distans.*	41
	Rachis and branches smooth to the touch.....*Poa maritima.*	42
12.	Glumes with a prominent lateral rib on each side.....*Poa procumbens.*	42
	Glumes without lateral ribs.....13.	
13.	Lower half of the central rib of outer palea, smooth.....14.	
	Central rib of outer palea rough the whole length.15.	
14.	Summit of the upper glume reaching to the base of the third floret.....*Poa rigida.*	43
	Summit of the upper glume reaching to the base of the fourth floret.....*Poa loliacea.*	43
15.	Outer palea three-ribbed.....*Poa sylvatica.*	44
	Outer palea seven-ribbed.....16.	
16.	Panicle compound. Spikelets not exceeding a quarter of an inch in length.....*Poa aquatica.*	44
	Panicle simple. Spikelets usually an inch in length.....*Poa fluitans.*	45
BUCETUM.	Inflorescence racemed, approaching to a spike.*Bucetum loliaceum*	45
	Inflorescence panicled.....1.	
1.	Panicle simple.....*Bucetum pratense.*	46
	Panicle compound.....2.	
2.	Awn considerably shorter than the palea.....*Bucetum elatius.*	46
	Awn much longer than the palea.....*Bucetum giganteum.*	47
BROMUS.	Large glume seven-ribbed.....1.	
	Large glume three-ribbed.....4.	
1.	Summit of the upper glume midway between its base and summit of the third floret.....2.	
	Summit of the upper glume midway between its base and summit of the second floret.....3.	
2.	Florets and glumes hairy.....*Bromus mollis.*	48
	Florets and glumes not hairy.....*Bromus racemosus.*	48

Genera.		*Species.*	*Plate.*
3.	Twice the width of the outer palea considerably more than the length of the palea	*Bromus secalinus.*	49
	Twice the width of the outer palea equal to the length of the palea	*Bromus arvensis.*	49
4.	Awns of the florets much longer than the calyx. 5.		
	Awns of the florets much shorter than the calyx. 6.		
5.	Spikelets drooping. Awns longer than the florets	*Bromus sterilis.*	50
	Spikelets erect. Awns equal in length to the florets	*Bromus diandrus.*	50
6.	Lower floret about one-third longer than the small glume	*Bromus erectus.*	51
	Lower floret twice the length of the small glume	*Bromus asper.*	51
TRISETUM.	Radical leaves hairy	1.	
	Radical leaves not hairy	*Trisetum pratense.*	52
1.	Ligule long and acute	*Trisetum pubescens.*	53
	Ligule very short and obtuse	*Trisetum flavescens.*	54
FESTUCA.	Awns much longer than the florets.	*Festuca bromoides.*	54
	Awns much shorter than the florets.	1.	
1.	Root fibrous. Stem under the panicle rough	*Festuca ovina.*	56
	Root creeping. Stem under the panicle smooth.	*Festuca duriuscula.*	58
TRITICUM.	Spikelets long, on short footstalks	*Triticum sylvaticum.*	61
	Spikelets short without footstalks	1.	
1.	Stem rough	*Triticum cristatum.*	61
	Stem smooth	2.	
2.	Awns rather longer than the florets	*Triticum caninum.*	62
	Awns very short or wanting	3.	
3.	Rachis rough	*Triticum repens.*	62
	Rachis smooth	*Triticum junceum.*	63
ELYMUS.		*Elymus arenarius.*	64
LOLIUM.	Florets awned. Glume longer than the spikelet.	*Lolium temulentum.*	64
	Florets not awned. Glume shorter than the spikelet	*Lolium perenne.*	65

GRASSES OF SCOTLAND.

GRASSES OF SCOTLAND.

ERRATA.

Pages 45, 46, *for* Molinea, *read* Molinia.
—— 106, 108, 109, *for* Bucetum elatior, *read* Bucetum elatius.
—— 122, *for* Avena pratense, *read* Avena pratensis.

Root fibrous, creeping, or bulbous. *Stem* cylindrical, hollow, closed at the joints, bearing leaves with a split sheath, through which the stem passes.

Inflorescence spiked, racemed, or panicled. *Flowers* or *spikelets* consisting of a calyx containing one, two, or many florets.

Calyx situated the most external, composed of two glumes, rarely of one only, or entirely wanting; the upper glume generally the largest.

Florets of two paleæ, seldom of only one, (*corolla*, Linn. *perianth*, Brown,) the outer the largest, generally keeled, having one, three, five, or many longitudinal ribs; often bearing from the summit, back, or base, an awn of various lengths; the *inner palea* with usually two distant, fringed ribs, each at a lateral fold.

GRASSES OF SCOTLAND.

NINETY-FOUR SPECIES.

CLASS MONOCOTYLEDONES.

Stem with no distinction of bark, wood, and pith; increasing in the centre, so that the oldest formation is external. Leaves with parallel veins. Cotyledon one; radicle inclosed in a sheath.

ORDER GRAMINEÆ of Jussieu.

Root fibrous, creeping, or bulbous. *Stem* cylindrical, hollow, closed at the joints, bearing leaves with a split sheath, through which the stem passes.

Inflorescence spiked, racemed, or panicled. *Flowers* or *spikelets* consisting of a calyx containing one, two, or many florets.

Calyx situated the most external, composed of two glumes, rarely of one only, or entirely wanting; the upper glume generally the largest.

Florets of two paleæ, seldom of only one, (*corolla*, Linn. *perianth*, Brown,) the outer the largest, generally keeled, having one, three, five, or many longitudinal ribs; often bearing from the summit, back, or base, an awn of various lengths; the *inner palea* with usually two distant, fringed ribs, each at a lateral fold.

Nectary (squamulæ of Brown) of one or two minute, membranous or fleshy scales, beneath the ovarium, either both on one side or opposite to each other, sometimes entirely wanting.

Stamens of filaments and anthers, arising from below the ovarium; *filaments* long and slender; *anthers* of two cells, prominent, pendulous, forked, and divaricated at the end.

Pistils mostly two, rarely three, and very rarely one only; either distinct or partly combined, arising mostly from the summit of the ovarium; composed of a style and stigma. *Styles* vastly short and smooth. *Stigmas* rough or feathery, sometimes branched or compound.

Ovarium of one seed. *Pericarp* a thin membranous skin, covering the seed, and adhering so firmly as to be scarcely distinguishable from the seed.

Albumen farinaceous, interposed between the embryo and integuments of the seed.

Embryo a lenticular body lying on one side of the albumen, composed of a pumula, cotyledon, and radicle; the pumula a conicle projection, inclosed in a membranous sheath of its own, from whence, when burst, the primary leaves of the young plant are protruded.

The number at the commencement of each genus refers to the corresponding number of the species.

GENERA.

* *Calyx wanting.*

1. NARDUS.—Spikelets sessile, of one floret, arranged on one side of the rachis. Of this genus we have but one species. (Plate II.)

* * *Calyx containing but one Floret.* *

2. ROTTBOLLIA.—Spikelets sessile, arranged on each side of the rachis. Calyx of two, lanceolate, parallel valves, spreading only whilst in flower. One species. (Plate II.) On some occasions the calyx contains two florets.

3. ALOPECURUS.—Inflorescence a dense panicle. Floret of only one palea, very little shorter than the calyx, with a long dorsal awn arising from below the centre, which in *A. alpinus* is sometimes wanting. Five species. (Plates III. IV. V.)

8. PHLEUM.—Inflorescence a dense panicle. Floret of two paleæ, much shorter than the calyx; outer palea occasionally with a minute awn arising from the summit. Base of floret without hairs or appendages. Four species. (Plates VI. VII.)

12. ANTHOXANTHUM.—Inflorescence a close panicle of an ovate-oblong form. Glumes of the calyx very unequal. Floret of two hairy paleæ of equal length, both awned, much shorter than the calyx. One species. (Plate VIII.)

13. AMMOPHILA.—Inflorescence a close panicle of an oblong form. Glumes of the calyx narrow, acute, not awned. Floret very little shorter than the calyx, tipped with a short awn, hairy at the base. One species. (Plate VIII.)

14. PHALARIS.—Inflorescence compact or branched. Floret hairy, not awned, with two hairy or membranous valves at the base,

* A rudiment of a second floret is equivalent to a perfect floret, and therefore belongs to the next division. *Melica uniflora* and *Molinea depauperata* are the only examples. (Plates XVIII. XIX.)

about half the length of the floret. Leaves broad. Ligule prominent. Two species. (Plate IX.)

16. HORDEUM.—Inflorescence racemed, dense, bristly. Spikelets in threes, arranged alternately on the toothed rachis. Glumes terminating in long, rough, bristly awns. Three species. (Plates X. XI.)

19. POLYPOGON.—Inflorescence panicled, dense. Glumes of equal lengths, linear, hairy, with long awns. Floret about half the length of the glumes, with a short terminal awn. One species. (Plate XI.)

20. AGROSTIS.—Inflorescence panicled, spreading. Glumes nearly of equal lengths, acute, not awned; outer glume the larger. Floret much shorter than the calyx, of two very unequal paleæ, sometimes the inner palea is wanting; occasionally the base is furnished with a minute tuft of hairs. Three species. (Plates XII. XIII. XIV. XV.)

23. CALAMAGROSTIS.—Inflorescence panicled, spreading. Glumes of about equal lengths, not awned. Outer glume the smaller. Floret of two very unequal paleæ; outer palea awned, furnished at the base with long straight hairs, more than half the length of the floret, sometimes longer than the floret. Two species. (Plate XVI.)

25. ANEMAGROSTIS.—Inflorescence panicled, spreading. Glumes unequal, the outer glume the smaller. Floret as long as the calyx. Outer palea with a long dorsal awn more than thrice the length of the palea. One species. (Plate XVII.)

26. MILIUM.—Inflorescence panicled, spreading, loose. Glumes nearly equal, somewhat hairy, smooth on the keels, three-ribbed. Floret nearly as long as the calyx, smooth, not awned, without lateral ribs. Leaves broad and flat. One species. (Plate XVII.)

* * * *Calyx containing two Florets.* *

27. MELICA.—Florets without awns, not longer than the calyx. Outer palea seven-ribbed. Two species. (Plate XVIII.)

29. AIROCHLOA.—Florets without awns, not longer than the calyx. Outer palea three-ribbed. One species. (Plate XIX.)

31. MOLINIA.—Florets without awns, much longer than the calyx. Leaves hairy on the inner surface. Two species. (Plates XIX. XX.)

32. CATABROSA.—Florets without awns, much longer than the calyx. Leaves not hairy. One species. (Plate XX.)

33. HOLCUS.—Upper floret awned from a little beneath the summit: the lower floret mostly not awned. Calyx longer than the florets. Two species. (Plates XXI. XXII.)

35. AIRA.—Florets awned from beneath the centre. Glumes of about equal lengths. Five species. (Plates XXIII. XXIV. XXV.)

40. ARRHENATHERUM.—Lower floret awned from a little above the base; the upper floret from a little beneath the summit. Glumes very unequal. One species. (Plates XXV. XXVI.)

41. AVENA.—Florets awned from a little beneath the centre. Glumes not less than seven ribbed. Two species. (Plates XXVI. XXVII.)

43. SESLERIA.—Florets with a short awn from the summit; longer than the calyx. Glumes of about equal lengths. Inflorescence close, compact, of an oval form. One species. (Plate XVII.)

* Exceptions. Some species of the genus *Poa* (of the next division) have but two florets in each calyx, which are readily distinguished by the outer palea having no awn, with the lower half of the keel hairy. *Rottbollia* of the preceding division has occasionally two florets in each calyx.

* * * * *Calyx containing three or more Florets.* *

44. CYNOSURUS.—Inflorescence racemed, unilateral, with a pectinated involucre at the base of each spikelet. Florets tipped with a rough awn. Two species. (Plate XXVIII.)

46. DACTYLIS.—Panicle tufted. Calyx hairy. Florets tipped with a short awn. One species. (Plate XXIX.)

47. ARUNDO.—Panicle large and spreading. Florets not awned. Inner palea half the length of the outer palea. Footstalk of the second floret with very long hairs. One species. (Plate XXIX.)

48. TRIODIA.—Florets not protruding beyond the calyx, without awns. Sheaths of leaves crowned with a tuft of hairs. One species. (Plate XXX.)

49. BRIZA.—Florets not awned, obtuse. Outer palea without lateral ribs, broad, lobed at the base. Glumes obtuse, nearly equal, three ribbed. Panicle spreading. One species. (Plate XXX.)

50. HIEROCHLOE.—Florets not more than three in each spikelet, not awned, hairy, not protruding beyond the calyx. Glumes broad, acute, nearly equal, without lateral ribs. One species. (Plate XXXI.)

51. POA.—Florets not awned, hairy or woolly at the base or keel. Large glume three-ribbed. (Plates XXXI. to XLII.). Florets not hairy, five-ribbed, tipped with a very minute point. Glumes three-ribbed. (Plate XLII.). Florets not hairy, tipped with a very minute point. Glumes without lateral ribs. (Plate XLIII.). Florets not hairy, acute, three-ribbed. Glumes narrow without lateral ribs (Plate XLIV.). Florets not hairy, seven-ribbed. Glumes without lateral ribs. Eighteen species. (Plates XLIV. XLV.).

* Exceptions. Some species belonging to the two floret division have occasionally three florets, viz. *Melica nutans*—florets not longer than the calyx, without awns; outer palea seven-ribbed; glumes five-ribbed. (Plate XVIII.) *Molinea cærulea*—florets much longer than the calyx, not awned; outer palea three ribbed; glumes three-ribbed. Plate XX.) *Aira cæspitosa*—lower floret shorter than the calyx, awned from a little above the base.

69. BUCETUM.—Florets membranous at the summit, occasionally with a dorsal awn arising from a little beneath the summit of the outer palea. Inner palea minutely and closely fringed. Styles arising from the summit of the ovarium. Ligule of the upper sheath very short, scarcely perceptible. Four species. (Plates XLV. XLVI. XLVII.)

73. BROMUS.—Florets membranous at the summit, with a prominent dorsal awn arising from a little beneath the summit of the outer palea. Inner palea strongly and rather distantly fringed. Styles arising from below the summit of the ovarium. Ligule of the upper sheath prominent. Eight species. (Plates XLVIII. XLIX. L. LI.)

81. TRISETUM.—Florets membranous at the summit, hairy at the base, with a long dorsal awn arising from about the centre of the outer palea. Outer palea five-ribbed. Three species. (Plates LII. LIII. LIV.)

84. FESTUCA.—Florets awned from the very summit of the outer palea. Leaves of the root not broader than those of the stem. Three species. (Plates LIV. LV. LVI. LVII. LVIII. LIX. LX.)

87. TRITICUM.—Spikelets either sessile or on very short footstalks, arising alternately on each side of the rachis. Calyx of two glumes situated opposite to each other. Five species. (Plates LXI. LXII. LXIII.)

92. ELYMUS.—Spikelets sessile arising in pairs on each side of the rachis. Calyx of two glumes situated parallel to each other. One species. (Plate LXIV.)

94. LOLIUM.—Spikelets sessile, arising alternately on each side of the rachis. Calyx mostly of only one glume situated opposite to the rachis; the inner glume when present is situated with its back to the rachis. Two species. (Plate LXV.)

SPECIES.

1. Nardus stricta.*

Mat-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Lower leaves more than twice the length of their sheaths. (Plate II.)

Description.—It grows from five to eight inches high. The root is perennial, with numerous strong, downy fibres, surrounded at the base with a tuft of old leaves. *Stem* erect, compressed and smooth, (occasionally roughish) bearing four or five leaves with smooth, striated sheaths, the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with an acute membranous ligule; lower sheaths much shorter than their leaves. *Joints* situated low down the stem. *Leaves* involute, bristle-shaped, roughish at their margins, acute, striated, harsh, rigid, slightly curved, and suddenly divaricating from their sheaths. *Inflorescence* spiked. *Spike* erect, close, especially before and after flowering. *Spikelets* lanceolate, acute, of a purplish tinge, *of one floret;* arranged in two rows on one side of the rachis only, leaving the opposite side perfectly bare. *Calyx none.* *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 1), the outer palea tipped with a short rough awn; without lateral ribs; the keel and margins minutely toothed. *Inner palea* membranous, linear lanceolate, entire, about one-third shorter than the outer palea. *Filaments* slender, shorter than the palea. *Anthers* oblong. *Ovarium* oblong, slender. *Style* one. *Stigma* one, long and feathery. *Seed* one, linear and pointed at each end.

Obs.—This grass to the agriculturist is considered to be comparatively of no value, as it is but seldom eaten by cattle, owing to the rigid, harsh, and wiry texture of the leaves. It is common on dry moors and heaths throughout the whole of Scotland, England, and Ireland, as well as in Lapland, Norway, Sweden, and Germany. It is found in the most northern parts of North America, but is unknown

* *Nardus stricta*, Linnæus. Leers's *Flora Herbornensis.* Koch's *Synopsis Florae Germanicae et Helveticae.* Knapp's *Gramina Britannica.* Smith's *English Flora.* Sowerby's *English Botany.* Sinclair's *Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis.* Hooker's *British Flora.* Hooker's *Flora Scotica.* Lindley's *Synopsis of the British Flora.* Greville's *Flora Edinensis.*

in the United States. Its most southern limit seems to be about latitude 40. Flowers in the first and second weeks of July, and ripens its seed about the first week in August. It has occasionally been found at an elevation of nearly 4000 feet above the sea.

2. Rottbollia incurvata. *

Hard Sea-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Stem round. Spike curved. (Plate II.)

Description.—It grows from three to six inches in length. The root is annual, fibrous. *Stem* round, smooth, striated and polished, decumbent at the base, and bent at the joints; bearing six or seven leaves, with smooth, striated sheaths more or less inflated, crowned with a very short obtuse ligule. *Joints* smooth, the lower ones often throwing out lateral shoots. *Leaves* narrow, acute, smooth and involute. *Inflorescence* spiked. *Spike* cylindrical, elongated, curved. *Spikelets* alternately disposed along the rachis; of one, sometimes two awnless florets. *Calyx* of two flattish, lanceolate, acute, four-ribbed glumes, (Fig. 1.) placed in front of the rachis, mostly close, but spreading while in flower. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2.) rather shorter than the glumes; membranous, linear, without ribs or awns; entire at the margins. *Scales* acute. *Filaments* capillary. *Anthers* pendulous, cloven at each end. *Ovarium* oblong, obtuse, in one floret only. *Styles* short. *Stigmas* feathery, widely spreading. *Seed* elliptic, oblong, shut up in the cavity of each joint of the rachis by the closed glumes.

—— —— *filiformis.* A slender upright variety, with the stem somewhat compressed. (Plate III.). Found in salt marshes near Aberlady.

Obs.—This grass grows in salt marshes along the coast, but is of no agricultural use. It is found on the east and west coasts of Scotland, but does not exist either in the Orkney or Shetland Isles, or further north than latitude 56. In England it grows along the shores of Northumberland, Durham, Flint, Denbigh, Anglesea, Gloucester, Norfolk, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Somerset, Devon. It is frequent along

* *Rottbollia incurvata,* Linn. Smith, Hooker. *Ophiurus incurvatus,* Beauv., Lindley. *Lepturus incurvatus,* Koch.

the Irish coast, and also on the shores of the Mediterranean, but has not been discovered in America.

Flowers in the third week of July, and ripens its seed in the second week of August.

3. Alopecurus agrestis. *

Slender Foxtail-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Stem and sheaths rough. Awn projecting more than half its length beyond the palea. (Plate III.)

Description.—It grows from one to two feet high. The root is annual, small and fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, slender, roughish to the touch, (from below upwards), bearing three or four leaves with roughish, striated, slightly swollen sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a prominent, obtuse, downy ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* flat, acute, striated, roughish on both surfaces, as well as on the margins. *Inflorescence* simple panicled. *Panicle* erect, slender, compact, tapering at each end; of two to three inches in length, with short branches, arranged on all sides of the rachis. *Spikelets* numerous, compressed, of an oval form, of one awned floret, equal in length to the calyx. *Calyx* of two membranous acute glumes (Fig. 1.), of equal lengths, united at the lower part, fringed on the keels with short hairs, and furnished with two green smooth ribs on each side. *Floret* of one palea, (Fig. 2.) of an ovate-oblong form, furnished with two green ribs on each side towards the upper part. *Awn* long and slender, smooth on the lower half, arising from a little above the base of the palea, and extending more than half its length beyond the palea. *Filaments* three, slender. *Anthers* protruding, notched at each extremity. *Styles* short, united. *Stigmas* two, long and downy.

Obs.—This grass is easily recognized by the long narrow panicle tapering at each extremity; the long dorsal awn which projects more than half its length beyond the palea; the keels of the glumes with very short hairs; and the rough stem and sheaths.

It is distinguished from *Alopecurus pratensis* in the panicle being more slender; *spikelets* larger; *ligule* much longer; keels of the calyx but slightly hairy, and the stem and sheaths rough to the touch;

* *Alopecurus agrestis*, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Leers.

—whereas in *A. pratensis* the *ligule* is short and obtuse. Keels of the calyx and lateral ribs with long hairs, and the stem and sheaths perfectly smooth.

From *Alopecurus geniculatus*, in the *panicle* being more tapering at the extremities; *ligule* longer; *spikelets* larger; *awns* longer; *Calyx* more acute and somewhat of a different form, and not so hairy at the keels; *stem* and sheaths rough to the touch;—whereas in *A. geniculatus* the stem and sheaths are perfectly smooth.

From *Alopecurus fulvus*, in the *panicle* being more tapering at the extremities; *spikelets* larger; *ligule* longer; keels of the calyx but slightly hairy; *awn* projecting more than half its length beyond the calyx; *stem* and sheaths rough to the touch;—whereas in *A. fulvus* the awn of the floret does not project beyond the calyx, and the stem and sheaths are perfectly smooth.

This grass is said to be one of the most inferior for agricultural purposes, as no description of cattle seems to touch it. It grows best in poor soil, and will bear many cuttings in the same season. When once it takes possession of the soil, it becomes difficult to extirpate. To farmers it is known by the name of black bent, and is a very troublesome grass in many places amongst wheat. Pheasants, partridges, and birds generally are said to be fond of the seed, which is produced in considerable abundance.

In Scotland this grass is occasionally met with, but by no means common. In England it is found in Northumberland, Durham, York, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Bedford, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Somerset, and Devon. It has not been found either in Ireland or America. Is common in the south of Europe, but does not exist further north than latitude 56.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seed in October.

4. Alopecurus pratensis. *

Meadow Fox-tail Grass.

Specific Characters.—Stem smooth. Awn projecting more than half its length beyond the palea. (Plate IV.)

* *Alopecurus pratensis*, Koch, Leers, Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Greville.

Description.—It grows from one to three feet high. The root is perennial, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, *smooth*, and striated, bearing four or five leaves, with smooth, somewhat inflated sheaths; the upper sheaths longer than its leaf, crowned with a short, obtuse ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* flat, acute, generally rough on both surfaces; the radical leaves mostly smooth on the under surface. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, from one to two inches in length, of an oblong form approaching to cylindrical, compact, close, with very short branches arranged on all sides of the rachis. *Spikelets* numerous, compressed, imbricated, of an ovate form, erect, turning of a light greyish brown with age; of one awned floret, equal in length to the calyx. *Calyx* of two glumes (Fig. 1.) of equal lengths, acute, united at the base, fringed on the keels and lateral ribs, which are of a light green. *Floret* of one palea of an ovate-oblong form, with two green ribs on each side; furnished with a long slender, dorsal awn, arising from a little above the base, and extending more than half its length beyond the summit of the palea; upper part of the keel more or less hairy. *Anthers* prominent, yellow. *Styles* united. *Stigmas* separate, slender, and feathery. Seed ovate.

Obs.—*Alopecurus pratensis* is distinguished from *Alopecurus geniculatus* in the *upper leaf* being not more than half the length of its sheath; *awn* projecting more than half its length beyond the palea; *palea* (when viewed from within, and made flat by throwing open the sides (Fig. 4.) of a conical form, with four, broad *distinct* green ribs; *glumes* of a different shape, more acute (Fig. 1);—whereas in *A. geniculatus* the *upper leaf* is about the length of its sheath; *awn* projecting half its length beyond the palea; *palea* (when viewed from within (Fig. 4.) obtuse, slightly notched in the centre, with four rather *indistinct* green ribs, tinged with purple at the summit.

From *Alopecurus fulvus*, in the *awn* projecting more than half its length beyond the palea;—whereas in *A. fulvus* the *awn* does not project beyond the palea. (Plate V.)

From *Alopecurus agrestis*, in the *stem* and *sheaths* being perfectly smooth;—whereas in *agrestis* the *stem* and *sheaths* are rough. (Plate III.)

From *Alopecurus alpinus*, in the *panicle* being longer; *awn* arising a little above the base, and projecting more than half its length beyond the palea;—whereas in *A. alpinus* the *panicle* is not an inch in length;

awn arising a little beneath the centre (or sometimes from the centre) and not projecting more than one-third its length beyond the palea. Frequently the awn is entirely wanting.

Alopecurus is distinguished from *Phleum* in having but one palea.

This grass to the farmer is one of the most valuable, as it is one of the earliest and best for permanent pastures, and most grateful of all grasses to every kind of cattle; but not so well adapted for hay, in consequence of the stems being few, and but sparingly furnished with leaves. It thrives best on rich land, of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness, such as in low meadow ground, or in boggy places which have been drained. Mr Sinclair* has shown that its produce is nearly three-fourths greater on a clayey loam than on a sandy soil, and that the quantity of nutritive matter is also greater in the proportion of three to two. The proportional value in which the grass of the latter-math exceeds that of the flowering crop is as four to three; therefore it is evident that the loss sustained by cutting this grass at the time of flowering is considerable, which is not the case with most grasses. It does not arrive to maturity until the fourth year after the seeds are sown: hence it is inferior to many grasses for the purposes of alternate cropping. In most of the rich natural pastures in Britain, it constitutes the principal grass. Its limit of altitude seems to be about 1500 feet above the sea. Throughout the whole of Britain *Alopecurus pratensis* is very common. It is also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Holland, Germany, France, and Italy; and although now common in America, it is supposed to have been introduced. Flowers in April, May, and June, and ripens its seed in June and July.

5. Alopecurus alpinus. †

Alpine Fox-tail Grass.

Specific Characters.—Awn, when present, projecting not more than one-third its length beyond the palea. (Plate IV.)

* Sinclair's *Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis.*

† *Alopecurus alpinus*, Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Knapp. *Alopecurus ovatus without awns*, Knapp.

Description.—It grows from nine to twelve inches high. The root is perennial, somewhat creeping, with long fibres. *Stem* erect, round, and smooth, slightly procumbent at the base; bearing four leaves, with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, inflated, crowned with a short, obtuse ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* flat, acute, broadish, roughish on the margins and inner surface only. *Inflorescence* panicled. *Panicle* erect, not an inch in length, close, soft and silky, of an oblong form. *Spikelets* arranged on all sides of the rachis, erect, of an oval form, of one-awned floret, equal in length to the calyx. *Calyx* of two glumes (Fig. 1.) of equal lengths, acute, three-ribbed, hairy, as well as the keels and inner margins. Floret of one palea, with two ribs on each side, furnished with a slender dorsal awn (which is frequently altogether wanting), arising from a little below the centre, (sometimes from the centre), and extending about one-third its length beyond the summit of the palea. *Filaments* three, slender. *Anthers* protruding, notched at each extremity. *Styles* short, united. *Stigmas* two, long and feathery. *Seeds* ovate.

Obs.—*Alopecurus alpinus* is known by its short, oval silky-like panicle, which does not exceed an inch in length, and the short awn which arises from about the centre, and extends not more than one-third its length beyond the palea.

This grass was formerly supposed to be peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland about Loch-na-Gar, 3800 feet altitude above the sea; Clova, and Ben Lawers; but is now found in Greenland and the northern parts of British America. It does not grow in dry exposed situations, but in marshy places. Sheep are fond of the lower leaves, and leave the stems untouched. Its lower limit of altitude seems to be about 2500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in July, and ripens its seed about the end of August.

6. Alopecurus geniculatus.*

Floating Fox-tail Grass.

Specific Characters.—Awn projecting half its length beyond the palea. (Plate V.)

* *Alopecurus geniculatus*, Koch, Smith, Leers, Hooker, Lindley, Greville.

Description.—It grows from twelve to fifteen inches in length. The root is perennial, fibrous, ("owing to a dry barren situation, becomes oval and fleshy as in *Phleum pratense*," Smith.) *Stem* ascending, bent at the joints, smooth and striated, bearing branches from the lower joints. *Sheaths* smooth and strongly striated, the upper sheath inflated, about equal in length to its leaf, crowned with an oblong, membranous ligule. *Joints* smooth, long and narrow, of a darkish purple. *Leaves* flat, acute, roughish on both surfaces, serrated on the edges. *Inflorescence* simple panicled. *Panicle* erect, from one to two inches long, cylindrical, compact, with short branches, arranged on all sides of the rachis. *Spikelets* numerous, compressed, of an ovate form, erect, of one awned floret as long as the calyx. *Calyx* of two membranous glumes of equal lengths (Fig. 1), obtuse, united at the base, often tinged at the summit with purple, fringed on the keels and hairy on the lateral ribs, which are of a light green, and more prominent on the one side than on the other. *Floret* of one palea, (Fig. 2), with two rather indistinct green ribs on each side; of a purplish tinge on the upper part, which can be best seen by opening the palea, when the summit will be found to be obtuse with a small notch in the centre (Fig. 4.) *Awn* slender, arising from a little above the base of the palea, and extending half its length beyond the palea. *Filament* slender. *Anthers* linear, protruding, yellowish. *Styles* short, mostly combined. *Stigmas* distinct, long and feathery.

Obs.—*Alopecurus geniculatus* is distinguished from *Alopecurus fulvus*, in the awn arising from a little above the base and projecting half its length beyond the palea; *anthers* long and linear, of a dull orange colour;—whereas in *A. fulvus* the *awn* arises from a little below the centre, and does not project beyond the palea; *anthers* short and roundish, of a deep bright orange colour.

From *Alopecurus agrestis* in the stem and sheaths being perfectly smooth;—whereas in *A. agrestis* they are distinctly rough to the touch, from below upwards. (Plate III.)

From *Alopecurus alpinus* in the *panicle* being long and linear; *awn* arising from a little above the base and projecting half its length beyond the palea;—whereas in *Alopecurus alpinus* the *panicle* does not exceed an inch in length, of an oval form; *awn* (when present) aris-

ing from the centre or a very little below it, and projects about one third its length beyond the palea. (Plate IV.)

From *Alopecurus pratensis,* in the upper sheath being about the length of its leaf; *awn* projecting half its length beyond the palea; *palea* when opened and made flat, (Fig. 4) obtuse, slightly notched in the centre, with four rather indistinct green ribs, tinged with purple at the summit;—whereas in *A. pratensis* the upper sheath is more than twice the length of its leaf; *awn* projecting more than half its length beyond the palea; *palea* when opened and made flat, (Fig. 4). of a conical form, with four, broad, distinct green ribs. *Glumes* of a rather different shape, being more acute, (Fig. 1.)

This grass is not recommended for agricultural purposes, on account of its being but little liked either by cows, horses, or sheep; and the small quantity of herbage it yields, even when cultivated under the most favourable circumstances. It grows naturally in wet places, principally on clayey soil round the margins of pools; occasionally it is found in dry situations, when it assumes a stunted appearance. It is a common grass throughout Britain, and is also met with in Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, and Italy; but rare in the United States. Its limit of altitude, 2000 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the first week in June, and ripens its seed about the end of July.

7. Alopecurus fulvus.*

Orange-spiked Fox-tail Grass.

Specific Characters.—Awn not projecting beyond the palea. (Plate V.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches in length. The root is perennial, fibrous. *Stem* ascending, bent at the joints, procumbent at the base, smooth, bearing four or five leaves with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath inflated, equal in length to its leaf, crowned with an oblong, membranous ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* flat, acute, rough on the inner surface, smooth behind. *In-*

* *Alopecurus fulvus*, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Lindley.

florescence panicled. *Panicle* erect, from one to two inches long, cylindrical, compact, with short branches, arranged on all sides of the rachis. *Spikelets* small, numerous, compressed, of an oval form, erect, of one-awned floret equal in length to the calyx. *Calyx* of two acute, membranous glumes (Fig. 1) of equal lengths, united at the lower part, three-ribbed, fringed on the keels, and hairy on the lateral ribs, which are of a light green. *Floret* of one palea (Fig. 2), with two rather distant ribs on each side: of an oval form, furnished with a slender dorsal awn arising from a little below the centre, and not extending beyond the summit of the palea. *Filaments* three, slender. *Anthers* short and roundish, notched at each end, of a yellowish colour. *Styles* short, united. *Stigmas* slender, feathery.

This grass, on account of its very great resemblance to *Alopecurus geniculatus*, has been frequently mistaken for it: but is at all times readily distinguished in the awn of the palea not extending beyond the calyx;—whereas in *A. geniculatus* the awn projects half its length beyond the calyx, which is very visible even without the aid of a glass. (See Fig. 3.)

The length of the awn will also distinguish *Alopecurus fulvus* from *Alopecurus pratensis* and *Alopecurus agrestis*, independent of any other character.

In Scotland this grass is very rare, having been found only in Angus-shire and Fifeshire. In England it is met with in Essex, Norfolk, Cambridge, Worcester, and Denbigh. It has not been found in Ireland, nor has mention been made of its occurrence in America or southern parts of Europe. Linnæus seems to have noticed it in Lapland as a variety of *Alopecurus geniculatus* with a short awn.

It grows by the margins of pools in rather moist situations, and flowers in June. Its habits are similar to that of *Alopecurus geniculatus*, and probably of no greater agricultural importance.

8. Phleum pratense. *

Cat's-tail Grass or Timothy Grass.

Specific Characters.—Glumes more than twice the length of their awns. (Plate VI.)

* *Phleum pratense*, Linn. Koch, Leers, Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Greville, Knapp.

Description.—It grows from eighteen inches to two feet high. The root is perennial, somewhat creeping, occasionally bulbous. *Stem* erect, round and smooth, bearing four or five leaves with nearly smooth sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with an oblong, membranous ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* flat, broadish, acute, roughish on both surfaces as well as on the margins. *Inflorescence* simple panicled. *Panicle* erect, close, of a cylindrical form, *from two to five inches long*, variegated with green and white. *Spikelets* small and numerous, compressed, (Fig. 3), arranged in pairs on very short footstalks around the rachis; of one slightly awned floret, much shorter than the calyx. *Calyx* of two glumes of equal lengths, (Fig. 1), with a *broad, obtuse*, membranous margin; the keels fringed with short stout white hairs; *each glume terminating in a stout, rough awn not half the length of the glume. Floret* of two membranous paleæ (Fig 2), the outer palea ovate, five-ribbed; *jagged at the summit*, hairy on the keel, *terminating in a minute awn. Inner palea* shorter than the outer palea, membranous, with the margins delicately fringed.

Obs.—*Phleum pratense* is distinguished from *Phleum alpinum* in the *panicle* being much longer and the *glumes* more than twice the length of their awns;—whereas in *P. alpinum* the *panicle* never exceeds an inch in length, and the *glumes* are not more than one-third longer than their awns. It is stated by several authors that the glumes of *P. alpinum* are equal in length to their awns, but in all those that I have examined the glumes are *one-third longer* than their awns. As this is one of the most important characters by which these two grasses are distinguished, it renders the greatest accuracy the more essential.

From *Phleum arenarium* in the *glumes* being obtuse and awned, and the *floret* more than half the length of the calyx;—whereas in *P. arenarium* the *glumes* are acute, not awned, and the *floret* is not more than one-third the length of the calyx. (Plate VII.)

From *Phleum Michelii* in the *spikelets* being much smaller; the *glumes* obtuse and awned, and the *floret* tipped with a minute awn;—whereas in *P. Michelii* the *spikelets* are large; the *glumes* acute but not awned; and the *floret* entire at the summit. (Plate VII.)

It is stated that this grass was first recommended for agricultural use about eighty years ago under the name of Timothy-grass,—an ap-

pellation which it received from Timothy Hanson, who cultivated it on a considerable scale in North America for agricultural purposes. It is a hard coarse grass, not much liked either by horses, cows, goats, or sheep, and swine refuse it. It has been highly recommended for the purpose of hay, as the stems during the time the seeds are ripe contain more nutritive matter than the stems of most other grasses; but the deficiency in the produce of the after-math and the slowness of its growth after being cut, are defects which are not compensated by the superior quantity of nutritive matter contained in the stems of the seed crop. It is therefore the opinion of Mr Sinclair, that it is unfit for cultivation by itself as an alternate husbandry grass, but of great value as a constituent of any mixture of grasses for permanent pasture, or the alternate husbandry, where it should always form a part of the crop. It grows best in moist tenacious soils, and is common throughout the whole of Britain. It also occurs in Lapland, Norway, and Sweden, and as far south as the Mediterranean. It has been found in the most northern parts of North America, but is supposed to have been introduced into the United States. Its limit of altitude about 1500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the third week in June, and ripens its seed in the end of July.

9. Phleum alpinum.*

Alpine Cat's-tail Grass.

Specific Character.—Glumes one-third longer than their awns. (Plate VI.)

Description.—It grows from six to twelve inches high. The root is perennial, knotty, and somewhat creeping. *Stem* erect, round, and smooth, bearing four or five leaves with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper leaf inflated, longer than its leaf, crowned with a short, obtuse ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* flat, acute, smooth on both surfaces, roughish on the margins. *Inflorescence* simple panicled. *Panicle* erect, close, bristly, *not exceeding an inch in length*, of an oval form, tinged with brownish purple. *Spikelets* small and nume-

* *Phleum alpinum*, Linn. Koch, Smith, Hooker.

rous, compressed, (Fig. 3), arranged on the rachis on very short footstalks; of one minutely awned floret, shorter than the calyx. *Calyx* of two glumes of equal lengths, (Fig. 1), with a *broad, obtuse* membranous margin; the keels fringed with short, stout, white hairs; *each glume terminating in a stout, rough awn, more than half the length of the glume,* (but not as long as the glume.) *Floret* of two membranous paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea ovate, five-ribbed, *jagged at the summit,* hairy on the keel, *terminating in a minute, rough, dorsal awn. Inner palea* rather shorter than the outer palea, membranous, with the margins delicately fringed.

Obs.—Phleum alpinum is at all times easily distinguished by its short, oval, bristly panicle. The only species that it is likely to be confounded with is *Alopecurus alpinus,* whose panicle is soft and silky. The glumes of the calyx acute but not awned, and the floret of only one palea. (See Plate IV.)

This grass is found on several of the Highland mountains in Scotland, growing in rather moist situations about 3500 feet above the sea; on Craigneulict, a hill above Killin, Garway moor, Ben Lawers, Clova mountains. It does not exist either in England or Ireland. It is common in Lapland, Norway, and Sweden, and also in Germany and Switzerland. It is found in the most northern parts of North America, but is unknown in the United States. It is of no material agricultural use, as sheep seldom eat it. Its lower limit of altitude about 2500 feet above the sea. Flowers in July, and ripens its seed about the end of August.

10. Phleum arenarium.*

Sea Cat's-Tail Grass.

Specific Characters.—Glumes lanceolate. Floret one-third the length of the calyx. (Plate VII.)

Description.—It grows from three to fifteen inches high. The

* *Phleum arenarium,* Linn. Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Greville, Koch. *Phalaris arenaria,* Knapp.

root is annual, composed of many long simple slender fibres. *Stem* erect, smooth, not striated, round and polished, the upper part generally of a purplish tinge ; bearing four or five leaves with smooth striated, somewhat swollen sheaths ; the upper sheath more than twice the length of its leaf, crowned with an obtuse ligule embracing the stem. *Joints* naked. *Leaves* short, rather broad for their length, acute, roughish to the touch on both surfaces. *Inflorescence* simple panicled. *Panicle* erect, crowded, dense, of an oval form, *narrow at the base*, with very short branches, about one-third the length of the glumes, the rachis rough and hairy. *Spikelets* numerous, of an oval form, (Fig. 3), imbricated round the rachis ; of one awnless floret about *one-third* the length of the calyx. *Calyx* of two equal membranous *lanceolated* glumes, (Fig. 1), fringed on the *upper half* of the keel as well as on the inner margins. *Floret* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea membranous, five-ribbed ; *notched* on the summit ; hairy on the keel. *Inner palea* membranous, obtuse, notched at the summit, about equal in length to the outer palea, and entire at the margins.

Obs.—This grass, independent of the form of the panicle and other characters, is at all times recognized by the small size of the floret, which is not more than one-third the length of the acute calyx.

It is distinguished from *Phleum pratense* in being a smaller plant ; the *panicle* somewhat contracted at the base ; *glumes* lanceolate, not awned, and of a different form, with the inner margins hairy ; *floret* not awned, very small, about one-third the length of the calyx ; —whereas in *P. pratense* the panicle is cylindrical ; *glumes* awned ; inner margins not hairy ; *floret* tipped with a small awn, and more than half the length of the calyx.

From *Phleum Michelii* in the *panicle* being more compact ; *spikelets* much smaller ; *glumes* not hairy on the lower half of the keels ; *floret* one-third the length of the palea, and notched at the summit ; —whereas in *P. Michelii* the *panicle* is soft to the touch ; *spikelets* rather large ; *glumes* hairy the whole length of the keels ; *floret* one-third shorter than the calyx, and entire at the summit.

This grass has been applied to no agricultural use. It grows on

loose blowing sand near the sea shore. In Scotland it is not uncommon, especially along the Fifeshire coast. In England, it is found on the shores of Northumberland, Durham, Cheshire, Denbigh, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, Sussex, Somerset, and Devon. Found occasionally in Ireland, but not met with in Lapland, Norway, or Sweden, but confined more to the south of Europe. It is unknown in America.

Flowers in the second week of July, and ripens its seed in the third week of August.

11. Phleum Michelii.*

Michelian Cat's-tail Grass.

Specific Characters.—Glumes lanceolate. Floret entire at the summit, more than half the length of the calyx. (Plate VII.)

Description.—It grows from one to two feet high. The root is perennial, fibrous, somewhat creeping. *Stem* erect, round, smooth and polished; bearing three or four leaves with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, somewhat inflated, crowned with an obtuse membranous ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* flat, acute, broadish for their length; radical leaves numerous, roughish on both surfaces, as well as on the edges. *Inflorescence* panicled. *Panicle* from one to three inches long, cylindrical, soft, compact, erect. *Spikelets* numerous, compressed, (Fig 3), arranged on all sides of the rachis; of one awnless floret shorter than the calyx. *Calyx* of two membranous, *lanceolate* glumes (Fig. 1), of equal lengths, furnished with a number of delicate white hairs, especially on the keels and two lateral ribs. *Floret of two paleæ*, (Fig. 2); the outer palea of an ovate form, five-ribbed, roughish on the keel, *entire at the summit. Inner palea* rather shorter than the outer palea, membranous, bifid at the summit, and delicately fringed at the margins.

Phleum Michelii is distinguished from *Phleum pratense* in the *glumes* of the calyx being acute-lanceolate. *Outer palea* entire at the summit;—whereas in *P. pratense* the *glumes* are obtuse, each furnished at the summit with an acute, stout awn, nearly half the length

* *Phleum Michelii*, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Lindley. *Phalaris alpina*, Hœnke.

of the glume. Outer palea toothed at the summit, and tipped with a minute point or awn.

From *Phleum arenarium* in the *keels* of the glumes being hairy the whole length ; *floret* one-third shorter than the calyx, and entire at the summit ;—whereas in *P. arenarium*, the *keels* of the glumes are without hairs on the lower half; *floret* one-third the length of the calyx, and notched at the summit.

This very rare grass was discovered several years ago by the late Mr Don on the rocky parts of the high mountains of Clova in Angus-shire, but has not since been found in Britain by any other botanist. It is a native of the south of Europe. It has not been discovered in America, or farther north than latitude 57°. Flowers in July and August.

12. Anthoxanthum odoratum.*

Sweet-scented Vernal grass.

Specific Character.—Base of leaves hairy. (Plate VIII.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. The root is perennial, fibrous. *Stem* slender, round, striated, polished, smooth, occasionally roughish ; bearing two or three leaves with roughish (when felt from below upwards) striated, frequently hairy sheaths ; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a long membranous ligule, furnished with hairs at the base. *Joints* long, situated wide apart. *Leaves* flat, acute, light green, ribbed, more or less hairy on both surfaces, and rough at the margins. *Inflorescence* simple panicled, close, appearing as if spiked. *Panicle* erect, about an inch and a-half in length, of an ovate-oblong form, with short, hairy, wavy, branches, arranged alternately on the smooth straight rachis. *Spikelets* rather large, erect, of an ovate-lanceolate form, about four or five together, turning yellowish with age; of one awned floret. *Calyx* of two very unequal acute glumes, (Fig 1), more or less hairy, especially on the keels; the large glume three-ribbed ; the outer or smaller glume without lateral ribs. *Floret* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), of equal size, about half the length of the large glume, of an oblong form, of a brownish colour, more or less hairy, furnished

* *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, Linn. Koch, Smith, Hooker, Greville, Lindley.

with two awns of unequal lengths; the smaller awn arises under the summit of the outer palea; the opposite awn, which is bent in the middle, and about three times longer, arises a little above the base of the inner palea, and extends half its length beyond the palea. *Scales* of two unequal thin membranes, clasping the base of the ovarium, (Fig. 4.) *Stamens* two, protruding beyond the spikelet. *Anthers* oblong, notched at each extremity. (Fig. 5.) *Ovarium* oblong. *Styles* short, smooth. *Stigmas* long, downy, protruding very conspicuously beyond the summit. *Seed* one, naked, acute at each end.

This grass, during the process of drying, gives out a delightful odour, similar to that of woodroof, and it is principally owing to the presence of this grass that the delightful and well-known smell of new mown hay is occasioned. Mr Sinclair, who is the best authority we have on the agricultural uses of grasses, states, that the chief property that gives merit to this grass is its early growth, though in this respect it is inferior to several other species which are later in flowering. It thrives best when combined with many different species, and is therefore a true permanent pasture grass. It does not appear to be particularly liked by cattle, though eaten in pasture in common with others. The proportional value which the grass of the latter-math bears to that of the seed crop is nearly as 13 to 9, and the proportional value of nourishment contained in the autumn grass exceeds that of the first grass of the spring, as 9 to 7. The superior nutritive qualities of its latter-math are a great recommendation for the purpose of grazing; the stalks being of but little utility, as they are generally left untouched by the cattle, provided there is a sufficiency of herbage. Its merits in respect to early growth, continuing to vegetate and throw up flowering stalks till the end of autumn, and its hardy and permanent nature, sufficiently uphold its claims to a place in the composition of all permanent pastures. This grass constitutes a part of the herbage of pastures on almost every kind of soil, though it only attains to perfection in those that are deep and moist. It is said that the flavour of mutton is greatly improved when sheep are fed on pastures where this grass abounds.

This is a most common grass throughout the whole of Europe, as well as in the most northern parts of North America, but appears to

have been introduced into the United States; its limit of altitude being about 3500 feet above the sea.

Flowers about the middle of April, and the seeds are ripe in the second or third week of June.

13. Ammophila arundinacea.*

Sea Reed.

Specific Character.—Leaves involute, sharp-pointed. (Plate VIII.)

Description.—It grows from eighteen inches to two feet high. The root is perennial, extensively creeping. *Stem* erect, smooth, shining, round, and hard, bearing three or four leaves with slightly roughish sheaths; the upper sheath about equal in length to its leaf, crowned with a long, lanceolate, membranous ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* narrow, smooth, involute, sharp-pointed, rigid, and glaucous. *Inflorescence* panicled. *Panicle* erect, dense, from three to five inches long, narrowly oval, its branches short and rough. *Spikelets* numerous, long, and narrow, of one floret, shorter than the calyx. *Calyx* of two, unequal, narrow, acute glumes (Fig. 1), without lateral ribs, roughish on the upper part of the keels. *Floret* of two paleæ, (Fig. 1), the outer palea five-ribbed, the dorsal rib minutely toothed, terminating in a short scabrous point projecting beyond the palea; the base furnished with several long, straight hairs pointing upwards. *Inner palea* about equal in length to the outer palea, membranous, linear, the margins minutely fringed.

This grass seems not to be eaten by any kind of cattle, owing probably to the coarseness and rigidity of the foliage. It, however, is of great value along the coast, as it retains the drifted sand, thereby forming an embankment which prevents the encroachments of the sea; consequently, an act of Parliament has been passed for its preservation. It grows only on the very driest sandy shores. Mats and ropes are sometimes made of this grass.

It is common in Orkney, and along most of the coast of Scotland. In England it is found on the coasts of Northumberland, Durham,

* *Ammophila arenaria*, Lindley, Koch. *Arundo arenaria*, Smith, Hooker, Greville. *Ammophila arundinacea*, Hooker, *Brit. Flora.*

Cheshire, Denbigh, Anglesea, Merioneth, Worcester, Norfolk, Essex, Kent, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. It is also found in Lapland, Norway, and Sweden, and as far south as the Mediterranean. It occurs in the most northern parts of America as well as in the United States.

Flowers early in July.

14. Phalaris canariensis.*

Manured Canary Grass.

Specific Characters.—Panicle globular. Base of floret with two acute lanceolate scales. (Plate IX.)

Description.—It grows from one to two feet. The root is annual, composed of a number of white fibres. *Stem* erect, smooth, slender; bearing five or six leaves, with somewhat roughish inflated sheaths; upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a white membranous rounded ligule. *Joints* naked, frequently of a yellowish tinge. *Leaves* rather broad, lanceolate, acute, occasionally roughish to the touch. *Inflorescence* panicled. *Panicle* dense, globular, erect, its branches very short, about one-seventh part the length of the spikelets. *Spikelets* oval, flat, imbricated, rather large, elegantly variegated with green and white; of one awnless floret. *Calyx* of two equal compressed glumes, (Fig 1); inner margins nearly straight; outer margin convex, furnished on each side with a broad green crescent-shaped line or rib, broadest towards the upper part. *Floret* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea ovate, acute, hairy, with two membranous lanceolate scales at the base, about half the length of the palea. *Inner palea* hairy, rather shorter than the outer palea. *Seeds* polished.

Obs.—Although this grass, in its general appearance, is very unlike the following species, yet in the structure of their florets they are very similar. It is a native of the Canary Isles and southern parts of Europe, and is now become naturalized in Britain as well as in America. It is cultivated principally for its seed, which is considered superior to any other kind of food for canaries and other small birds. The herbage is of little value.

* *Phalaris canariensis*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Koch, Greville.

Flowers in the first week in July, and ripens its seed in the end of August.

15. Phalaris arundinacea.*

Reed Canary Grass.

Specific Characters.—Panicle long and narrow. Base of floret with two linear tufts of hairs. (Plate IX.)

Description.—It grows from two to five feet high. The root is perennial, creeping, with long horizontal shoots. *Stem* erect, round, smooth; bearing five or six leaves with smooth striated sheaths; upper sheath much longer than its leaf, crowned with a long membranous decurrent ligule; the ligules on the lower sheaths more obtuse. *Joints* smooth, of a darkish purple, especially the lower ones. *Leaves* broad, of a light green, acute, harsh, flat, ribbed; the central rib the most prominent; roughish on both surfaces, but more so behind; the edges minutely toothed. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, long, and narrow, at first close, afterwards more spreading; the rachis and branches very rough. *Spikelets* numerous, crowded, often of a purplish tinge, sometimes white or pale green, occasionally of rich shades of purple and yellow, with large dark anthers; of one awnless floret, concealed within the calyx. *Calyx* of two nearly equal acute glumes, (Fig. 1), three-ribbed; sides roughish, the keels minutely toothed, *Floret* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea acute, roughish, hairy at the margins, furnished at the base with two linear tufts of hairs about one-third the length of the palea, (outer corolla of Schrader). *Inner palea* rather shorter than the outer palea, membranous, glossy, with the margins of the upper part delicately fringed.

Obs.—A beautiful variety of this grass is sometimes cultivated in gardens under the name of *Painted Lady-grass* or *Ribbon-grass*, with the leaves elegantly striped with green and white, occasionally with a purplish tinge.

This grass produces a large and early crop, and will bear cutting three times during the summer, but, from the coarseness of its foliage, cattle are said not to be fond of it. It is best suited for tenacious clayey

* *Phalaris arundinacea*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Koch, Greville.

soils. It grows naturally by the sides of rivers and standing pools. Its limit of altitude is about 1000 feet above the sea.

It is frequent in Scotland, England, and Ireland, but has not been found in Lapland, Norway, or Sweden, and does not seem to exist further north than latitude 59. It is common in Germany and the southern parts of Europe, but quite unknown in America.

Flowers in the second week of July, and ripens its seed about the middle of August.

16. Hordeum murinum.*

Wall-Barley.

Specific Characters.—Glumes of central spikelet dilated and fringed. (Plate X.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. The root is annual, fibrous. *Stem* round, smooth, erect; bearing three or four leaves, with smooth striated inflated sheaths, the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a short ragged ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* linear, acute, flat, roughish, slightly hairy on both surfaces, the edges minutely serrated. *Inflorescence* spiked. Spike usually about two inches in length, linear, very dense, and uniform; rachis jointed, very brittle, toothed; the intermediate spaces flattened and bordered. *Spikelets* arranged in threes at each tooth of the rachis, (Fig. 4); of one-awned floret. *Calyx* of the central spikelet of two glumes of equal lengths, dilated, fringed, terminating in a long straight rough awn, (Fig. 1.) *Central floret* of two paleæ; the outer palea ovate, three-ribbed, terminating in a long rough awn longer than the glumes; the inner palea membranous, pellucid, minutely fringed at the margins, and furnished with a small bristle at the base. *Lateral spikelets* pedunculated; the calyx of two glumes, (Figs. 2 and 3,) bristle-shaped, the innermost slightly dilated, and often somewhat fringed at the base. *Lateral florets* imperfect, with stamens only; of two paleæ, the outer palea three-ribbed, terminating in a long awn longer than the glumes; inner palea membranous, with a delicate bristle at the base.

Obs.—*Hordeum murinum* is distinguished from *Hordeum mariti-*

* *Hordeum murinum*, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Greville, Lindley.

mum in the *glumes* of the middle spikelet being dilated and fringed (Fig. 1), and the *inner glume* of the lateral spikelets but very slightly dilated (Fig. 2);—whereas in *H. maritimum* the *glumes* of the middle spikelet are bristle-shaped, and not fringed (Fig. 1), and the *inner glume* of the lateral spikelet is very conspicuously dilated on one side, in the form of half-ovate, (Fig. 2.)

From *Hordeum pratense*, in the *glumes* of the middle spikelet being dilated and fringed, and the *floret* of the lateral spikelet with a long awn, (Fig. 4);—whereas in *H. pratense* the *glumes* of all the spikelets are bristle-shaped and not fringed, and the *floret* of the lateral spikelets has a very short awn, (Fig. 4.)

The nutritive properties of this grass are said to be very inferior, and, as it is seldom or never eaten by any description of cattle, becomes of no agricultural use. It is very seldom found in pastures, but confined to road-sides, on dry light soil, and under walls and other barren places. Its limit of altitude seems to be about 500 feet above the sea.

It is a very common grass throughout Britain, there being scarcely a county in which it is not found. In Lapland, Norway, and Sweden, it is not known to exist. In Germany and south of Europe, it is common, but has not been discovered in America.

Flowers about the end of June, or the first week in July, and ripens its seed in the early part of August.

17. Hordeum maritimum. *

Sea-Barley.

Specific Characters.—Inner glume of lateral spikelet dilated on one side only into half-ovate. (Plate X.)

Description.—It grows from three to nine inches high. The root is annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, prostrate at the base, round, smooth, and polished, bearing four or five leaves, with smooth striated sheaths; upper leaf rather inflated, longer than its leaf, crowned with a short obtuse membranous ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* short, acute, narrow, roughish, and somewhat hairy on both surfaces. *Inflores-*

* *Hordeum maritimum*, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Lindley.

cence spiked. *Spike* usually about an inch or rather more in length, dense and uniform ; rachis jointed, toothed alternately on each side, the intermediate spaces flattened and fringed at the borders. *Spikelets* arranged in threes on each side of the rachis, of one awned floret. *Calyx* of the central spikelet of two equal bristle-shaped rough glumes, (Fig. 1.) *Floret* of two paleæ ; the outer palea terminating in a long, rough, straight awn, longer than those of the calyx ; inner palea linear, acute, with a bristle at the base about half the length of the palea. *Lateral spikelets* pedunculated ; outer glume bristle-shaped, (Fig. 3) ; inner glume dilated into a half-ovate form, (Fig. 2), and terminating in a long rough awn. *Floret* imperfect, barren, with a short rough awn, not half the length of those of the glumes.

Obs.—Hordeum maritimum is distinguished from *Hordeum pratense* in the *inner glume* of the lateral spikelet being dilated on one side, in the form of half-ovate, (Fig. 2) ;—whereas in *H. pratense* all the *glumes* are bristle-shaped, neither dilated or fringed, (Fig. 2.)

From *Hordeum murinum* in the *glumes* of the middle spikelet being bristle-shaped, and the *inner glume* of the lateral spikelets very conspicuously dilated on one side in the form of half-ovate, (Fig. 2) ;—whereas in *H. murinum* the *glumes* of the middle spikelet are dilated and fringed, (Fig. 1), and the *inner glume* of the lateral spikelets but very slightly dilated, (Fig. 2).

Fortunately this grass is not common, for when it happens to be mixed with hay, the short rough awns irritate the gums of horses, causing inflammation and thereby disease. It is found in pastures and sandy ground near the sea.

It is of rare occurrence in Scotland, found occasionally on the coast of Angus-shire. In England it occurs along the coasts of Northumberland, Durham, York, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon. In Ireland occasionally. It does not appear to exist further north than the Baltic, and is frequent along the Mediterranean. It is unknown in America. Flowers in June and July.

18. Hordeum pratense. *

Meadow Barley.

Specific Characters.—All the glumes bristle-shaped. (Plate XI.)

Description.—It grows from eighteen inches to two feet or more high. The root is perennial, fibrous, ("becoming bulbous in barren ground, occasionally overflowed," Smith.) *Stem* round, smooth, erect, and glossy; bearing four or five leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a very short ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* linear, flat, acute, roughish, and somewhat hairy on both surfaces, the edges minutely serrated. *Inflorescence* spiked. Spike about an inch and a-half in length, dense and uniform; the rachis jointed, very brittle, toothed alternately on each side, the intermediate spaces flattened and bordered. *Spikelets* arranged in threes on each tooth of the rachis; of one-awned floret. *Calyx* of the central spikelet of two bristle-shaped glumes (Fig 1) of equal length. *Central floret* of two paleæ, the outer palea three-ribed, terminating in a long, rough awn, rather longer than the palea; inner palea acute, with a delicate bristle at the base, about half the length of the palea. *Lateral spikelets* pedunculated, the glumes bristle-shaped, (Figs. 2 and 3), rough. *Lateral floret* imperfect, furnished with a short awn, not as long as the palea; occasionally the awn is altogether wanting.

Obs.—*Hordeum pratense* is distinguished from *Hordeum murinum* in being of a taller and more slender habit, with the awns of the spikelets shorter; the *glumes* of the middle spikelet bristle-shaped, and not fringed; *florets* of the lateral spikelets with very short awns;—whereas in *H. murinum* the glumes of the middle spikelet are dilated and fringed, and the *florets* of the lateral spikelets with very long awns. (Fig. 4.)

From *Hordeum maritimum*, in being of a taller and more slender habit; all the *glumes* bristle-shaped (Fig. 2.);—whereas in *H. maritimum* the inner glume of the lateral spikelet is dilated on one side, in the form of half-ovate. (Fig. 2.)

Although this grass produces a tolerable early spring crop of foli-

* *Hordeum pratense*, Smith, Hooker, Lindley. *Hordeum nodosum*, Koch.

age, and contains a considerable quantity of nutritive matter, especially during the time of flowering, it is not recommended for hay. It is found in moist, rich ground, and irrigated meadows, never on dry sandy heaths, although it is said to be partial to dry chalky soils. It forms the principal herbage in some pastures in Norfolk that are considered excellent for sheep.

In Scotland this grass is but rarely met with; found occasionally in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. In England it occurs in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Nottinghamshire, Derby, Cheshire, Flint, Denbigh, Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Bedford, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, and Somerset. It has not been found either in Devon or Cornwall. In Ireland occasionally. It is confined principally to the middle parts of Europe, and does not seem to have been found in America; its limit of altitude being about 500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seed in the early part of August.

19. Polypogon monspeliensis.*

Annual Beard-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Glumes with awns more than twice their length. (Plate XI.)

Description.—It grows from nine to fifteen inches high. The root is fibrous, somewhat creeping. *Stem* erect, round, slightly roughish to the touch; bearing five or six leaves, with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a long, acute, roughish ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* flat, rather broad, acute, roughish on both surfaces, but generally smooth behind. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, dense, lobed and silky, from one and a-half to two inches long; branches rough, rachis nearly smooth. *Spikelet* of one awned floret shorter than the calyx, (Fig. 3.) *Calyx* of two, linear, hairy, obtuse, membranous glumes, (Fig. 1), strongly toothed on the lower half of the keels; without lateral ribs;

* *Polypogon monspeliensis*, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Lindley. *Alopecurus monspeliensis*, Linn. *Agrostis triaristata*, Knapp.

each glume furnished with a long, slender, rough awn, arising immediately beneath the summit. *Floret* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea about half the length of the calyx, of an ovate form, without lateral ribs; tipped with a small awn about half the length of the palea. *Inner palea* rather shorter than the outer palea, thin and pellucid, with the margins entire.

Obs.—This species is readily distinguished from every other British grass by the great length of the awns of the glumes.

This grass has been applied to no agricultural use. It is rare in Scotland, found only on the Fifeshire coast. In England it occurs along the coasts of Durham, Gloucester, Norfolk, Essex, Kent, and Hants. It has not been discovered either in Ireland or America. It is frequent along the Mediterranean, but does not exist further north than latitude 55°.

Flowers early in July, and ripens its seed in the second week of August.

20. Agrostis vulgaris.*

Fine Bent-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Floret of two paleæ. Ligule short and obtuse. Sheaths smooth. (Plate XII.)

Description.—The usual height about fifteen inches. The root is perennial, tufted, somewhat creeping. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and polished; bearing five or six leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath rather longer than its leaf, crowned with a short obtuse membranous ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* rather short, flat, narrow, acute, rough on both surfaces, the edges minutely toothed. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, of a brownish purple, sometimes pale green, the branches very delicate, slender, rough, spreading zig zag, arising from the rachis in three or fours at equal distances. *Spikelets* small, numerous, glossy, of one small awnless floret, shorter than the calyx. *Calyx* of two narrow acute glumes, (Fig. 1), nearly of equal size, without lateral ribs, the larger glume the lowermost, minutely toothed on the upper half of the keel. *Floret*

* *Agrostis vulgaris*, Withering, Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Greville, Koch.

of two paleæ, (Fig. 2) the outer palea ovate, minutely notched at the summit without lateral ribs, smooth at the base. *Inner palea* about half the length of the outer palea, membranous, with the margins entire.

—— —— *pumila*, (Plate XII.) a very small variety, from two to three inches long; the *root* much tufted, throwing out three or four somewhat procumbent stems; *ligule* very short and obtuse; *sheaths* smooth. Common on dry alpine situations; flowering in July and August.

—— —— *aristata*, (Plate XIII.) a variety growing to the height of fifteen inches. The *leaves* rough; *sheaths* smooth; *ligule* short and obtuse, but rather more prominent than in *Agrostis vulgaris*. *Outer palea* with a long slender dorsal awn arising a little above the base, (Fig. 2), and extending conspicuously beyond the glumes of the calyx. Sometimes the awn is very short, scarcely perceptible, as seen in (Fig. 4.) *Inner palea* very thin, about half the length of the outer palea, furnished at the base with a tuft of short hairs. Care must be taken so as not to mistake this grass for *Agrostis canina*, whose floret has but one palea, and the ligule is long and pointed.

Agrostis vulgaris is distinguished from *Agrostis alba* in the *sheaths* of the leaves being smooth to the touch; the *ligule* short and obtuse, and the *large glume* of the calyx toothed only on the upper part;—whereas in *A. alba* the *sheaths* are rough (distinctly felt by passing the finger from above downwards, but smooth in the opposite direction.) The *ligule* long and acute, and the *large glume* of the calyx toothed nearly to the base.

This grass is said to be disliked by cattle generally, and is not of sufficient importance to merit the attention of agriculturists. It grows on dry heaths and pastures, sometimes at an elevation of nearly 2000 feet above the sea.

It is common throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland; is found in Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, and Northern Africa. It also occurs in America as far north as latitude 72.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seed in the second week of August.

21. Agrostis alba. *

Marsh Bent-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Floret of two paleæ; ligule long and acute; sheaths rough. (Plate XIII).

Description.—It grows from eighteen inches to two feet high. The root is perennial, tufted, somewhat creeping. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and polished; bearing four or five leaves with *roughish* striated sheaths, (the roughness is felt only from above downwards, sometimes scarcely perceptible,) upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a *long acute* ragged ligule, slightly ribbed at the sides. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* rather short, flat, narrow, acute, very rough on both surfaces, as well as on the edges. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, of a purplish tinge, with light-green florets, the branches rough, slender, when in flower, spreading, arising from the rachis mostly in fives, of various lengths, placed at equal distances; the lowermost branches more or less tufted. *Spikelets* numerous, small, erect, of one small awnless floret, concealed within the calyx. *Calyx* of two narrow acute glumes, (Fig. 1), nearly of equal size, without lateral ribs; the larger glume the lowermost, *minutely toothed its whole length.* *Floret* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2); the outer palea, ovate, minutely notched at the summit, without lateral ribs, furnished at the base with a small tuft of short hairs. *Inner palea* about half the length of the outer palea, cloven at the summit, pellucid, the margins entire.

—— —— *stolonifera*, (Plate XIV). a variety with the branches of the panicles densely tufted. *Sheaths* roughish. *Ligule* long. *Stem* procumbent at the base. *Root* creeping, throwing out long procumbent smooth stems, which take root at their joints. Frequently found by the sides of ditches and wet places, and also on clayey soil near the sea. Flowering in July and August.

—— —— *palustris*, (Plate XIV). a variety with larger spikelets than usual. *Outer palea* awned a little beneath the summit, and furnished with a small tuft of hairs at the base. *Ligule* long and pointed. *Sheaths* roughish. Commonly met with in damp shady stagnant places. Flowering in July and August.

* *Agrostis alba*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Greville, Lindley. *Agrostis stolonifera*, Koch.

Obs.—*Agrostis alba* is distinguished from *Agrostis vulgaris* in the *sheaths* being rough to the touch; *ligule* long and acute, and the *keel* of the large glume of the calyx toothed nearly to the base;—whereas in *A. vulgaris* the *sheaths* are smooth. *Ligule* very short and obtuse, and the keel of the large glume of the calyx toothed only on the upper part.

From *Agrostis canina*, in the floret having an inner palea, whilst in *A. canina* the inner palea is wanting.

Farmers generally consider this grass a troublesome weed, as its long creeping roots impoverish the soil. It is eaten by cattle, but they are not fond of it. It grows in meadows, pastures, and dry sandy ground, and sometimes attains the elevation of nearly 2000 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the third week of July, and ripens its seed in the end of August.

22. Agrostis canina. *

Brown Bent-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Floret of one palea. Ligule long. Sheaths smooth. (Plate XV.)

Description.—It grows from one to two feet high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, slender, slightly decumbent at the base, round, smooth, and glossy; bearing four or five leaves with perfectly smooth sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, crowned with a long membranous pointed ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* narrow, taper-pointed, those of the root setaceous, rough on both surfaces, and serrated at the edges. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, of a greenish or yellowish-brown. *Panicle* erect, spreading while in flower, otherwise close; the branches very delicate, elastic, rough, with minute teeth; arising from the rachis mostly in threes or fives. *Spikelets* numerous, small, acute, on footstalks about the length of the glumes; of one awned floret concealed within the calyx. *Calyx* of two unequal acute glumes, (Fig. 1), the outer glume the larger, without lateral ribs, toothed the whole length of its keel. *Floret* of

* *Agrostis canina*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Greville, Koch. *Trichodeum caninum*, Lindley, Schrader.

one palea, (Fig. 2), of an ovate form, five-ribbed, minutely toothed at the summit, slightly hairy at the base, furnished with a long dorsal awn arising from a little above the base, and extending half its length beyond the summit of the palea. On some occasions the awn is very short, (Fig. 6.)

—— —— *alpina*, (Plate XV.) a small alpine variety from two to three inches in length, differing in no respect whatever, except in size, from the *Agrostis canina* already described. *Agrostis alpina* of Koch. This variety is found in the Isle of Arran, on the summit of Ben Lawers, and the Clova mountains. Flowering in July and August.

For agricultural purposes this grass is comparatively of no value. It grows chiefly on poor, wet, peaty soil, in small detached patches, seldom combined with any other species of grass.

It is common in England, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as in Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, and Italy. Frequent in America, but is stated to have been introduced from Europe.

23. Calamagrostis stricta. *

Small Close Reed.

Specific Characters.—Awn arising from below the centre of the outer palea. Hairs not longer than the floret. (Plate XVI.)

Description.—It grows from eighteen inches to two feet high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, round and slightly roughish; bearing two or three leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a *very small ligule*. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* narrow, acute and roughish. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* from three to five inches long, rather close; branches and rachis rough. *Calyx* of two nearly equal *rather broadish* membranous glumes, (Fig. 1), without lateral ribs; roughish on the back; containing one awned floret. *Floret* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), *the outer palea equal in length to the calyx*, of an ovate form, jagged at the summit, furnished at the base with long, straight hairs

* *Calamagrostis stricta*, Koch, Lindley, Hooker. *Arundo stricta*, Smith, Hooker, *Fl. Scot.*

not reaching beyond the summit of the floret. *Awn* arising from a little below the centre of the outer palea, and *not projecting beyond the summit of the palea. Inner palea* thin and pellucid, much shorter than the outer palea.

Obs.—*Calamagrostis stricta* is distinguished from *Calamagrostis Epigegos* in being a much more delicate plant; *florets* about half the size; *hairs* from the base of the floret not extending beyond the floret; *awn* arising from rather below the centre of the outer palea and scarcely extending beyond the palea;—whereas in *C. Epigegos*, the hairs extend considerably beyond the floret. *Awn* arising from rather above the centre of the outer palea, and projecting nearly half its length beyond the palea.

This very rare plant is now extinct in Britain. It was found several years ago by the late Mr G. Don in White Mire Marsh, one mile from Forfar. It is a native of the most northern parts of Europe and North America.

Flowers in the third week in June and ripens its seed in the end of July.

24. Calamagrostis Epigegos.*

Wood Reed.

Specific Characters.—Awn arising from a little above the centre of the outer palea. Hairs much longer than the floret. (Plate XVI.)

Description.—It grows from three to five feet high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* round, erect, rough (when felt from above downwards); bearing four leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf; crowned with a long lanceolate divided ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* narrow, acute, taper-pointed, rough on the inner surface and edges; smooth on the back. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, of a brownish tinge. *Panicle* erect, close both before and after flowering, about a span in length; branches rough, arising in alternate clusters at certain distances along the round rough rachis. *Calyx* of two equal *narrow* acute glumes,

* *Calamagrostis Epigegos*, Lindley, Koch, Hooker. *Arundo Epigegos*, Smith. *Arundo calamagrostis*, Hooker, *Fl. Scot.* Lightfoot.

(Fig. 1), without lateral ribs, roughish towards the points; containing one-awned floret *shorter* than the glumes. *Floret* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea ovate-lanceolate, without lateral ribs, terminating in *two biffid points*, furnished at the base with a number of long straight white hairs, *equal in length to the calyx*. *Awn* long and slender, arising from about the *centre* of the palea, and extending as high as the summit of the hairs. *Inner palea* linear, membranous, acute, much shorter than the outer palea.

Obs.—*Calamagrostis Epigegos* is distinguished from *Calamagrostis stricta* in the *hairs* of the floret extending about one-third their length beyond the floret, and the *awn* arising from a little above the centre of the outer palea, and projecting nearly half its length beyond the palea;—whereas in *C. stricta* the hairs and awn scarcely extend beyond the floret.

This grass possesses no agricultural merits of any importance. Cattle seldom touch it. It grows in moist woods and shady ditches. Frequently met with in the central parts of Scotland. In England it is found in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, York, Lincoln, Nottinghamshire, Anglesea, Salop, Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Bedford, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Dorset, and Somerset. Occasionally found in Ireland. It is also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, but in America it is unknown.

Flowers in the end of July, and ripens its seed about the last week in August.

25. Anemagrostis Spica venti. *

Silky Bent-Grass.

Specific Character.—Awn arising from a little below the summit of the outer palea, and more than three times the length of the palea. (Plate XVII.)

Description.—It grows from eighteen inches to two feet high. The root is annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, smooth, and round; bearing five leaves with somewhat roughish sheaths; the upper sheath longer

* *Anemagrostis Spica venti*, Lindley. *Agrostis Spica venti*, Koch, Hooker, Smith.

than its leaf, crowned with a long lanceolate jagged ligule. *Joints* naked. *Leaves* narrow, spreading, acute, ribbed, rough on both surfaces. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, loose, spreading. *Panicle* large, silky in appearance, leaning to one side and elegantly waving with the wind; its branches slender, rough, finely subdivided, arranged in alternate bundles, the middle branch being the largest; rachis mostly smooth and polished. *Spikelets* numerous, small, of one-awned floret equal in length to the calyx. *Calyx* of two unequal acute glumes, (Fig. 1), rough on the keels, the large glume the uppermost, three-ribbed. *Floret* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea of an ovate-lanceolate form, roughish, faintly three-ribbed, furnished with a tuft of hairs at the base. *Awn* rough, long, and slender, arising from a little below the summit, *more than three times the length of the palea*. *Inner palea* linear, membranous, rather shorter than the outer palea, biffid at the summit, the margins entire. *Seeds* very smooth.

Obs.—The great length of the awn compared with the length of the floret will readily distinguish this grass. It is separated from the genus *Agrostis* in the lower glume being smaller than the upper glume, whilst in *agrostis* the lower glume is the largest.

This is one of the rarest grasses we have in Scotland; found only on the Fifeshire coast. In England, it is met with in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Lancashire, York, Warwick, Berks, Beds, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Herts, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, but unknown in Ireland. It is a native of the middle and south of Europe. It has not been discovered either in Lapland, Norway, or Sweden, and no mention is made of its existence in America. It grows in light, sandy soil, especially when it is occasionally overflowed. Flowers in June and July.

26. Milium effusum.*

Spreading Millet Grass.

Specific Characters.—Branches of the panicle loose, spreading, (Plate XVII.)

* *Milium effusum*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Greville, Koch.

Description.—It grows from three to four feet high. The root is perennial, fibrous, with several creeping shoots. *Stem* erect, smooth, slender, glossy, bearing five or six leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath crowned with an oblong membranous ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* broad, flat, acute, of a light-green, glossy and smooth on both surfaces except towards the upper part, which is roughish as well as the edges. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, large, loose, spreading; the branches long and slender, arising in alternate clusters at certain distances along the smooth rachis. *Spikelets* numerous, small, ovate, on slender roughish footstalks; of one awnless floret, concealed within the calyx. *Calyx* of two equal broad membranous glumes (Fig. 1), roughish, three-ribbed. *Floret* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea smooth, membranous, glossy, without any perceptible ribs or keel. *Inner palea* about the same length as the outer palea, membranous, with the margins entire.

Obs.—The large loose spreading panicle, with small one floret spikelets, will readily distinguish this grass, independent of the more minute characters.

There appears to be but little nutritive properties in the foliage of this grass to render it of any agricultural advantage. The seeds are much sought after by small birds, and where game is preserved, this grass is recommended to be encouraged to save the corn. It grows naturally in damp shady woods, and will thrive when transplated in open exposed situations.

It is common in many parts of Scotland as well as in England and Ireland. Found also in Lapland, Norway, and Sweden, and as far south as the Mediterranean. It also occurs in the United States, to the most northern parts of North America.

Flowers in the second and third weeks of June, and ripens its seed in the second week of August.

27. Melica uniflora.*

Wood Melic-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Inflorescence simple panicled. Calyx containing but one perfect floret. (Plate XVIII.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, round, slender, roughish on the upper part, bearing four or five leaves, with rough striated sheaths; the upper part of the sheaths furnished with a few slender white hairs; upper sheath shorter than its leaf, crowned with a short obtuse membranous ligule with a small slender point or bristle projecting from one side. *Leaves* long, flat, thin, of a bright green, acute, flaccid, finely striated, roughish on both surfaces as well as on the edges. *Inflorescence* simple panicled. *Panicle* slightly drooping, with few spikelets on long, slender, roughish footstalks; the branches long, slender, arising from the rachis usually in pairs. *Spikelets* erect, of an ovate form, of one perfect and one imperfect awnless floret, concealed within the calyx. *Calyx* of two rather unequal smooth glumes, (Fig. 1), tinged with reddish-brown, five-ribbed, the lower glume the smaller. *Floret* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea broad, obtuse, smooth, seven-ribbed. *Inner palea* broad, oval, rather shorter than the outer palea, with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed. The imperfect floret on a long smooth footstalk, not extending beyond the lower floret.

Obs.—*Melica uniflora* is distinguished from *Melica nutans* in the panicle being branched; the lower spikelets on long footstalks; *calyx* containing but *one* perfect floret and an abortive one;—whereas in *M. nutans* all the spikelets arise immediately from the rachis on short footstalks all nearly of equal length. *Calyx* containing *two* perfect florets and an abortive one.

The most natural place of growth of this grass is in rocky moist shady woods having a clayey soil, situated about 300 feet above the sea. It is frequent in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France, and Italy. It has not been found in America, or further north than

* *Melica uniflora*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Greville, Lindley, Koch.

latitude 62. Its limit of altitude seems to be about 1500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the second week of June, and ripens its seed in the last week of July. Cattle are fond of the leaves.

28. Melica nutans.*

Mountain Melic-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Inflorescence racemed. Calyx containing two perfect florets. (Plate XVIII.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, slender, roughish on the upper part, bearing four or five leaves with rough striated sheaths; upper sheath shorter than its leaf, crowned with a very short, obtuse ligule. *Leaves* long, narrow, acute, flaccid, of a light green, smooth on the back, slightly hairy on the inner surface, and rough towards the points. *Inflorescence* racemed. *Raceme* long, usually of ten spikelets, on short, rough footstalks. *Spikelets* large, ovate, pendulous, of two perfect, and one imperfect floret. *Calyx* of two broad rather unequal glumes (Fig. 1), of a reddish-brown, smooth, five-ribbed; the lower glume the smaller. *Florets* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret equal in length to the glumes; broad, obtuse, seven-ribbed, smooth. *Inner palea* broad, obtuse, with two green marginal ribs delicately fringed. Second floret elevated on a short smooth footstalk, but similar in other respects to the floret below. The third or imperfect floret of an oval form situated on a long smooth pedicle, not projecting beyond the calyx.

Obs.—This grass is distinguished from *Melica uniflora* in the inflorescence being racemed, and the calyx containing two perfect florets; —whereas in *M. uniflora* the inflorescence is simple panicled, and the calyx contains but one perfect floret.

This grass is found most generally in rather damp shady woods, of an altitude of 500 feet above the sea, its limit being 2000 feet. In Scotland it is not frequent; found in Aberdeenshire, Forfarshire, Fifeshire, and near Edinburgh. In England it is met with in Northum-

* *Melica nutans*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Greville, Lindley, Koch.

berland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland, York, Nottinghamshire, Derby, Cheshire, Denbigh, Worcester, Suffolk, and Herts. Has not been found in Ireland or America. It occurs in Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, and Italy.

Flowers in the last week of May, and ripens its seed in July.

From the early growth of this grass, and its thriving well in open situations when cultivated, it proves worthy of agricultural notice.

29. Airochloa cristata.*

Crested Hair-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Outer palea three-ribbed, stem downy. (Plate XIX.)

Description.—It grows from three to six inches high. The root is perennial, with long, downy fibres, forming dense tufts. *Stem* erect, occasionally curved, round, downy, especially towards the upper part; bearing two or three leaves, with hairy, striated sheaths; the upper sheaths longer than its leaf, crowned with a short obtuse jagged ligule. *Joints* smooth, situated near the base. *Leaves* narrow, acute, rather stiff, roughish, downy on both surfaces, the edges rough and more or less hairy; the ribs more prominent on the inner surface, except the central rib, which is more conspicuous behind. *Inflorescence* simple panicled, dense, of a silvery hue. *Panicle* erect, from one to two inches long, of an oval form, interrupted at the lower part; the branches short, downy, arranged on the rachis in pairs, spreading when in flower, close and compact both before and after flowering. *Spikelets compressed, of two awnless florets, not projecting beyond the glumes of the calyx. Calyx* of two rather unequal acute glumes (Fig. 1), minutely toothed on the keels, the upper glume three-ribbed. *Florets* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret acute, three-ribbed, minutely toothed on the central rib. *Inner palea* about equal in length to the outer palea, cloven at the summit, and delicately fringed at the margins. Second floret elevated on a long downy footstalk; rather smaller than the floret below, but similar to it in every other respect.

* *Airochloa cristata*, Link, Lindley. *Aira cristata*, Smith, Hooker, Greville. *Koeleria cristata*, Koch.

Obs.—*Airochloa cristata* is distinguished from *Aira*, in which genus it is placed in the British Flora, in the florets having no awns, and not hairy at the base.

This grass, from its rather stiff pubescent leaves, is supposed to be the principal cause why cattle seldom eat it. Its nutritive properties being as great as in most other grass. It is found in pastures of dry soil, especially near the sea, and on rocks of an elevation of 1500 feet above the sea. It is frequent in England, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as in Germany, France, and Italy. It has not been found in Lapland or North America.

Flowers in the third week of June, and ripens its seed about the end of August.

30. Molinea depauperata.*

Tawny Melic-Grass.

Specific Character.—Outer palea five-ribbed. (Plate XIX.)

Description.—It grows from nine to twenty inches high. The root is perennial, of many strong yellowish fibres. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, bulbous at the base, bearing three leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath shorter than its leaf, crowned with a very short, almost imperceptible ligule. *Joint* smooth, situated very near the base. *Leaves* long, extending beyond the panicle, acute, smooth on the lower half, roughish upwards, hairy on the inner surface. *Inflorescence* simple panicled. *Panicle* erect, thin, few-flowered, close; the branches roughish and slender, arising from the angular rachis, mostly solitary, seldom in pairs. *Spikelets* erect, of a bleached appearance, on long footstalks, of one awnless floret, sometimes the rudiment of a second. *Calyx* of two membranous unequal acute glumes, (Fig. 1), without lateral ribs. *Floret* of two palea, (Fig. 2,) the outer palea much longer than the glumes, acute, smooth, *five-ribbed*, the marginal ribs the broadest. *Inner palea* about equal in length to the outer palea, with two prominent ribs not fringed.

* *Molinea depauperata*, Lindley.

Obs.—This grass is a well-marked species, and is readily distinguished from *Melinea cærulea* in the *leaves* of the stem extending beyond the panicle. *Panicle* thin, few-flowered, colourless; *calyx* containing but one floret; *outer palea* five-ribbed;—whereas in *M. cærulea*, the *leaves* do not extend beyond the panicle; *panicle* many-flowered, of a purplish or greenish tinge; *calyx* containing two or more florets; *outer palea* three-ribbed.

The only locality as yet known for this grass is the Clova mountains, at an elevation of 3000 feet above the sea. First discovered by Mr Donald Munro. It flowers in August.

31. Molinea cærulea.*

Purple Melic-Grass.

Specific Character.—Outer palea three-ribbed. (Plate XX.)

Description.—It grows from one to two feet or more high. The root is perennial, of many strong fibres. *Stem* erect, smooth, round, bulbous at the base, bearing about three leaves, with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath shorter than its leaf, crowned with a very small ligule. *Joint* smooth, situated very near the base. *Leaves* long, linear, narrow, acute, taper-pointed, rough on both surfaces on the upper part; smooth below, besprinkled with hairs on the inner surface. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, long, narrow, and close; the branches slender, roughish, wavy, arising in tufts, alternately, at certain distances along the angular ribbed slightly wavy rachis. *Spikelets* small, numerous, mostly of two, sometimes three awnless florets, much longer than the glumes, generally of a purplish tinge; in shady places of a light green. *Calyx* of two unequal acute glumes (Fig. 1), smooth, three-ribbed (sometimes the lateral ribs are wanting). *Florets* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret acute, three-ribbed, smooth. *Inner palea* equal in length to the outer palea, furnished with two prominent green marginal ribs not fringed. Second floret elevated on a long, rough footstalk, but in other respects similar to the floret below.

* *Molinea cærulea*, Lindley, Koch. *Melica cærulea*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Greville. *Aira cærulea, Linn.*

Obs.—In Orkney and Shetland Isles, the stems of this grass are manufactured by fishermen into ropes; and in England, the country people make them into brooms, which they sell at a cheap rate. This grass is comparatively of no agricultural value, as cattle seldom eat it. It grows on damp heathy places, and moors, and on the confines of peat-bogs, and is abundant in Scotland, England, and Ireland. It is found in Lapland, Norway, and Sweden, to the most southern parts of Europe. It has not been discovered in America.

Flowers in the third week of July, and ripens its seed about the end of August. Its limit of altitude seems to be about 1500 feet above the sea.

32. Catabrosa aquatica.*

Water Hair-Grass.

Specific Character.—Leaves broadly linear, obtuse. (Plate XX.)

Description.—It grows from one to two feet in length. The root is perennial, creeping, often floating, with long, white, shining fibres. *Stem* stout, round, smooth, procumbent at the base to a considerable length, often bearing three or four leaves, with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath *shorter* than its leaf, crowned with an obtuse membranous ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* flat, broadly linear, obtuse, smooth, flaccid, of a light green. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, the branches spreading, arranged on the smooth rachis in half whorls, generally three or four of unequal lengths arising from the same base, ultimately becoming reflexed. *Spikelets* numerous, rather small, pendulous, *of two awnless florets* much longer than the glumes, projecting one beyond the other. *Calyx* of two membranous very unequal obtuse glumes, (Fig. 1), roughish on the keel and sides; without lateral ribs; the lower glume much the smaller. *Florets* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret *three-ribbed*, notched at the summit, smooth at the keel. *Inner palea* about equal in length to the outer palea; linear, cloven at the summit, and furnished with two green marginal ribs not fringed. Second floret elevated on a long smooth footstalk, but similar in other respects to the one below.

* *Catabrosa aquatica*, Hook. Lindley. *Aira aquatica*, Smith, Hooker, *Fl. Scot.* Greville.

Obs.—*Catabrosa aquatica* has been frequently confounded with *Poa aquatica*, (Plate XLIV.) but is readily distinguished by many characters; the most prominent, however, are in the branches of the panicle, rachis, sheaths of leaves being perfectly smooth to the touch. *Calyx* containing but two florets;—whereas in *P. aquatica* the branches of the panicle, rachis, sheaths of leaves are very rough to the touch, and the *calyx* contains from four to eight florets.

This species is said to be one of the sweetest of the British grasses, the young leaves and portions of the stems being remarkably sweet and pleasant to the taste, resembling that of liquorice. Water-fowls are fond of the seeds and young shoots. Cattle eat the leaves with a relish, but as the plant is strictly an aquatic, found to exist only in wet or muddy pools, in ditches, and such like places, render it unfit for cultivation.

It is frequent in Scotland, England, and Ireland. It is found also in Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, and Italy, as well as in the northern parts of South America. It has not been discovered in the United States. Its limit of altitude seems to be about 500 feet above the sea. It flowers in the second week of July, and ripens its seed in the middle of August.

33. Holcus lanatus. *

Meadow Soft-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Awn with the two lower thirds perfectly smooth. (Plate XXI.)

Description.—It grows from one to two feet high. The root is perennial, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, *scarcely smooth*, bearing four or five leaves with *soft downy sheaths;* the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, inflated, crowned with an obtuse, membranous ligule; the lower sheaths shorter than their leaves. *Joints* usually four, occasionally naked, but more frequently covered with soft downy hairs, with their points directed downwards. *Leaves* of a pale green, flat, broadish, acute, *soft on both surfaces, being covered with slender delicate hairs. Inflorescence* compound panicled, of a greenish reddish

* *Holcus lanatus*, Linn., Smith, Hooker, Greville, Lindley, Koch.

or pinkish tinge. *Panicle* erect, usually somewhat of a triangular form; spreading, (in the young state close), the branches hairy, arising from the rachis alternately in pairs of unequal lengths. *Spikelets* pendulous, with hairy peduncles; of two florets, the upper one awned. *Calyx* of two *hairy* membranous glumes (Fig. 1), of equal height, the upper glume the larger, *of an oblong form, tipped with a minute bristle, hairy on the keel and upper part of the inner margins,* furnished with a green rib on each side; lower glume somewhat crescent-shaped, hairy on the keel and upper part of the inner margins, without lateral ribs. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig 2): the outer palea of lowermost floret of an oval form, about half the length of the calyx, obscurely five-ribbed, obtuse at the summit, hairy at the base, with a long naked footstalk. *Inner palea* about equal in length to the outer palea, membranous, obtuse, with the margins delicately fringed. Upper floret smaller than the lower one, elevated on a long naked footstalk; furnished with a dorsal awn about half the length of the palea, arising from a little beneath the summit, and when ripe, curved in the form of a fish hook, becoming concealed within the calyx; sometimes the awn, during the early stage, projects conspicuously beyond the calyx, *its summit is slightly roughish, but the two lower thirds are perfectly smooth.*

Obs.—Holcus lanatus is distinguished from *Holcus mollis* in many respects, which are best seen by comparing the descriptions; but the most simple and constant character is derived from the *awn* of the uppermost floret, which, in *H. lanatus*, is roughish at the summit, with the *two lower thirds perfectly smooth*, while in *H. mollis* it is minutely toothed throughout its whole length, which can be readily seen by the assistance of a lens, (See Plate XXI. Fig. 2.). The unprotruded curved awn in *H. lanatus* is considered a good specific distinction by most authors, but in the flowering stage of the plant the awn is not curved, and protrudes slightly beyond the calyx, as in *H. mollis*, and becomes curved only as the seeds approach to maturity.

The only advantages that this grass possesses are in its being productive and easy of cultivation. It has no merits either for pasture or hay, as cattle of every kind seem to dislike it, especially horses. It is a very common grass on shady banks; in woods and

moist pastures, but attains to the greatest degree of luxuriance on light moist soils of a peaty nature. It is met with in almost every county throughout Britain. Not found in Lapland. Common in Germany, France, and Italy. Said to have been introduced into America. Its limit of altitude about 1500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seed about the end of the same month.

34. Holcus mollis.*

Creeping Soft-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Awn rough throughout its whole length. (Plate XXI.)

Description.—It grows from one to three feet high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, round, and *smooth*, bearing four or five leaves with generally smooth sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, inflated, crowned with an obtuse membranous ligule; the lower sheaths shorter than their leaves. *Joints* usually four, covered with fine delicate hairs pointing downwards. *Leaves* of a pale green, flat, broadish, acute, slightly roughish and soft to the touch on both surfaces. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, soon becoming of a bleached appearance. *Panicle* erect, when large, slightly drooping at the summit; the branches spreading, hairy, arising from the rachis alternately, in pairs of unequal lengths. *Spikelets* mostly ascending, with hairy peduncles; of two florets, the upper one awned. *Calyx* of two membranous glumes of equal lengths, (Fig 1), acute, hairy on the keels, roughish on the sides; the upper glume the larger, three-ribbed; the lower glume without lateral ribs. *Florets* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret of an oval form, about half the length of the calyx, without lateral ribs, obtuse at the summit, with three long delicate hairs at the base, and a long naked footstalk. *Inner palea* about equal in length to the outer palea, membranous, obtuse, with the margins delicately fringed. Upper floret smaller than the lower one, elevated on a long naked footstalk, furnished at the base with a tuft of white hairs; from a little below the summit arises a long awn about equal in length to the palea,

* *Holcus mollis*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Greville, Lindley, Koch.

rough throughout its whole length, protruding at all times conspicuously beyond the calyx, when dry becoming bent but never curved; in other respects, the upper floret is similar to the lower one.

Obs. —— —— *biaristatus*, (Plate XXII.) This variety, when compared with *Holcus mollis*, has larger and fewer spikelets, generally of a bleached appearance; the ligule longer; the florets nearly of equal size, as long as the small glume of the calyx; acute at the summits, *both* furnished with a *long dorsal awn*, rough throughout the whole length. *Root* creeping. At first I was led to consider this grass as a distinct species (in consequence of finding the awns constant in all those specimens I examined), and stated it as such at a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; but having since had an opportunity of examining several dozen specimens from various localities, and not finding the characters constant throughout all the florets of the same panicle, I am induced to consider it as only a variety of *H. mollis*. In some specimens the spikelets on the upper part of the panicle have both their florets distinctly awned, while the florets of the lower spikelets are similar in every respect to those of *H. mollis*. This variety is frequently met with in damp shady woods, and occasionally in open boggy situations. It flowers early in July.

—— —— *parviflorus*, (Plate XXII.) a variety from nine to twelve inches high, with very small spikelets of the size represented in the figure, being not more than half the size of those of *Holcus mollis*. Flowers early in July, and is found in dry sandy woods.

Holcus mollis is distinguished from *Holcus lanatus* (two species very closely allied), in the large glume of the calyx being acute: the *lateral rib* situated nearer to the keel than to the inner margin. *Awn* of the floret minutely toothed its *whole* length, (see Fig. 4);—whereas in *H. lanatus* the large glume is more obtuse, tipped with a minute point or awn; *lateral rib* situated nearer the inner margin than to the keel: *awn* of the floret perfectly smooth nearly its whole length, and being roughish only on the upper third. (See Fig. 4).

This grass is considered by farmers as a most troublesome weed, and with difficulty eradicated, especially when it gets possession of a soil that is favourable to its growth. Its long creeping root, which is said sometimes to exceed the length of four feet, is very impoverish-

ing to the soil. It grows generally on light barren sandy soil, either in woods or open pastures, but neither cows, horses, or sheep eat it. Pigs are said to be fond of the roots, which possess a considerable quantity of nutritive matter, having very much the flavour of new meal. It is a common grass in some districts, but not so frequent as *Holcus lanatus.* Found in most of the counties in Britain. Not known in Lapland or America. Occurs in Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, and Italy. Its limit of altitude about 1500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the second week in July, and ripens its seed in August.

35. Aira cæspitosa.*

Tufted Hair-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Awn arising from a little above the base of the floret, and scarcely extending beyond the jagged summit. (Plate XXIII.)

Description.—It grows from eighteen inches to three feet high. The root is perennial, fibrous, tufted. *Stem* erect, round, roughish, bearing four or five leaves with mostly roughish striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, crowned with a long acute membranous ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* narrow, acute, harsh, strongly ribbed, roughish on both surfaces, but more so on the inner surface; radical leaves mostly long, linear and narrow, sometimes folded or involute. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, of a silky greenish grey, sometimes of a brownish tinge. *Panicle* large, at first drooping, afterwards erect, the branches spreading in every direction, rachis and branches rough. *Spikelets* numerous, small, of two or three awned florets, the upper one extending a little beyond the calyx. *Calyx* of two acute nearly equal glumes (Fig. 1); the upper glume three-ribbed, roughish on the central rib; the lower glume without lateral ribs. *Florets* of *two paleæ*, (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret shorter than the glumes, membranous, *jagged or four-toothed on the summit,* hairy at the base, without lateral ribs, furnished with a slender *awn* arising from a *lit-*

* *Aira cæspitosa*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Greville. *Deschampsia cæspitosa*, Lindley.

tle above the base, and extending scarcely above the summit of the palea. Inner palea membranous, linear, and entire at the margins, rather shorter than the outer palea. Second floret elevated on a hairy pedicle, and rather smaller than the lower floret, but similar to it in every other respect.

—— —— *vivipera*, a viviparous variety occasionally found on the Clova mountains.

Obs.—*Aira cæspitosa* is at all times readily distinguished from *Aira alpina* in the *awn* arising from a little above the base of the outer palea;—whereas in *A. alpina*, the *awn* arises from a little above the *centre* of the outer palea. (See Plate XXIII. Fig. 2.)

From *Aira flexuosa*, in the awn of the lower floret not protruding beyond the glumes of the calyx;—whereas in *A. flexuosa* the awn of the lower floret protrudes more than one-third its length beyond the glumes. (See Plate XXIV. Fig. 2.)

This grass has a most unsightly appearance in meadows, pastures, and parks, as it grows into large tufts, and forming irregularities on the surface, which are termed by farmers rough-caps or hossacks, and are with difficulty got rid of, especially when numerous. From the extreme roughness and coarseness of the leaves, cattle seldom touch it, and possessing but little nutritive properties, does not merit the attention of agriculturists. It is said to grow in every kind of soil and situation, from the marsh to the dry sandy heath, but prefers moist clayey soils, where the water stagnates. It forms a good under cover for game and shelter for wild fowl. This grass is abundant in England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is found also in Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, and Italy, as well as in the most northern parts of North America and the United States. Its limit of altitude is about 1500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the third week of July, and ripens its seed about the middle of September.

36. Aira alpina.*

Smooth Alpine Hair-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Awn arising from a little above the centre

* *Aira alpina*, Smith, Hooker, Lindley.

of the floret, and not extending beyond the jagged summit. (Plate XXIII.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. The root is perennial, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and polished; bearing three or four leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a membranous acute ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* narrow, acute, mostly involute, roughish on the inner surface and margins, smooth on the back, and strongly ribbed. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, slightly drooping at the summit, of a silky brown appearance; branches capillary, smooth, arranged on the smooth rachis in pairs, at certain distances. *Spikelets* numerous, with very delicate footstalks; of two, sometimes three-awned florets, the lower floret not protruding beyond the calyx. *Calyx* of two nearly equal acute membranous smooth glumes, (Fig. 1); the upper glume three-ribed; the lower without lateral ribs, and smooth on the keel. *Florets* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret shorter than the glumes, of an oval form, jagged at the summit, hairy at the base, without lateral ribs; keel roughish, furnished with a short rough *awn* arising from a little above the *centre*, and extending as high as the *summit* of the palea. *Inner palea* rather shorter than the outer palea, membranous, and minutely fringed at the margins. Second floret elevated on a hairy pedicle, rather smaller than the lower floret, but similar to it in every other respect.

Obs.—This grass is readily distinguished from *Aira flexuosa*, which it somewhat resembles, in the awn arising from above the centre of the palea, and not extending beyond the summit of the palea;—whereas in *A. flexuosa* the *awn* arises from a little above the base, and extends considerably beyond the summit of the palea. (See Plate XXIV. Fig. 2.)

From *Aira cæspitosa*, in the awn arising from a little above the *centre* of the outer palea;—whereas in *A. cæspitosa* the awn arises from a little above the *base* of the outer palea. (See Fig. 2.)

Aira alpina is not unfrequently met with on several of the Highland mountains in Scotland, Ben Lomond, Ben Arthur, and moist rocks in Angus-shire, but is not found in England or Ireland, or below latitude 55. It is a northern plant, frequent in Lapland, and the

most northern parts of North America. Its lowest limit of altitude is 3000 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the first week of August, and ripens its seed in the second week of September. Sheep seldom touch it, as the leaves are generally found entire.

37. Aira flexuosa.*

Wavy Mountain Hair-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Awn arising from a little above the base of the floret, and extending considerably beyond its summit. (Plate XXIV.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. The root is perennial, fibrous, woolly in sandy ground. *Stem* erect, flattish, smooth, striated, bearing three or four leaves with roughish (from above downwards) striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, crowned with a membranous acute ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* very narrow, acute, of a dark-green, the radical leaves smooth, long, and numerous; those of the stem roughish from point to base. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, of a pale brownish-green. *Panicle* erect, the branches spreading, very slender, roughish, triple-forked; lower part of the rachis and branches frequently wavy. *Spikelets* erect, of two-awned florets, not protruding beyond the calyx. *Calyx* of two nearly equal membranous glumes (Fig. 1), without lateral ribs, and slightly roughish at the keels. *Florets* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret bifid at the summit, hairy at the base, with two delicate ribs on each side; keel roughish, furnished with a slender awn arising from a little above the base, and extending considerably beyond the summit of the palea. *Inner palea* membranous, very thin, about equal in length to the outer palea, and very minutely fringed at the margins. Second floret elevated on a hairy footstalk, rather smaller than the lower floret, but similar to it in every other respect.

Obs.—*Aira flexuosa* is distinguished from *Aira caryophyllea*, in the spikelets being twice as large, and the upper sheaths rough from

* *Aira flexuosa*, Linn. Smith, Koch, Hooker, Greville.

above downwards;—whereas in *A. caryophyllea* the spikelets are very small, and the sheaths rough from below upwards.

This grass grows on heaths and hilly places, and is sometimes found at an elevation of 3500 feet above the sea. It does not thrive on a clayey soil. Sheep eat it, but is not recommended for cultivation. It abounds in England, Scotland, and Ireland; also found in Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, and Italy, as well as in the middle and most northern parts of North America.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seeds in the middle of August.

38. Aira caryophyllea.*

Silver Hair-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Awn longer than the palea, arising from a little beneath the middle. Panicle spreading. (Plate XXIV.)

Description.—It grows from six to twelve inches high. The root is annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and striated, bearing three or four leaves with striated roughish sheaths (the roughness is mostly on the upper half, arising from minute spicula with their *points directed downwards*); the upper leaf much longer than its sheath, crowned with a prominent acute ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* mostly all on the stem, short, narrow, roughish to the touch. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, of a silvery grey. *Panicle* erect, the branches spreading occasionally zig-zag, but not wavy, slightly roughish, triple-forked, often tinged with purple; rachis smooth. *Spikelets* small, rounded at the base, and somewhat tumid; of two awned florets not protruding beyond the summit of the glumes. *Calyx* of two equal membranous glumes, (Fig. 1), without lateral ribs, slightly toothed at the keels. *Florets* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret bifid or somewhat beaked at the summit, hairy at the base, without lateral ribs, furnished with a slender awn, arising from a little beneath the centre, and extending about half its length beyond the summit of the palea. *Inner palea* membranous,

* *Aira caryophyllea*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Greville, Lindley.

thin, about equal in length to the outer palea, and very minutely fringed at the margins. Second floret on a very short *smooth* pedicle, but in other respects similar to the one below.

Obs.—This grass is very closely allied to *Aira præcox*, especially when young, but differs from it in being generally a taller plant, with smaller spikelets; the branches of the panicle more spreading, especially when in seed; the calyx somewhat of a quadrangular form, rounded at the base; the awn arising from a little beneath the centre of the palea;—whereas in *A. præcox* the panicle is close, the calyx of a triangular form, nearly acute at the base, and the awn arises from nearer the base. (See Plate XXV. Figs. 1, 2, 3.)

This grass to the farmer is of minor consideration, as it produces but little foliage, which soon withers. It grows on dry gravelly places, and is frequent in England, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as in Germany, France, and Italy, but has not been discovered in Lapland or America. Its limit of altitude about 1500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the third week of June, and ripens its seed in the end of July.

39. Aira præcox. *

Early Hair-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Awn longer than the palea, arising from a little above the base. Panicle close. (Plate XXV.)

Description.—It grows from four to six inches high. The root is annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round and smooth, bearing four or five leaves, with rough, striated, slightly inflated sheaths, (the roughness is mostly on the upper part of the sheaths, very perceptibly felt when the finger is passed from below upwards, but smooth in the opposite direction); the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a lanceolate membranous ligule, closely embracing the stem; the lower sheaths shorter than their leaves. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* mostly all on the stem, narrow, roughish to the touch, especially the uppermost ones. *Inflorescence* simple panicled; of a greenish silvery appearance. *Panicle* erect, close; the branches roughish; rachis

* *Aira præcox*, Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Greville.

mostly smooth. *Spikelets* of two awned florets, both enclosed within the calyx. *Calyx* of two equal acute glumes, (Fig. 1), without lateral ribs, minutely toothed on the keels. *Florets* of two palcæ, (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret bifid or somewhat beaked at the summit, hairy at the base, roughish on the back; obscurely five-ribbed; furnished with a long, slender, rough awn, arising from a little above the base, and extending about half its length beyond the summit of the palea. *Inner palea* membranous, about equal in length to the outer palea, and very minutely fringed at the margins. Second floret elevated on a short smooth pedicle, but in other respects similar to the floret below.

Obs.—Aira præcox is sometimes with difficulty distinguished from *Aira caryophyllea*, but may be at all times known by the panicle being close, not exceeding half-an-inch in width; *calyx* rather acute at the base;—whereas *A. caryophyllea* is generally a taller plant, with much smaller spikelets. *Panicle* spreading, seldom less than an inch in width. Calyx somewhat rounded at the base.

An early grass of little value; the leaves soon dry up. Found on sandy hills and wall tops. Occasionally met with in Scotland, but not common; more frequent in England and Ireland. Found in Germany, France, Italy, and North America, but not known in Lapland. Its limit of altitude is about 1500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the last week of May, and ripens its seed by the end of June.

40. Arrhenatherum avenaceum.*

Oat-like Soft-Grass.

There is but one species of this genus known. (Plate XXV.)

Description.—It grows from two to three feet high. The root is perennial, fibrous, sometimes bulbous. *Stem* erect, round and polished, bearing four or five leaves with striated mostly smooth sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, smooth, sometimes roughish, crowned with a small obtuse ragged ligule. *Joints*

* *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, Lindley, Hooker. *Arrhenatherum elatior*, Koch. *Holcus avenaceus*, Smith, Hooker, *Fl. Scot.* Greville.

smooth, occasionally hairy. *Leaves* flat, narrow, acute, harsh, roughish on both surfaces, but more so on the inner surface. *Inflorescence* simple panicled. *Panicle* leaning slightly to one side; the branches rather short and rough, the lower ones arising from the rachis mostly in fives. *Spikelets* rather large, erect, mostly on long footstalks, of two awned florets. *Calyx* of two very unequal acute membranous glumes, (Fig. 1); the upper one the larger, three-ribbed, roughish along the central rib; the lower glume without lateral ribs, and about one-half the size of the upper glume. *Florets* of *two paleæ*, (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret about the length of the calyx, acute roughish, *seven-ribbed*, the central rib roughish, hairy at the base, furnished with a long slender awn, longer than the palea, and arising from a little *above the base*. *Inner palea* membranous, linear, acute, minutely fringed at the margins. Second floret elevated on a short hairy pedicle, furnished with a *very short awn*, arising from a little beneath the *apex* of the outer palea; the floret in every other respect is the same as the lower one.

—— —— *bulbosum*, (Plate XXVI.) a common variety with bulbous or knotty roots, found in rich cultivated fields, also on light dry soils.

Obs.—*Arrhenatherum avenaceum* is readily distinguished from other grasses, by having two florets, the lower floret with a long awn arising from a little above the base of the outer palea, the *second floret* with a very short awn arising immediately from a little beneath the apex. (See Fig. 2).

This grass produces a plentiful and early supply of foliage, and is valuable either for hay or pasture, but its agricultural merits in this country are as yet but little known. On the continent it is highly prized, and eaten with avidity by all kinds of cattle, although it is said to be unpalatable to horses. It is found growing in woods and pastures, and is frequently a troublesome weed in corn-fields. Its produce is said to be greater on a clayey than on a heathy soil, in the proportion of 25 to 8.

It is frequent in Scotland, England, Ireland, Germany, France, Italy, and the United States, but does not exist in Lapland or the

northern parts of North America. Its limit of altitude seems to be about 1500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the third week of June, and ripens its seeds about the end of July.

The observations of Mr Lawson in his valuable work on agriculture tends in a great measure to prove that the bulbous variety deserves a claim as a distinct species. He states, " that the seeds of the true fibrous variety never produce bulbous-rooted plants, although sown in the most light dry soils, and suffered to grow on such for a great length of time. Seeds of the bulbous-rooted sort will, on the other hand, produce plants having bulbous roots the first season of their growth, on whatever kind of soil they may be sown." Such also seems to be the opinion of Professor Lindley, Professor Schrader, Sir Thomas Cullum, and others; which Sir James Smith, Sir William Hooker, and Professor Koch do not seem inclined to admit, as the roots of *Phleum pratense* and *Alopecurus geniculatus*, which are mostly fibrous, become bulbous on a dry barren soil.

41. Avena strigosa. *

Bristle-pointed Oat.

Specific Characters.—Florets equal in length to the calyx, and terminating in two long straight bristles. (Plate XXVI.)

Description.—It grows to the height of three feet. The root is annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and polished, bearing four or five leaves, with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with an oblong membranous, often ragged ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* rather broad, acute, rough to the touch on both surfaces, more or less glaucous; the central rib on the under surface polished. *Inflorescence* simple panicled, very much resembling the common cultivated oat in appearance. *Panicle* mostly turned to one side, with long, rough, lateral branches; the rachis mostly smooth. *Spikelets* large, oval, of two awned florets. *Calyx* of two rather unequal acute membranous smooth somewhat polished glumes (Fig 1); the lower glume the smaller, seven-ribbed;

* *Avena strigosa*, Linn., Smith, Koch, Hooker, Lindley.

the upper glume nine-ribbed; the ribs conspicuous, of a greenish colour. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret equal in length to the large glume, terminating in two straight rough bristles; six-ribbed, roughish to the touch, (sometimes hairy.) *Inner palea* membranous, shorter than the outer palea, linear, acute, the margins delicately fringed. The second floret elevated on a hairy footstalk. *Awn* stout, rough, bent, arising a little below the centre of the outer palea, and about twice the length of the palea.

Obs.—*Avena strigosa* very much resembles the common cultivated oat (*Avena sativa*) in its general appearance, but is readily distinguished from it as well as from *Avena fatua*, in the florets terminating in two long straight bristles.

In Scotland this grass is not unfrequent, especially in Inverness, Aberdeen, Forfar, and Perthshires, generally in corn-fields and waste places. In England it occurs in the counties of Durham, York, Denbigh, Notts, Anglesea, Sussex, and Cornwall. Confined principally to the central parts of Europe; not found in Italy, Lapland, or America. Its limit of altitude is about 1000 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seed in the middle of August.

42. Avena fatua.*

Wild-Oat.

Specific Characters.—Floret shorter than the calyx; not bristled at the summit. (Plate XXVII.)

Description.—It grows to the height of three feet. The root is annual, fibrous, thick at the base. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and polished; bearing four or five leaves with smooth striated sheaths, (sometimes the lower sheaths are hairy); upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with an obtuse membranous ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* flat, linear, finely ribbed, rough to the touch, occasionally hairy. *Inflorescence* simple panicled. *Panicle* large, spreading; the rachis smooth, the branches rough. *Spikelets* large, ovate-lanceolate, drooping or pendulous, of two, occasionally three florets.

* *Avena fatua*, Linn. Koch, Smith, Hooker Lindley.

Calyx of two membranous smooth acute glumes (Fig 1), nearly of equal lengths; the outer glume the smaller, seven-ribbed; the inner glume eleven-ribbed. *Florets* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret ovate, acute, much shorter than the calyx, eight-ribbed, furnished with several long reddish-brown hairs, with their points directed upwards. *Inner palea* shorter than the outer palea, membranous, with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed. *Awn* more than twice the length of the floret, of a reddish-brown, twisted and bent, arising a little beneath the centre of the outer palea. Seeds hairy.

Obs.—*Avena fatua* is distinguished from *Avena strigosa* in the florets being much shorter than the calyx; *outer palea* with four ribs on each side; the summit acute, but not awned;—whereas in *A. strigosa* the florets are equal in length to the calyx; *outer palea* with only three ribs on each side; the summit terminating in two acute stout bristles.

From *Avena sativa,* (common cultivated oat), in the *spikelets* being much larger; *outer palea* very hairy, with *four* ribs on each side; —whereas in *A. sativa* the *outer palea* is not hairy, and there are but *three* ribs on each side.

This grass is generally found in corn-fields, especially among barley, where it proves a troublesome weed. It is occasionally met with in Scotland, but more frequent in England and Ireland. It occurs in Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Italy, Asia, and North Africa. Not found in America.

Flowers in the first week in July, and ripens its seed about the end of August. Its limit of altitude seems to be about 1000 feet above the sea.

The florets, on account of their somewhat resemblance to artificial flies, are occasionally used by rustic fishermen to catch trout, and often with success.

The awns make excellent hygrometers, being very sensitive to the humidity of the atmosphere, which causes them to expand, and during dry weather they contract.

43. Sesleria cærulea.*

Blue Moor-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Raceme oval. Outer palea toothed at the summit. (Plate XXVII.)

Description.—It grows from six to twelve inches high. The root is perennial, creeping, throwing out long fibres. *Stem* slender, of a light green, erect, round, and smooth, bearing three very short leaves with smooth sheaths; the upper sheath more than eight times the length of its leaf, crowned with a short obtuse membranous ligule; the lower sheaths also longer than their leaves. *Joints* covered by the sheaths, situated near the base. *Leaves* from the root rather long, linear, and narrow, compressed when young, terminating in a sharp point; eleven-ribbed, the central rib the most prominent, especially on the posterior surface; the margins minutely toothed; slightly roughish on the inner surface, smooth and polished behind; those on the stem broad for their length, especially the two lowermost, which are rather near together, the upper one situated about the centre of the stem, the edges minutely serrated as well as the dorsal rib, which terminates in a minute point. *Inflorescence* racemed. *Raceme* of an oval form, seldom exceeding half-an inch in length; of a bluish purple appearance. *Spikelets* imbricated on all sides of the rachis, arranged mostly in pairs on very short footstalks; of two or three awned florets, protruding beyond the calyx, (Fig. 3.) *Calyx* of two nearly equal acute broad membranous glumes, (Fig. 1), without lateral ribs, and minutely toothed on the upper half of the keels. *Florets* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret five-ribbed, four-toothed at the summit, the central rib rough and terminating in a short awn. *Inner palea* linear, bifid at the summit, about equal in length to the outer palea, furnished with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed. *Filaments* three, capillary, protruding beyond the paleæ. *Anthers* prominent, not quite the length of the inner palea, linear, notched at each end, of a bleached appearance. Ovarium, small, white, globose, pointed at the base, very

* *Sesleria cærulea*, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Lindley.

hairy. *Style* short, combined. *Stigmas* long, linear, downy, at first united nearly to the summit, afterwards separate, protruding very conspicuously beyond the paleæ. Scales two, membranous, acute. (Fig. 4.)

Obs.—This grass is so striking in its general appearance that there is no other it can well be mistaken for. It is readily distinguished from *Alopecurus alpinus* and *Phleum alpinum*, in the calyx containing more than one floret. (See Plates IV. VI.)

On some of the Highland mountains in Scotland, this grass is found plentiful, especially on Ben Lomond, at an elevation of 3000 feet above the sea. In England it is found in the counties of York, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Durham. Occasionally in Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on limestone rocks. It is also found in Iceland, Sweden, Germany, France, and Italy.

Flowers in the end of April and beginning of May, and ripens its seed about the middle of June.

44. Cynosurus cristatus. *

Crested Dog's-tail Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets with a very short awn. (Plate XXVIII.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. The root is perennial, fibrous, tufted. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and finely striated, bearing five leaves with smooth sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a short obtuse ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* flat, narrow, acute, rough on the inner surface, smooth and glossy behind. *Inflorescence* simple panicled. *Panicle* erect, from an inch to an inch and a-half or more in length, linear, at first green, turning brown with age; lateral branches very short, rough, arranged alternately on the rough, wavy, ribbed rachis. *Spikelets* of three to five florets, accompanied at the base with a beautiful pectinated involucre with rough linear acute somewhat curved divisions, (Figs. 3, 4); the spikelets and involucres are directed to one side of the rachis, which is by that means completely hidden,

* *Cynosurus cristatus*, Lindley, Linn., Hooker, Smith, Greville.

while the other side is visible. *Calyx* of two narrow acute membranous glumes (Fig. 1), of equal lengths, without lateral ribs; the keel rough. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret longer than the calyx, of an ovate lanceolate form, obscurely five-ribbed, tipped with a short rough awn. *Inner palea* membranous, pellucid, rather shorter than the outer palea, with the margins minutely fringed.

This is a most valuable grass for permanent pasture, but by no means recommended for the purpose of hay, as the stems when dry are hard and tough, containing but little nutritive matter at the time the seed is ripe; but during the time of flowering the grass is succulent and tender, affording twice the quantity of nourishment than at a more advanced stage, when it becomes the favourite food of deer and sheep. It thrives better in tenacious elevated soils, than in those of a drier or sandy nature, and in irrigated meadows attains an unusual size. As cattle prefer the young leaves, the stems remain untouched, and when dry assume an unsightly appearance in pastures, lawns, and pleasure-grounds, where this grass generally abounds. The stems are valuable for the manufacture of plat for Leghorn hats and bonnets, and are said to be superior even to the Italian straw. For this purpose they should be gathered in a green state, about the time of flowering, and covered with boiling water for ten minutes, afterwards spread out to bleach for eight days; or they may be placed in boiling water for one hour, afterwards spread out and kept regularly moistened as they become dry for two days, then place them in a close vessel, and subject them to the fumes of burning sulphur for two hours. Also, by immersing the stems for ten minutes in a strong solution of acetic acid, then subjecting them to sulphurous acid gas, they become bleached in half-an hour.

There are many species of grasses found in this country adapted to supply fine and beautiful straw not inferior to that of Leghorn, viz. *Festuca ovina angustifolia*, *Festuca duriuscula*, *Nardus stricta*, *Poa pratensis umbrosa*, *Hordeum pratense*, *Trisetum flavescens*, *Agrostis alba*, and *Agrostis canina*.

Cynosurus cristatus is a common grass in Scotland, England, and Ireland, in open pastures. Found also in Norway, Sweden, Prussia,

Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, and Italy, but has not been discovered in Lapland or America. Its limit of altitude, 2000 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the first week in July, and ripens its seed in the second week of August.

45. Cynosurus echinatus. *

Rough Dog's-Tail Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets with a long awn, about equal in length to the palea. (Plate XXVIII.)

Description.—It grows from ten to twenty inches high. The root is annual, tufted, strong, frequently with woolly fibres. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and finely striated, bearing five leaves with slightly roughish sheaths; the upper sheath about equal in length to its leaf, crowned with a long pointed ligule. *Joints* short, smooth. *Leaves* flat, broad at the base, tapering to a sharp point, rough on both surfaces, of a dull light green. *Inflorescence* simple panicled, dense, various in luxuriance, of a silvery green. *Panicle* somewhat oval, from half-an inch to an inch in length, and from a quarter to half-an inch broad, with very short rough branches all leaning to one side. *Spikelets* usually of three-awned florets, accompanied at the base with a beautiful pectinated involucre, with rough acute divisions, Fig. 3, (Fig. 4, involucre magnified.) *Calyx* of two narrow acute membranous glumes, nearly of equal lengths, without lateral ribs, roughish on the keels (Fig. 1.) *Florets* of two paleæ; the outer palea of lowermost floret much shorter than the calyx, of an ovate lanceolate form, five-ribbed, tipped with a long slender rough awn, about equal in length to the palea, (Fig. 2.) *Inner palea* membranous, pellucid, rather shorter than the outer palea, with the margins minutely fringed.

Obs.—This plant, independent of its dense bristly panicle, is distinguished from *Cynosurus cristatus* in many respects; as in the leaves being broader and roughish behind; *ligule* long and acute; *calyx* much longer than the lowermost floret; *awn* equal in length or longer than the outer palea, and the *involucre* larger, rougher, and more bristly;—whereas in *C. cristatus* the leaves are smooth and po-

* *Cynosurus echinatus*, Linn. Koch, Smith, Hooker, Lindley.

lished behind; *ligule* short and obtuse; *calyx* shorter than the lowermost floret; *awn* very short, about one-fourth the length of the palea; and the *involucre* acute but not awned.

Professor Graham, at a meeting of the Royal Botanical Society, November 12, 1840, mentioned the *Cynosurus echinatus* as having been found by Mr Thomas Edmonston, on a barren moor in one of the Shetland Islands, being the only locality known in Scotland for this interesting addition to the Scottish Flora. It is also met with, although not common, in Northumberland, Durham, and the Isle of Jersey. It does not occur in Ireland, Lapland, Norway, Sweden, or America, or further north than the Shetland Islands. It is found in Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Northern Africa. Of no material agricultural use.

Flowers in the end of June, and ripens its seed in August.

46. Dactylis glomerata.*

Rough Cock's-Foot Grass.

Specific Characters.—Spikelets in dense globular unilateral tufts. Outer palea with a minute point a little beneath the summit. (Plate XXIX.)

Description.—It grows to the height of two feet or more. The root is perennial, fibrous, tufted. *Stem* erect, round, striated, and rough, bearing five or six leaves with rough striated sheaths; the upper sheath crowned with an elongated, membranous, often torn ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* linear, flat, acute, spreading, rough on both surfaces, harsh, of a dull-green, the edges minutely toothed. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, tufted, the upper part dense; rachis and branches rough; the lowermost branches spreading and furnished with a tubercle at the base. *Spikelets* numerous, crowded, unilateral, on short, rough footstalks; usually of three florets. *Calyx* of two unequal glumes, (Fig. 1), membranous, more or less hairy, especially on the keels. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret rather longer than the calyx, five-ribbed, hairy on the keel, furnished with a minute point arising

* *Dactylis glomerata*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Greville.

from a little beneath the summit. *Inner palea* membranous, about equal in length to the outer palea, and minutely fringed at the margins.

The Cock's-Foot Grass, one of the commonest of all grasses, is found in orchards, woods, hedges, and waste places, and is said to have been originally introduced from Virginia by the Society of Arts. It grows most luxuriantly in damp and shady situations. As an agricultural grass, Mr Sinclair states, that it is deserving of particular notice, that the herbage, when suffered to grow rank or old for want of sufficient stocking, contains nearly one-half less nourishment than that which is of recent growth. Hence this grass is of more value for pasture than for hay; yet, even for the latter purpose, it will be found superior to rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), and many other grasses. To reap the full benefit of its merits as a pasture grass, it should be kept closely cropped either by cattle or the scythe. Oxen, sheep, and horses eat this grass readily, but dislike it when allowed to grow too coarse. It succeeds best when the subsoil is porous and not stagnant, so that the fibrous root may penetrate to a considerable depth, which causes the plant to be productive in an extraordinary degree, and remains permanent. But when the surface soil is thin, incumbent on tenacious clay, or when the subsoil is retentive of superfluous moisture, this grass succeeds imperfectly, and the slender hold that the roots have in such soil renders the plant liable to be drawn out of the ground by the cattle when grazing. The pastures most celebrated for fattening stock in Devonshire, Lincolnshire, and in the vale of Aylesbury, are partly formed of this grass. It is less impoverishing to the soil than the *rye-grass*. A combination of three parts, *cock's-foot*, and one part composed of *Festuca duriuscula*, *Bucetum pratense*, *Poa trivialis*, *Phleum pratense*, and *Lolium perenne* will secure the most productive and nutritive pasture in alternation with grain crops.

Dactylis glomerata is common throughout Scotland, England, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Northern Africa, Russia, and the United States. It is not found in Lapland, or further north than latitude 63. Its limit of altitude seems to be about 1000 feet above the sea.

Flowers from June till August.

47. Arundo Phragmites.*

Common Reed.

Specific Characters.—Florets longer than the calyx. (Plate XXIX.)

Descriptions.—It grows from five to six feet high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, round, stout, and smooth; bearing fifteen or more leaves, all nearly of equal size, with somewhat roughish striated sheaths, longer than their leaves and without ligules. *Joints* about fifteen, smooth and polished. *Leaves* broad, lanceolate, many-ribbed, smooth on both surfaces as well as on the edges, about a foot in length, arranged on one side of the stem, frequently split at their summits, and divided in almost capillary points. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* very large, at first chocolate colour, at length of a light brown, drooping to one side; branches half-whorled, angular, nearly smooth, the base of lowermost branches often furnished with a tuft of short silky hair. *Spikelets* numerous, before flowering, ovate-lanceolate, afterwards spreading, of three awnless florets. *Calyx* of two unequal narrow acute glumes (Fig. 1,) with a rib on each side; the uppermost glume elevated on a short peduncle. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret about twice the length of the large glume, lanceolate, three-ribbed. *Inner palea* short, about half the length of the outer palea, minutely fringed on the upper part. Pedicle of the second floret with long, white, silky hairs, gradually elongated as the flowers advance, and finally spreading in every direction, giving a beautiful silky like appearance to the large panicle while waving in the wind.

Although this grass or reed has no agricultural merits, yet it is serviceable in many points of view. "In Sweden the country people use the panicle to dye woollen cloth green. The reeds are used for thatching, and found to be more durable than straw. Garden screens are made of them, and they form a good foundation for plaster floors; they are also in demand by brick-makers. Till the introduction (in the seventh century) of pens made from the quills

* *Arundo phragmites*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Greville, Lindley. *Phragmites communis*. Koch.

of birds they were likewise in general use for writing. They also occasionally serve for arrows. The young shoots cut off from the root, where not exposed to the light, make an excellent pickle. The nest of the sedge-warbler is generally found suspended between the stems at a small height from the ground. Entomologists may sometimes find a considerable variety of insects on the panicles, whither they resort for food or shelter," * and it also forms an excellent shelter for wild-fowl.

This is a common plant in Scotland, England, and Ireland, found in ditches, margins of lakes, and rivers. It is also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Russia, North Africa, New Holland, British America, and the United States.

Flowers in August, and ripens its seed in September.

48. Triodia decumbens. †

Heath-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets four. Glumes smooth. (Plate XXX.)

Description.—It grows from five to twelve inches in length. The root is perennial, somewhat creeping, with strong fibres. *Stem* smooth, round, striated, bearing three or four leaves with somewhat hairy sheaths, the upper sheath shorter than its leaf, crowned with a *tuft of hairs in place of a ligule.* *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* linear, narrow, smooth on the lower part, very rough towards the points. *Inflorescence* racemed or simple panicled. *Panicle* of few spikelets. *Spikelets* rather large, of four awnless florets, *not extending beyond the calyx*, erect, on smooth footstalks arising alternately on the rachis. *Calyx* of two nearly equal acute smooth glumes (Fig. 1), three-ribbed. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret of an ovate form, five-ribbed, *three-toothed at the summit*, hairy at the base. *Inner palea* broad, obtuse, furnished with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed.

Obs.—*Triodia decumbens* is distinguished from the genus *Poa* in

* Withering's *British Plants.*

† *Triodia decumbens*, Hooker, Lindley, Koch. *Festuca decumbens*, Linn. *Poa decumbens*, Withering, Smith, Greville, Hooker, *Fl. Scot.*

the *spikelets* being much larger. *Floret* not protruding beyond the calyx. *Outer palea* three-toothed at the summit, and the *sheaths* crowned with a tuft of hairs in place of a ligule;—whereas in *Poa*, the *florets* almost always extend beyond the calyx. *Outer palea* entire at the summit, and the sheaths crowned with a membranous ligule without hairs.

This grass is not of sufficient importance to be recommended for cultivation. It is found growing on dry mountain pastures, and also on wet barren ground, sometimes at an elevation of 1000 feet above the sea. It is a common grass throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Norway, Sweden, Prussia, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, and Greece. Not found in Lapland or America.

Flowers in the last week in July, and ripens its seed early in August.

49. Briza media.*

Common Quaking-Grass.

Specific Characters.—*Spikelets* broadly ovate. Ligule very short and blunt. (Plate XXX.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. The root is perennial, fibrous, tufted. *Stem* erect, smooth, round, and slender, bearing four leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, crowned with a short obtuse ligule. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* flat, acute, roughish on the inner surface. *Inflorescence* simple or compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, broad, of a triangular form; branches spreading, smooth, very slender, slightly wavy, round, arranged in alternate pairs on the smooth rachis. *Spikelets* broadly ovate, compressed, variegated with purple, brown and white, pendulous, on long slender footstalks; of about seven awnless florets, protruding beyond the calyx. *Calyx* of two nearly equal broad obtuse glumes (Fig. 1), membranous at the margins, furnished with three ribs. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret broad, obtuse, compressed, membranous at the mar-

* *Briza media*, Linn., Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Greville, Koch.

gins, without lateral ribs, lobed at the base. *Inner palea* membranous, about equal in length to the outer palea, furnished with two green marginal ribs, delicately fringed on the upper part.

This grass is best suited for poor soils, as manure or rich ground is even hurtful to it. Horses, cows, and sheep eat it, but is of little value as a pasture grass, as it grows only on such soils as are not beneficial to the growth of the more superior grasses.

This is a frequent grass throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland, especially in fields and pastures of poor soil. It is also a native of Norway, Sweden, Prussia, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Russia, and the United States. It has not been found in Lapland, or further north than latitude 62. Its limit of altitude is about 1500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the last week of June, and ripens its seed in July.

50. Hierochloe borealis.*

Holy-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Branches of the panicle smooth. Leaves flat. (Plate XXXI.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and rather stout, bearing three or four leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, slightly tumid, crowned with a prominent, broad, obtuse, ligule. *Joints* smooth, situated near the base, covered by the sheaths. *Leaves* short, broad, lanceolate, rough on the inner surface, smooth behind. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, upper part somewhat drooping; branches spreading, smooth, purplish, arising from the rachis in pairs. *Spikelets* rather large, of a glossy brownish green, tinged with purple, of three awnless florets, the upper one perfect, the two lower ones barren, all concealed within the calyx. *Calyx* of two nearly equal broad, acute, smooth glumes (Fig. 1,) without lateral ribs. *Florets* of two palea (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret five-ribbed, somewhat hairy, roughish at the keel, fringed at the margins.

* *Hierochloe borealis*, Smith› Hooker, Lindley. *Hierochloe odorata*, Koch.

Inner palea rather shorter than the outer palea, entire at the summit, minutely fringed at the margins. Pedicle of the second floret slightly hairy. *Filaments* three in the barren florets, two in the perfect floret, capillary, rather longer than the floret. *Anthers* prominent, pendulous, notched at each end, of a bleached appearance. *Ovarium* ovate, acute. *Styles* two, distinct. *Stigmas* feathery, protruding beyond the palea. *Scales* narrow, acute.

Although this is one of the earliest of our flowering grasses, it cannot be recommended with advantage to the notice of agriculturists, as its powerful creeping root, and its great deficiency of spring foliage, are disadvantages which are not compensated by any merits the grass possesses.

This is a very rare British grass, found several years ago by the late G. Don, in the valley called *Kella*, Forfarshire, but has not since been discovered by any other botanist. It is a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Italy, Kamtchatka, and Russian America.

Flowers early in May, and ripens its seed in June.

In Prussia, this grass is strewed before the doors of churches on festival days, and in Sweden it is sold to be suspended over beds, as it is supposed to induce sleep.

51. Poa pratensis.*

Smooth-Stalked Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets webbed.† Outer palea five-ribbed. The marginal ribs hairy. Uppermost sheath much longer than its leaf. (Plate XXXI.)

Description.—Its usual height from a foot to fifteen inches. The root is perennial, in loose sandy soil extensively creeping. *Stem* erect, smooth, round, bearing three or four leaves with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, crowned

* *Poa pratensis*, Linn. Koch, Hooker, Smith, Greville.

† That is, the lowermost florets connected at their base by a web of long silky filaments, suspending the calyx; which may be distinctly seen by gently detaching the calyx from the florets. (See Plates XXXI. to XXXVII. Figs. 1 and 2.)

with an obtuse membranous ligule (Fig. 5.) *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* linear, flat, acute, roughish on the edges and inner surface, smooth behind towards the base. *Inflorescence* panicled, spreading, erect, occasionally somewhat drooping; the branches roughish, the lower ones generally in threes or fives. *Spikelets* ovate, slightly compressed, from three to five florets, the summit of the lower floret extending but slightly beyond the large glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two nearly equal acute glumes (Fig. 1), three-ribbed, the dorsal rib toothed on the upper part; the lateral ribs of lowermost glume often wanting. *Florets* of two awnless paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret five-ribbed; the lower half of the dorsal and marginal ribs hairy, the intermediate ribs naked (Fig. 4); the base of the floret furnished with a copious web, suspending the calyx. *Inner palea* a very little shorter than the outer palea, occasionally bifid at the summit, furnished with two green marginal ribs, delicately fringed. The whole plant is of a light pleasant green; the spikelets frequently variegated with brownish purple.

—— —— *planiculmis.* This variety has a stout, compressed stem, with short broad leaves; the upper leaf folded, compressed, with the summit rounded behind. Panicle erect; spikelets large; the lowermost branches smooth, and mostly in pairs. The whole plant is of a dark-green. Common by road-sides. (Plate XXXII.)

—— —— *umbrosa,* a tall, slender variety, with a somewhat drooping panicle; the branches rough, the lower ones generally in fives. Leaves long and narrow. The whole plant of a light pleasant green. Frequent in shady places. Often mistaken for *Poa nemoralis.* (Plate XXXII.)

—— —— *arida,* a variety about a foot high, with the panicle somewhat drooping. Stem sheathed nearly to the summit, with the upper leaf passing behind the panicle. The whole plant soon assumes a bleached appearance. Common in dry exposed situations. (Plate XXXIII.)

—— —— *retroflexa,* a small slender variety, with the lower branches of the panicle suddenly bent downwards. Frequent in pastures under shady trees. Occasionally mistaken for *Poa distans.* (Plate XXXIII.)

—— —— *muralis*, a slender variety, from five to eight inches high, with a short, upright panicle. Frequent on tops of walls in shady places. (Plate XXXIV.)

—— —— *arenaria*, a stout upright variety, with large, somewhat angular spikelets. Outer palea seven-ribbed. Inner palea frequently divided to the base. The whole plant somewhat of a glaucous appearance. Frequent in sandy situations along the sea coast. (Plate XXXIV.)

Many other varieties might be enumerated assuming various forms, but those already noticed will be sufficient to show, that, whatever the variety may be, whether of a most luxuriant habit, or of a small stunted growth, the specific characters always remain constant, namely, upper leaf much shorter than its sheath; the *ligule* obtuse; *florets* webbed; *outer palea* five-ribbed, (except in variety *arenaria*), with the marginal ribs hairy, so that *Poa pratensis* can never be confounded with any other *Poa*.* (See Figs. 1 and 2, which represent the calyx and floret magnified; Fig. 5, the obtuse ligule.)

Obs.—*Poa pratensis* is distinguished from *Poa trivialis* in the *ligule* being obtuse, and the *marginal ribs* of the outer palea hairy;—whereas in *P. trivialis* the *ligule* is long and pointed, and the *marginal ribs* of the outer palea are not in the slightest degree hairy.* (See Fig. 4.)

From *Poa nemoralis*, in the *upper sheath* being much longer than its leaf; *ligule* prominent;—whereas in *P. nemoralis* the upper sheath is about equal in length to its leaf, and sometimes even shorter; *ligule* very short, scarcely perceptible. (See Plate XXXVI. Fig. 5.)

From *Poa compressa*, in the *upper sheath* being much longer than its leaf; *outer palea* five-ribbed;—whereas in *P. compressa*, the *upper sheath* is about equal in length to its leaf; *outer palea* only three-ribbed. (See Plate XXXVII. Fig. 4.)

It is distinguished from all other British grasses in the lower florets being webbed.

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* The roughness or smoothness of the sheaths is supposed by some authors to form a good specific character, but it cannot at all times be depended on, as in some varieties of *P. pratensis* the sheaths are occasionally roughish, while in *P. trivialis* they are sometimes nearly smooth.

Poa pratensis is an early grass, producing a large quantity of herbage, which is liked by all cattle; but its creeping root is said to impoverish the soil, and is therefore not recommended for cultivation, the fibrous-rooted grasses being always preferred. When this grass is intended for hay, it should be cut during the time of flowering, for if allowed to remain till the seed is ripe a loss of more than one-fourth part of the whole crop is sustained. The stems are said to be used for the manufacturing of plat for straw-bonnets in imitation of Leghorn.

This is a common grass in meadows, pastures, and road-sides throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland. It is also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, North Asia, Iceland, and the United States. It is sometimes found at the altitude of 3000 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the first week of June, and ripens its seed in the first week of July.

52. Poa trivialis.*

Rough-stalked Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets webbed. Outer palea five-ribbed. The marginal ribs not hairy. Ligule long and pointed. (Plate XXXV.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, decumbent at the base, round, and generally roughish, bearing five or six leaves with *rough* striated sheaths, (the roughness is only felt from below upwards; smooth on the opposite direction); the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, crowned with a *long pointed ligule*. *Joints* smooth. *Leaves* thin, flat, acute, rough on both surfaces. *Inflorescence* panicled. *Panicle* erect, the branches rough and spreading, the lower ones generally in threes or fives. *Spikelets* ovate, compressed, of two to five awnless florets, the summit of the lowermost floret extending slightly beyond the large glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two nearly equal acute glumes, (Fig. 1), the upper glume three-ribbed, the lower without lateral ribs, the dorsal rib of both, strongly toothed. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret *five-ribbed*

* *Poa trivialis*, Linn. Koch, Smith, Hooker, Greville, Lindley.

(Fig. 4), the dorsal rib hairy on the lower half; the *marginal* and *intermediate ribs without hairs;* the base furnished with a delicate web suspending the calyx. Inner palea with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed.

—— —— *parviflora.* (Plate XXXV). This variety is very slender; the spikelets small, of one to two florets, and the stem generally smooth. Common in shady woods, and is frequently mistaken for *Poa nemoralis*, var. *angustifolia*, from which it differs in the sheaths being rough (when felt from below upwards), ligules long and pointed, and the outer palea with the marginal ribs not hairy;—whereas in *Poa nemoralis* the sheaths are smooth, the ligules very short and obtuse, and the marginal ribs of the outer palea hairy.

Obs.—*Poa trivialis* is readily distinguished from *Poa pratensis* in the *sheaths* being more or less rough; *ligule* long and pointed, and the *marginal ribs* of the outer palea without hairs;—whereas in *P. pratensis* the *sheaths* are mostly smooth; *ligule* obtuse, and the *marginal ribs* of the outer palea furnished with hairs. (Plate XXXI.)

From *Poa nemoralis*, in the *sheaths* being more or less rough to the touch; *ligule* long and pointed; *upper leaf* much shorter than its sheath; *outer palea* with the *marginal ribs* not hairy;—whereas in *P. nemoralis* the sheaths are smooth; the *ligule* very short and obtuse; *upper leaf* about equal in length to its sheath; *outer palea* with the marginal ribs hairy. (Plate XXXVI.)

From *Poa compressa* in the stem being round; *sheath* roughish; *ligule* long and pointed; *upper leaf* much shorter than its sheath; *outer palea* five-ribbed, the marginal ribs not hairy;—whereas in *P. compressa* the stem is very much compressed; *ligule* obtuse; *upper leaf* about equal in length to its sheath; *outer palea* three-ribbed, the marginal ribs hairy. (Plate XXXVII).

Poa trivialis is a most valuable grass to the agriculturist, when cultivated on moist rich sheltered soils, but on dry exposed situations it becomes unprofitable, and but little adapted for alternate husbandry. Mr Sinclair states, that the superior produce of this *Poa* over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, the season in which it arrives at perfection, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses, and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils, and sheltered

situations; but on dry exposed situations it is altogether inconsiderable, yearly diminishes, and ultimately dies off, not unfrequently in the space of four or five years. Its produce is always much greater when combined with other grasses, than when cultivated by itself; with a proper admixture it will nearly double its produce, though on the same soil, so much it delights in shelter. This grass should be cut for hay during the time when in seed, as the loss sustained by taking the crop at the time of flowering exceeds one-fourth of its value. To have land covered thickly with this grass, it will require rather more than seven pounds of seed to the acre.

Poa trivialis is common in moist and shady situations, and is found in every county throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland. It is also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Germany, France, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Asia, Iceland, and North America.

Flowers in the third week of June, and ripens its seed in the middle of July.

53. Poa nemoralis.*
Wood Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets webbed. Outer palea five-ribbed. Uppermost sheath not longer than its leaf. (Plate XXXVI.)

Description.—It grows from eighteen inches to two feet high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, slender, scarcely smooth, compressed; bearing five or six leaves with smooth striated sheaths; *the upper sheath not longer than its leaf, crowned with a very short obtuse ligule. Joints* about five, smooth; the first joint about half way up the stem, not covered by the second sheath. *Leaves* linear, narrow, acute, flat, rough on the edges and inner surface, smooth behind on the lower half. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* slightly drooping, the branches roughish, slender, spreading, the lower ones in pairs, threes, or fours. *Spikelets* ovate, acute, slightly compressed, of three or five awnless florets; the summit of the lowermost extending slightly beyond the large glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two

* *Poa nemoralis*, Koch, Hooker, Greville, Leers. (*Poa nemoralis* of Smith has no web; I know not therefore to what species it can be referred).

nearly equal acute glumes (Fig. 1), three-ribbed, the dorsal rib toothed on the upper half. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret five-ribbed (Fig. 4); the lower half of the dorsal and two marginal ribs hairy; the intermediate ribs without hairs; *the base of the floret furnished with a silky web suspending the calyx.* Inner palea a little shorter than the outer palea, furnished with two green marginal ribs, delicately fringed. The whole plant is of a light green.

—— —— *angustifolia*, a frequent variety, with the panicle erect; the leaves long and narrow; the first joint near the panicle; the spikelets small, of two florets; and the ligules scarcely perceptible. (Plate XXXVI).

Obs.—*Poa nemoralis* is distinguished from *Poa trivialis* in the *upper sheath* not being longer than its leaf; *ligule* very short and obtuse, and the outer palea with the *marginal ribs* hairy;—whereas in *P. trivialis* the *upper sheath* is much longer than its leaf, *ligule* long and pointed, and the *marginal ribs* of the outer palea not hairy. (See Plate XXXV).

From *Poa pratensis*, in the *upper sheath* not being longer than its leaf, with the *ligule* very short;—whereas in *P. pratensis* the *upper sheath* is much longer than its leaf, and the *ligule* prominent. (See Plate XXXI.)

From *Poa montana*, in the *florets* being webbed; *ligule* very short; *second sheath* not extending to the first joint;—whereas in *P. montana* the *florets* are not webbed; *ligule* prominent, and the *second sheath* extends beyond the first joint. (See Plate XXXIX).

From *Poa polynoda* in the *florets* being webbed; *ligule* very short, scarcely perceptible; *stem* but slightly compressed;—whereas in *P. polynoda* the *florets* are not webbed; *ligule* rather prominent; *stem* very much compressed. (See Plate XXXIX).

Poa nemoralis ranks amongst the superior permanent pasture grasses, producing a considerable deal of fine succulent and nutritive herbage, which horses, cows, and sheep are remarkably fond of. It will grow freely in exposed situations, but in its natural state is found only in shady places or woods of rich soil.

This is by no means a frequent grass throughout Scotland, although

common in certain localities. It is frequently met with in England and Ireland. It is also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, North Asia, Iceland, and the United States. Its limit of altitude seems about 1500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the third week of June, and ripens its seed in the last week of July.

54. Poa compressa. *

Flat-stalked Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets webbed. Outer palea three-ribbed; the marginal ribs hairy. (Plate XXXVII.)

Description.—Its usual height is about a foot. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, decumbent at the base; scarcely smooth; *very much compressed;* rather stout, and somewhat contracted under the panicle; bearing four or five leaves, with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath short, *about the length of its leaf, crowned with a short obtuse ligule. Joints* five, smooth. *Leaves* rather short, flat, acute; rough on the inner surface and edges, smooth behind. *Inflorescence* mostly simple panicled. *Panicle* somewhat unilateral, erect, spreading while flowering, close both before and afterwards; branches short and rough, generally in pairs, the lowermost rather remote. *Spikelets* ovate, acute, compressed, of five to seven florets; the summit of the lower floret scarcely extending beyond the large glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two nearly equal acute glumes (Fig. 1), often tinged with purple; three-ribbed, toothed on the upper part of the central rib. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret *three-ribbed,* the lower half of the dorsal and marginal ribs hairy; *the base furnished with a delicate web suspending the calyx* (Fig. 4). Inner palea with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed. The whole plant is of a darkish green.

Obs.—*Poa compressa,* from its very flat stem, short sheaths, three-ribbed outer palea, and webbed at the base, will readily be distinguished. It is more closely allied to *Poa polynoda* than to any other, but differs from it in the *lower florets* being webbed; *outer palea* three

* *Poa compressa,* Linn., Koch, Leers, Schrad. Smith, Hooker, Lindley.

ribbed; *first joint* about half-way up the stem;—whereas in *Poa polynoda* the *florets* are perfectly free; *outer palea* five-ribbed; *second joint* about half-way up the stem, and the first joint near the panicle. (Plate XXXIX.)

From *Poa pratensis*, in the *upper leaf* being about equal in length to its sheath; *stem* very much compressed, and contracted under the panicle; *outer palea* only three-ribbed;—whereas in *P. pratensis* the upper leaf is much shorter than its sheath; *stem* very seldom compressed; outer palea five-ribbed. (Plate XXXI.)

From *Poa nemoralis*, in the *ligule* of upper sheath being prominent; *panicle* somewhat rigid; *outer palea* only three-ribbed;—whereas in *P. nemoralis* the *ligule* is very short, scarcely perceptible; *panicle* long and slender; *outer palea* five-ribbed. (Plate XXXVI.)

From *Poa cæsia*, in the uppermost joint being about the centre of the stem; *florets* webbed; outer palea only three-ribbed;—whereas in *P. cæsia* the upper joint is situated near the base of the stem; *florets* perfectly free; *outer palea* five-ribbed. (Plate XL.)

Were it not for the small quantity of foliage that this grass produces, it would rank as one of the most valuable grasses, as it shoots its leaves early in spring, and possesses a large share of nutritive properties. It grows naturally on dry poor soils, and is found in stony places and wall-tops.

It is a frequent grass in Scotland, England, and Ireland, also a native of Norway, Sweden, Prussia, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Greenland, Iceland, and the northern parts of North America. Attains an elevation of 3000 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the second week of July, and the seed is ripe about the middle of August.

55. Poa alpina.*

Alpine Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not webbed. Outer palea three-ribbed. Glumes three-ribbed. Upper leaf folded, and shorter than its sheath. Rachis and branches rough. (Plate XXXVII.)

* *Poa alpina*, Hooker, Smith, Koch, Lind.

Description.—It grows from four inches to a foot in height. The root is perennial, fibrous, *tufted. Stem* round, smooth, erect, bearing two or three leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, crowned with a long pointed membranous ligule. (Fig 5.) Second sheath seldom extending as high as the first joint. *Joints* two, smooth. *Leaves* short, mostly flat, rough on the edges and inner surface, smooth and polished behind; upper leaf folded, compressed, *rounded behind the summit. Inflorescence* panicled. *Panicle* rather close, erect; branches rough, the lower ones generally in pairs. *Spikelets broadly ovate,* erect, very frequently viviparous, (Fig. 4), (that is, the inner palea transformed into small leaves,) usually of four awnless florets; the summit of the lower floret projecting beyond the calyx. *Calyx* of two broad, acute, equal glumes, (Fig. 1), three-ribbed, and minutely toothed on the keels. *Florets not webbed;* of two paleæ, (Fig 2); the outer palea of lowermost three ribbed, (Fig. 3); the lower-half of the dorsal and lateral ribs furnished with silky hairs. Inner palea rather shorter than the outer palea, membranous, with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed.

Obs.—*Poa alpina* somewhat resembles *Poa laxa,* but the *panicle* is more compact, erect; the *lower branches* much shorter; the *root* much tufted; *upper leaf* folded, compressed, and rounded behind the point; *spikelets* broadly ovate, approaching to cordate, and the radical leaves shorter and more obtuse;—whereas in *P. laxa* the *panicle* is slender and slightly drooping; the *lower branches* long; the *root* not tufted; *upper leaf* flat, lanceolate, and taper-pointed; *spikelets* oblong ovate, and the radical leaves linear, lanceolate. (See Plate XXXVIII.)

From *Poa cæsia,* in the *upper sheath* being much longer than its leaf; *ligule* long and pointed; and the *outer palea* three-ribbed;—whereas in *P. cæsia* the *upper sheath* is about equal in length to its leaf; *ligule* obtuse; and the *outer palea* five-ribbed. (See Plate XL.)

From *Poa pratensis,* in the *florets* not being webbed, and the *ligule* long and pointed;—whereas in *P. pratensis* the two lowermost florets are furnished at the base with a copious web suspending the calyx; and the *ligule* is rather short and obtuse. (See Plate XXXI.)

Although *Poa alpina* is naturally confined to the alpine regions

at an elevation of between 3000 and 4000 feet above the sea, it will, when cultivated in the low-land, thrive well, but not sufficiently so as to render it an object of agricultural attention. Hares and rabbits are remarkably fond of the leaves, which they crop close to the ground. It is a very early grass, coming into flower about the third week of May, and ripens its seed about the end of June.

It is found on several of the mountains in Perth, Forfar, Aberdeen, and Inverness; and in England, in the counties of Caernarvon and York. It is also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Greenland, Iceland, and the northern parts of North America; but has not been found in the United States.

56. Poa laxa.

Wavy Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not webbed. Outer palea three-ribbed. Glumes three-ribbed. Upper leaf flat and shorter than its sheath. Rachis and branches rough. (Plate XXXVIII.)

Description.—It grows from six to twelve inches high. The root is perennial, fibrous, somewhat creeping. *Stem* round, smooth, and slender, bearing two or three leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, crowned with a *long acute ligule* (Fig 5), generally embracing the stem; second sheath frequently covering the first joint. *Joints* two, smooth; the upper joint nearer the root than to the panicle. *Leaves flat, linear, lanceolate, taper-pointed,* flaccid, roughish on the edges and inner surface, smooth behind. *Inflorescence* panicled. *Panicle* slightly drooping, the branches roughish and slender, the lower ones long and generally in pairs. *Spikelets oblong-ovate;* green or tinged with purple, frequently viviparous, of three awnless florets; the summit of the lowermost floret projecting beyond the large glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two nearly equal acute glumes (Fig. 1), membranous at the margins; the inner glume three-ribbed; the outer without lateral ribs. *Florets not webbed;* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret *three-ribbed* (Fig. 3), the lower half of the ribs hairy, the

* *Poa laxa*, Hænk. Koch.

lateral ribs situated near the margins. *Inner palea* membranous, rather shorter than the outer palea, furnished with two green marginal ribs delicately fringed.

—— ——*flexuosa*, a variety most frequently viviparous. The branches of the panicle wavy, and the leaves mostly short. (Plate XXXVIII.)

Obs.—*Poa laxa* is distinguished from *Poa alpina*, in the panicle being more slender and somewhat drooping; the *root* not tufted; *upper leaf* flat and taper-pointed; and the *spikelets* oblong ovate;—whereas in *P. alpina* the panicle is compact, erect; *root* much tufted; *upper leaf* folded, compressed, and rounded behind the point; and the *spikelets* broadly ovate. (See Plate XXXVII.)

From *Poa montana*, in the *upper sheath* being much longer than its leaf, and the *ligule* long and pointed;—whereas in *P. montana* the *upper sheath* is shorter than its leaf, and the *ligule* is rather short and obtuse. (See Plate XXXIX.)

From *Poa annua*, in the *branches* of the panicle being rough, and the *outer palea* three-ribbed;—whereas in *P. annua* the *branches* are smooth and the *outer palea* five-ribbed. (See Plate XL.)

From *Poa nemoralis*, in the *upper sheath* being much longer than its leaf; *ligule* long and pointed, and the florets not webbed;—whereas in *P. nemoralis* the *upper sheath* is not longer than its leaf; *ligule* very short and obtuse, and the lower florets are distinctly webbed, suspending the calyx. (See Plate XXXVI.)

Poa laxa is a very rare British grass, found on Ben-Nevis, Inverness-shire, about 4300 feet above the sea. It is also a native of Lapland, Germany, Switzerland, Spitzbergen? and Greenland? Flowers in the last week of May, and ripens its seed about the end of June.

57. Poa polynoda.*

Silicious Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not webbed. Upper sheath not longer than its leaf. Upper joint above the centre of the stem.

* *Poa polynoda*, Parnell. This grass is new to the British Flora, and does not appear to have been noticed by continental authors.

Second sheath not reaching to the first joint. Outer palea five-ribbed. Glumes acute, three-ribbed. (Plate XXXIX.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* ascending, procumbent at the base, compressed, scarcely smooth, bearing six or seven leaves, with short smooth striated sheaths; *the upper sheath about equal in length to its leaf*, situated far up the stem, crowned with a *short, obtuse ligule* (Fig 5); *second sheath not reaching to the first joint. Joints* six or seven, smooth; *the uppermost joint near the panicle. Leaves* mostly all on the stem, short, flat, acute, roughish on the edges and inner surface, smooth behind. *Inflorescence* panicled, erect, of an ovate-lanceolate form, with short rough branches, arranged on the rachis mostly in pairs. *Spikelets* small, *ovate*, of four or five awnless florets; the summit of the lowermost floret not extending beyond the large glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two acute nearly equal glumes (Fig. 1), three-ribbed, the dorsal rib minutely toothed on the upper half. *Florets not webbed;* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret *five-ribbed* (Fig. 4); the lower half of the dorsal and marginal ribs but slightly hairy; the intermediate ribs naked and rather indistinct. Inner palea rather shorter than the outer palea, with two green marginal ribs delicately fringed. The whole plant is somewhat glaucous.

Obs.—*Poa polynoda* differs from *Poa cæsia*, in the *stem* bearing six or more joints; the *upper joint* near the panicle; *second sheath* not reaching to the first joint, and the summit of the lowermost floret not extending beyond the large glume of the calyx;—whereas in *P. cæsia* the *stem* bears but two joints; the *uppermost joint* situated near the base, leaving two-thirds of the stem naked; *second sheath* covering the first joint, and the summit of the lower floret projecting beyond the large glume of the calyx. (See Plate XL.)

From *montana*, in *panicle* being short and rigid; *upper joint* of the stem near the panicle; *summit* of the lower floret extending beyond the large glume of the calyx;—whereas in *P. montana* the panicle is long and slender; *upper joint* situated about the centre of the stem; *summit* of the lower floret not projecting beyond the calyx. (See Plate XXXIX.)

From *Poa compressa*, in the *florets* not being webbed, and the *outer palea* five-ribbed;—whereas in *P. compressa* the *lower florets* are dis-

tinctly webbed, suspending the calyx, and the *outer palea* three-ribbed. (See Plate XXXVII.)

From *Poa nemoralis*, in the *florets* not being webbed, and the *panicle* short and rigid;—whereas in *P. nemoralis* the *lower florets* are distinctly webbed, suspending the calyx, and the *panicle* is long and slender. (See Plate XXXVI.)

From *Poa pratensis*, in the *florets* not being webbed, and the *upper sheath* about equal in length to its leaf;—whereas in *P. pratensis* the *lower florets* are copiously webbed, and the *upper sheath* much longer than its leaf. (See Plate XXXI.)

It would be unprofitable to apply this grass to any agricultural purpose, as no description of cattle seems to eat it, the leaves being always found entire, while the surrounding foliage of other grasses are cropped close to the ground. This probably is owing to the large quantity of silicious matter contained in the sheaths and stems, which is considerably more than that usually found in other grasses, rendering the herbage hard and disagreeable to the mouths of cattle. When dry, it might form a substitute for fine sand-paper, and prove valuable to turners for polishing wood. The minute granular surface can be very perceptibly though disagreeably felt by drawing the stem through the teeth. It commences to flower in the last week of June, and ripens its seed about the third week of July.

The only localities as yet known for this grass are near Edinburgh, where it is occasionally found growing in small patches on rather dry stony soil.

Specimens are under cultivation in the Botanic Garden of Edinburgh.

58. Poa montana.*

Mountain Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not webbed. Upper sheath not longer than its leaf. Second sheath extending beyond the first joint. Upper joint about the centre of the stem. Outer palea five-ribbed. Glumes acute, three-ribbed. (Plate XXXIX.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. The

* *Poa nemoralis montana*, Koch.

root is perennial, extensively creeping, throwing out stems from the lower joints. *Stem* erect, procumbent at the base, compressed, slightly roughish, bearing four or five leaves with somewhat roughish sheaths; the *upper sheath rather shorter than its leaf*, crowned with a *conspicuous obtuse ligule* (Fig. 5); *second sheath extending beyond the first joint. Joints* four, smooth, the upper joint about half-way up the stem. *Leaves* mostly all on the stem, flat, linear-lanceolate, taper-pointed, roughish on the edges and both surfaces, but more so on the inner surface; the lower leaves mostly withered. *Inflorescence* racemed or panicled. *Panicle* erect, close, slender; the branches rough, long, and slender, the lower ones single or in pairs. *Spikelets* few, erect, *lanceolate-ovate*, of two or three awnless florets; the summit of the lowermost floret not projecting beyond the large glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two unequal acute glumes (Fig. 1), three-ribbed, dorsal rib minutely toothed on the upper part. *Florets not webbed;* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret *five-ribbed* (Fig. 4); the lower half of the dorsal and marginal ribs hairy, the intermediate ribs not hairy and rather indistinct. *Inner palea about one-fourth shorter* than the outer palea, membranous, with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed. The whole plant glaucous.

Obs.—*Poa montana* is closely allied to *Poa polynoda*, but differs from it in the *panicle* being long and slender. The *dorsal rib* of outer palea much more hairy, and the *second sheath* extending beyond the first joint;—whereas in *P. polynoda* the *panicle* is short and contracted; the *dorsal rib* of outer palea but slightly hairy, and the *second sheath* not extending to the first joint. (See Plate XXXIX.)

From *Poa cæsia*, (independent of the form of the panicle), in the *upper joint* being situated about the centre of the stem; the *root* extensively creeping, and the summit of the lower floret not protruding beyond the large glume;—whereas in *P. cæsia* the *upper joint* is very near the base; the *root* is fibrous and not creeping, and the summit of the lower floret protrudes beyond the calyx. (See Plate XL.)

From *Poa nemoralis*, in the *florets* not being webbed; the *ligules* very conspicuous; the *second sheath* extending beyond the first joint; —whereas in *P. nemoralis* the *lower florets* are distinctly webbed, sus-

pending the calyx; the *ligules* scarcely perceptible, and the *second sheath* not reaching to the first joint. (See Plate XXXVI.)

This grass proves to be an addition to the British Flora; first discovered by Dr Greville, who gathered several dozen specimens in 1835, on Ben-Lawers, Perthshire, at an elevation of about 3600 feet above the sea. As this is such a well-marked species, there is no difficulty in distinguishing it from the other Poas, and seems undoubtedly to be the *Poa nemoralis montana* of Koch, who describes it in his Synopsis Floræ Germaniæ et Helveticæ, in the following words: "Culmi graciles, *panicula rara, spiculis magnis* 3–5 floris *parce obsita;* rami paniculæ 1–3 spiculas gerentes, spiculæ tenuiter et longe pedicellatæ. Varietas insignis."

Flowers in July. Its agricultural merits are not known.

59. Poa cæsia.*

Glaucous Meadow-Grass.

Specific Character.—Florets not webbed. Uppermost joint near the base of the stem. Branches of the panicle rough. Glumes nearly equal, acute, the inner glume three-ribbed. Outer palea five-ribbed. (Plate XL.)

Description.—It grows from six to twelve inches high. The root is perennial, fibrous, woolly. *Stem* erect, flattish, slightly roughish towards the upper part, bearing two or three leaves with short smooth striated sheaths; upper sheath about equal in length to its leaf, remote from the panicle, *leaving two-thirds of the stem naked;* crowned with a distinct *obtuse ligule*, (Fig. 5); *second sheath extending beyond the first joint. Joints two, very remote from the panicle. Leaves* short, flat, acute, roughish on the inner surface and margins, smooth behind. *Inflorescence* panicled. *Panicle* erect, rather small, the branches rough, the lower ones in pairs. *Spikelets ovate,* of three or four awnless florets; *the summit of the lower floret extending beyond the large glume of the calyx. Calyx* of two broad acute nearly equal glumes, (Fig. 1), three-ribbed, the middle rib minutely toothed on the upper part. *Florets not webbed;* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer

* *Poa cæsia*, Koch. *Poa glauca*, Smith.

palea of lowermost floret *five-ribbed* (Fig. 4); the lower half of the dorsal as well as the marginal ribs hairy; the intermediate ribs naked and rather indistinct. Inner palea nearly as long as the outer palea, with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed. The whole plant is more or less glaucous.

Obs.—*Poa cæsia* somewhat resembles *Poa alpina*, but differs from it in the *upper sheath* being about equal in length to its leaf. *Ligule* obtuse, and the *outer palea* five-ribbed;—whereas in *P. alpina* the *upper sheath* is much longer than its leaf. *Ligule* long and pointed, and the *outer palea* three-ribbed. (See Plate XXXVII.)

From *Poa polynoda*, in the *stem* bearing but two joints; *uppermost joint* situated near the root, leaving two-thirds of the stem naked; *second sheath* covering the first joint, and the *lowermost floret* projecting beyond the large glume of the calyx;—whereas in *P. polynoda* the *stem* has six or more joints: *upper joint* near the panicle; the *second sheath* not reaching to the first joint; and the summit of lowermost floret not projecting beyond the calyx. (See Plate XXXIX.)

From *Poa laxa*, in the *upper sheath* being about equal in length to its leaf; *ligule* obtuse; and the *outer palea* five-ribbed;—whereas in *P. laxa* the *upper sheath* is much longer than its leaf; ligule long and pointed; and the *outer palea* three-ribbed. (See Plate XXXVIII.)

From *Poa montana*, in the *uppermost joint* being situated near the base of the stem; *root* fibrous, and the summit of the lower floret projecting beyond the large glume of the calyx;—whereas in *P. montana* the *upper joint* is situated about the centre of the stem; the *root* is extensively creeping; and the summit of the lower floret does not project beyond the calyx. (See Plate XXXIX.)

Among the *Poas* which are webbed, *Poa cæsia* is distinguished from *Poa nemoralis*, in the *florets* not being webbed; *upper joint* being near the base of the stem; and the *second sheath* extending beyond the first joint;—whereas in *P. nemoralis* the *lowermost florets* are distinctly webbed, suspending the calyx; *uppermost* joint placed about the centre of the stem; and the *second sheath* does not extend to the first joint. (See Plate XXXVI.)

From *Poa compressa*, in the *florets* not being webbed, and the *outer palea* five-ribbed;—whereas in *P. compressa* the *lower florets* are

distinctly webbed, suspending the calyx, and the *outer palea* three-ribbed. (See Plate XXXVII.)

From *Poa pratensis*, in the *florets* not being webbed, and the *upper sheath* about equal in length to its leaf;—whereas in *P. pratensis* the *lower florets* are distinctly webbed, suspending the calyx; and the *upper sheath* much longer than its leaf. (See Plate XXXI.)

This is a rare grass, found on Ben-Lawers and the Clova mountains; is also a native of Switzerland and the Arctic regions. It possesses no particular merits worthy the notice of agriculturists.

Flowers in the third week of June, and ripens its seed about the end of July.

60. Poa annua.*

Annual Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not webbed. Outer palea five-ribbed. Leaves smooth on both surfaces. Rachis and branches smooth. (Plate XL.)

Description.—It grows from five to fifteen inches high. The root is perennial, somewhat creeping, throwing out fibres at the lower joints. *Stem* ascending, often procumbent at the base, flattish, smooth, bearing four or five leaves, with smooth compressed sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a thin membranous somewhat acute ligule. *Joints* about four, smooth. *Leaves* of a light-green, sword-shape, flat and flaccid, *frequently crumpled at the margins*, smooth on both surfaces, rough at the edges. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, in its outline of a triangular form, spreading, the branches smooth, mostly in pairs, inclining to one side, leaving the smooth rachis visible its whole length behind. *Spikelets* ovate-oblong, usually of five to eight awnless florets, frequently variegated with green, white, and purple; the summit of the lowermost floret extending beyond the large glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two unequal acute glumes (Fig. 1), three-ribbed, the dorsal rib minutely toothed on the upper part. *Florets not webbed*, of two paleæ, (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret

* *Poa annua*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Greville, Koch.

five-ribbed, all the *ribs smooth*, without hairs, except the lower half of the dorsal rib, which is furnished with a few delicate silky hairs (Fig. 4). *Inner palea* rather shorter than the outer palea, membranous, with two green marginal ribs delicately fringed. *Filaments* three, capillary. *Anthers* short, pendulous, notched at each end. *Styles* two, distinct, short, naked. *Stigmas* prominent, feathery. *Ovarium* ovate, glossy, somewhat wrinkled. *Scales* membranous, broad, acute. (Fig. 5.)

Obs.—This grass in its external aspect is very similar to some varieties of *Poa pratensis*, but is readily distinguished in the *florets* not being webbed, and the *outer palea* with no hairs on the lateral ribs; —whereas in *P. pratensis* the lower florets are distinctly webbed, and the marginal ribs of the outer palea are furnished with hairs. (See Plate XXXI.)

From *Poa laxa* and *Poa alpina* in the branches of the panicle being smooth, and the outer palea distinctly five-ribbed;—whereas in *P. laxa* and *P. alpina* the branches are rough, and the outer palea only three-ribbed. (See Plates XXXVII. and XXXVIII.)

—— —— *serica*, a common variety, with plain short leaves. Ligule prominent, very thin and obtuse. Spikelets usually of three florets. The two lateral ribs on each side of the outer palea covered with white silky pubescence; in other respects the same as *P. annua*. Frequent on moist marshy soil. (Plate XLI.)

Poa annua, one of the commonest of all our grasses, flowering throughout the whole summer, growing on any kind of soil, in every situation from the low wet meadow to the dry mountain top, at an elevation of between 3000 and 4000 feet above the sea. It produces an early herbage, which cattle are fond of, especially cows, but its being an annual, and often destroyed by a continuance of dry weather, render it unprofitable to the farmer for cultivation.

It is a common grass throughout Britain, also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, North Africa, North and South America, and North Asia.

61. Poa distans.*

Reflexed Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not webbed. Rachis and branches rough. Spikelets linear. Glumes three-ribbed. Outer palea obtuse, five-ribbed. Upper sheath longer than its leaf. (Plate XLI.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. The root is perennial, fibrous. Stem erect, round, smooth, frequently decumbent at the base; bearing four leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with an obtuse ligule; second sheath most frequently reaching beyond the first joint. *Joints* three, smooth. *Leaves* mostly flat, acute, very seldom folded, roughish on the inner surface, smooth behind. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, with slender *rough branches* arranged on the rachis, at certain distances, in pairs, threes, or fives: *the lower branches ultimately becoming rigidly bent downwards,* assuming a very striking appearance. In the early stage of growth the branches are erect and close. *Spikelets linear* (Fig. 3); when young, somewhat elliptical, usually of five obtuse florets; the summit of the lowermost floret extending considerably beyond the larger glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two unequal membranous obtuse glumes, (Fig. 1,) *three-ribbed;* the outer glume rather more than half the length of the inner one. *Florets not webbed*; of two paleæ, (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret *five-ribbed, the middle rib not extending to the summit,* (Fig. 4); smooth and slightly hairy at the base; lateral ribs naked. Inner palea about equal in length to the outer palea, with two marginal ribs delicately fringed.

Obs.— Poa distans is closely allied to *Poa maritima,* but differs from it in the *spikelets* being smaller, and the *rachis* and branches rough to the touch;—whereas in *P. maritima* the *rachis* and *branches* are quite smooth to the touch. (See Plate XLII.)

From *Poa procumbens,* in the *branches* of the panicle spreading, the lower ones ultimately becoming deflexed and scarcely unilateral. The *ribs* of the glumes not prominent, and the *dorsal rib* of the outer

* *Poa distans,* Linn., Hooker. *Glyceria distans,* Smith, Koch. *Festuca distans,* Kunth. *Poa retroflexa,* Curtis.

palea not reaching to the summit;—whereas in *P. procumbens* the *panicle* is more or less close; the *branches* never deflexed; unilateral, leaving the rachis behind perfectly bare. The *ribs* of the glumes very prominent, and the *dorsal rib* of the outer palea extending slightly beyond the summit. (See Plate XLII.)

From *Poa trivialis*, in the *sheaths* being smooth to the touch; *ligule* obtuse; *spikelets* linear; florets not webbed;—whereas in *P. trivialis* the *sheaths* are roughish to the touch; *ligule* long and pointed; *spikelets* ovate; *florets* distinctly webbed. (See Plate XXXV. Figs. 1 and 2.)

From *Poa pratensis*, in the *spikelets* being linear; *florets* not webbed; *glumes* obtuse and smooth on the keels;—whereas in *P. pratensis* the *spikelets* are ovate; *florets* copiously webbed; *glumes* acute and minutely toothed on the upper part of the keels.

From *Poa annua*, in the inner surface of the leaves and the branches of the panicle being very *rough* to the touch;—whereas in *P. annua* the inner surface of the leaves and the branches of the panicle are perfectly smooth to the touch.

Poa distans is said to rank among the most inferior of the British grasses for agricultural purposes, and is therefore not to be recommended. It is a rare grass in Scotland, found in Forfar and North Queensferry; but in England it is more frequently met with in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, York, Notts, Flints, Denbigh, Worcester, Beds, Cambridge, Kent, Sussex, Somerset, and Devon; also a native of Norway, Sweden, Prussia, Germany, Switzerland, France, and Italy. Not found in America.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seed in the early part of August.

62. Poa maritima. *

Creeping Sea Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not webbed. Upper sheath longer than its leaf. Spikelets linear. Outer palea five-ribbed. Glumes

* *Poa maritima*, Linn., Hooker, Greville. *Glyceria maritima*, Smith, Koch. *Festuca thalassia*, Kunth.

three-ribbed. Branches and rachis smooth to the touch. Leaves rough on the inner surface. (Plate XLII.)

Description.—It grows from six to twelve inches high. The root is perennial, *creeping*. *Stem* erect, round and smooth, decumbent at the base; bearing three or four leaves with smooth tumid sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with an obtuse decurrent ligule; second sheath most frequently reaching beyond the first joint. *Joints* four, smooth. *Leaves* mostly *folded* and compressed, very seldom flat, roughish on the inner surface, smooth behind. *Inflorescence* mostly simple panicled, seldom compound. *Panicle* erect, close, spreading whilst in flower, unilateral, leaving the rachis behind bare; *branches smooth to the touch*, arranged on the rachis in pairs, threes, or fives; the lower branches never deflexed. *Spikelets* linear (Fig. 3), of six to ten florets; the summit of the lowermost floret extending considerably beyond the large glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two unequal membranous glumes (Fig. 1), *three-ribbed;* the outer glume rather more than half the length of the inner one. *Florets not webbed*, of two paleæ (Fig 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret *terminating in an acute point;* five-ribbed (Fig 4), smooth above, and slightly hairy at the base. Inner palea about equal in length to the outer palea, with two green marginal ribs delicately fringed.

Obs.—*Poa maritima* is very likely to be confounded with some varieties of *Poa distans*, especially those in which the branches are not deflexed; it is, however, distinguished by the rachis and branches being smooth to the touch. The *root* creeping. *Central rib* of the outer palea extending to the very summit, giving an acute appearance to the palea. *Leaves* almost always folded and scarcely ever flat;—whereas in *P. distans* the rachis and branches are rough; the *root* fibrous; *central rib* of the outer palea not extending to the summit, leaving the upper membranous part obtuse; *leaves* almost always flat, and scarcely ever folded. (See Plate XLI.)

From *Poa procumbens*, in the *root* being creeping; *rachis* and branches smooth to the touch; *leaves* narrow and almost always folded; *ribs* of the glumes distinct but not prominent; *central rib* of the outer palea not extending beyond the summit;—whereas in *P. procumbens* the *root* is fibrous; *rachis* and branches rough; *leaves*

broad and almost invariably flat ; *ribs* of the glumes very prominent, and the *central rib* of the palea extending slightly beyond the summit. (See Plate XLII.)

Poa maritima grows naturally near the sea, especially in salt marshes. It occurs in many places along the coasts of Scotland and Ireland. In England it is found on the coasts of Northumberland, Durham, Anglesea, Glo'ster, Norfolk, Kent, Sussex, Somerset, and Devon ; also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Italy, Iceland, and North America.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seed early in August.

63. Poa procumbens. *

Procumbent Sea Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not webbed. Glume with three very prominent ribs. Outer palea five-ribbed, the middle rib extending beyond the summit. Rachis and branches rough to the touch. Upper sheath longer than its leaf. (See Plate XLII).

Description.—It grows from three to fifteen inches long. The root is *annual*. *Stem* more or less prostrate, round, smooth, and polished ; bearing three leaves with smooth striated sheaths ; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, situated near the panicle, crowned with an oblong membranous ligule ; second sheath extending beyond the first joint. *Joints* three, smooth. *Leaves* flat, ribbed, rough on the inner surface, smooth behind at the base, sharp at the points. *Inflorescence* simple or compound panicled. *Panicle* mostly close, of a lanceolate form, unilateral, leaving the rachis behind perfectly bare ; *the branches rough*, slightly spreading while in flower, but *never deflexed*. *Spikelets linear* (Fig. 3), generally of five florets, the summit of the lowermost floret extending considerably beyond the large glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two unequal membranous obtuse glumes (Fig. 1), with *three prominent ribs*, the large glume occasionally with a short additional rib. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2) ; the outer palea of lowermost floret five-ribbed, slightly hairy at the base ; the *middle rib ex-*

* *Poa procumbens*, Curtis, Hooker. *Glyceria procumbens*, Smith. *Sclerochloa procumbens*, Lindley.

tending very slightly beyond the summit of the palea, (Fig. 4.) Inner palea rather shorter than the outer palea, with two green marginal ribs delicately fringed. *Styles* very short. *Stigmas* branched. The whole plant is more or less glaucous.

Obs.—Poa procumbens differs from *Poa maritima*, in the *root* being annual and fibrous; *rachis* and branches rough to the touch; *leaves* broad and almost invariably flat; *ribs* of the glumes very prominent; and the *central rib* of the outer palea extending slightly beyond the summit; whereas in *P. maritima* the *root* is creeping and perennial; *rachis* and branches smooth to the touch; *leaves* narrow and almost always folded; *ribs* of the glumes distinct but not prominent; and the *central rib* of the outer palea not extending beyond the summit. (Plate XLII.)

From *Poa distans*, in the *panicle* being close; *branches* unilateral, leaving the rachis behind perfectly bare; never deflexed; *ribs* of the glumes very prominent, and the *dorsal rib* of the outer palea extending slightly beyond the summit;—whereas in *P. distans* the *panicle* is spreading, the *lower branches* ultimately becoming deflexed; *ribs* of the glumes distinct but not prominent; and the *dorsal rib* of the outer palea not reaching to the summit. (Plate XLI.)

From *Poa rigida* and *Poa loliacea*, in the *glumes* being obtuse and having distinct lateral ribs;—whereas in *P. rigida* and *P. loliacea* the *glumes* are acute and without lateral ribs. (Plate XLIII.)

Poa procumbens is found growing in waste ground near the sea. Seldom met with either in Scotland or Ireland; more common in England, in Durham, York, Glo'ster, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Sussex, Dorset, and Devon; also a native of Germany and France. Not found in Lapland or America.

Flowers in the second week of July, and ripens its seed in the middle of August.

64. Poa rigida. *

Hard Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not webbed. Summit of the upper glume on a level with the base of the third floret. Glumes without lateral ribs. (Plate XLIII.)

Description.—It grows from three to five inches high. The root is annual, fibrous, woolly. *Stem* mostly erect, the lower part decumbent, smooth, round, and finely striated, bearing four or five leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath shorter than its leaf, crowned with a long pointed ligule. *Joints* three or four, smooth. *Leaves* linear, narrow, taper-pointed, involute, roughish on the upper part, smooth below. *Inflorescence* simple panicled. *Panicle* erect, rigid, of a lanceolate form, with very short, roughish, rigid, unilateral branches, leaving the rachis behind perfectly bare. *Spikelets linear*, compressed, usually of seven florets (Fig. 3), the summit of the lower floret extending but slightly beyond the large glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two acute unequal glumes (Fig. 1), *without lateral ribs*. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret *five-ribbed;* the marginal ribs broad, with a white line down the centre; the intermediate ribs scarcely perceptible; the dorsal rib toothed on the upper part, and *protruding slightly beyond the summit of the palea* (Fig, 4). Inner palea rather shorter than the outer, with two green marginal ribs but slightly fringed on the upper part.

Obs.—Poa rigida, on account of its small size and rigid appearance, can only be mistaken for *Poa loliacea*, and on some occasions these two species so very much resemble each other, that they can scarcely be distinguished by any constant character. The only character that I have been able to discover by which they can at all times be distinguished from one another is derived from the spikelet, that is, in *Poa rigida* the summit of the upper glume is on a level with the base of the *third* floret;—whereas in *Poa loliacea* it is on a level with the base of the *fourth* floret. This character, however trivial it may appear, will be found constant.

* *Poa rigida*, Linn., Hooker, Greville. *Glyceria rigida*, Smith. *Sclerochloa rigida*, Link., Lindley. *Festuca rigida*, Kunth., Koch.

Poa rigida being so diminutive a plant, it would be unprofitable to apply it to any agricultural purpose. Hares and rabbits, it is said, are fond of the leaves. It grows on walls, rocks, and dry barren soils. Frequent on the coast of Fife, and in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, especially on Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craigs. Not uncommon in England and Ireland; also a native of Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, and North Africa. Not found in America, or further north than altitude 59°. Its limit of altitude is about 500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the second week of July, and ripens its seed in the middle of August.

65. Poa loliacea. *

Spiked Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not webbed. Summit of the upper glume on a level with the base of the fourth floret. Glumes without lateral ribs. (Plate XLIII).

Description.—It grows from two to five inches high. The root is annual, fibrous. *Stem* ascending, slightly curved, stout, smooth, and striated; bearing three or four leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath about equal in length to its leaf, crowned with an *obtuse* ragged ligule; the lower sheaths shorter than their leaves. *Joints* two or three, smooth. *Leaves* linear, smooth, convolute when dry. *Inflorescence* mostly racemed, approaching to a spike. *Raceme* erect or with a gentle curve. *Spikelets* of an oblong-ovate, on very short and stout footstalks, arranged alternately on each side of the rough rachis, all directed to one side, nearly covering the rachis in front, and leaving it completely bare behind; of from eight to twelve florets; the summit of the lowermost floret scarcely extending beyond the large glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two somewhat acute glumes, (Fig. 1), nearly equal, *without lateral ribs;* the dorsal rib strongly marked. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret *five-ribbed*; the marginal ribs broad, with a white line down the centre; the intermediate ribs scarcely perceptible; the dorsal rib

* *Poa loliacea*, Huds. Koch. *Triticum loliaceum*, Hooker, Smith. *Catopodium loliaceum*, Lindley.

toothed on the upper part, and protruding slightly beyond the summit of the palea (Fig. 4). Inner palea about equal in length to the outer palea, with two green marginal ribs minutely toothed.

Obs.—*Poa loliacea*, from its great similarity in structure and habit to *Poa rigida*, is on some occasions with difficulty distinguished from it, particularly when the panicle of the former becomes branched, which is sometimes the case. The most constant character, although rather minute, is in the summit of the upper glume in *Poa loliacea* reaching to the base of the fourth floret;—whereas in *Poa rigida* it reaches only to the base of the third floret.

This grass is of no agricultural utility. Grows in small tufts along the sea-coast on rocks and hard sandy soils. Frequent on the coast of Fife; occasionally met with in Ireland; more frequent in England, in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Lancashire, York, Flints, Anglesea, Glamorgan, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Hants, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall; also a native of France, Germany, Portugal, Spain, and Italy. Not found in America, or further north than latitude 59°.

Flowers in the second week of July, and ripens its seed in the middle of August.

66. Poa sylvatica.*

Wood Reed Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not webbed. Outer palea three-ribbed, rough: the dorsal rib serrated its whole length. (Plate XLIV.)

Description.—It grows from two to three feet high. The root is perennial, creeping, tufted. *Stem* round, erect, and slender, slightly roughish to the touch, bearing three or four leaves, with *rough* striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a prominent obtuse membranous ligule; lower sheaths shorter than their leaves; *the radical extremity of the stem imbricated with large, broad, acute scales*, of a brownish colour, more or less polished, (Fig. 6.) *Joints* four, smooth; the two uppermost naked. *Leaves*

* *Poa sylvatica*, Pollich. *Festuca calamaria*, Smith, Hooker. *Schedonorus sylvaticus*, Lindley.

broad, acute, flat, polished, of a light-green, ribbed, and *roughish on both surfaces;* the upper leaf smaller than those below. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* slightly drooping on the upper part, leaning mostly to one side, spreading while in flower; the branches slender, roughish upwards; arising from the rachis in pairs. *Spikelets* numerous, small in comparison with the size of the plant; of three awnless florets; becoming very deciduous when in seed. *Calyx* of two unequal, *narrow*, acute, membranous glumes (Fig. 1,) *without lateral ribs; a little apart at the base, and never overlapping. Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret *rough, acute, three-ribbed, the dorsal rib serrated the whole length, the lowermost serrations the most prominent. Inner palea* roughish, about equal in length to the outer palea, membranous, and minutely fringed at the margins. Pedicle of the second floret rough.

Obs.—Poa sylvatica is distinguished from the genus *Festuca* (in which genus it is placed in Hooker's British Flora,) in the radical leaves being much broader than the upper leaf of the stem *; ligule* prominent; *outer palea* acute but membranous at the summit;—whereas in *Festuca* the radical leaves are never broader than those of the stem, and almost always much narrower; *ligule* exceedingly short; *outer palea* more or less awned at the summit.

It is distinguished from *Bucetum pratense* in the ligule being prominent; *leaves* roughish on both surfaces; *spikelets* of only three florets; *dorsal rib* of outer palea rough its whole length;—whereas in *B. pratense* the ligule is exceedingly short; *leaves* perfectly smooth on the under surface; *spikelets* of not less than five florets; dorsal rib of outer palea perfectly smooth its whole length. (Plate XLVI.)

From *Poa pratensis, Poa trivialis,* and *Poa nemoralis,* in the *glumes* being narrow, without lateral ribs; *base* of florets perfectly free of hairs; *outer palea* only three-ribbed—instead of the glumes being rather broad and three-ribbed; *florets* distinctly webbed; *outer palea* five-ribbed.

Poa sylvatica, from its broad tender leaves, which are produced in great abundance, and being much sought after by cows and horses, render this grass worthy of agricultural attention. It grows in damp

shady woods of rich soils, and is of rather rare occurrence. Found in Kinross, Dumbarton, Perth, and Roslin wood; occasionally in Ireland. In England, in the counties of Westmoreland, Worcester, and Sussex; also a native of France and Germany. Not found in America. Its limit of altitude is about 700 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the second week of July.

67. Poa aquatica.*

Reed Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not webbed. Spikelets ovate. Outer palea seven-ribbed. (Plate XLIV.)

Description.—It grows from *three to six feet high.* The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, stout, smooth, striated, a little compressed; bearing seven or eight leaves with slightly roughish sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a short obtuse ligule. *Joints* about seven, smooth. *Leaves* long, broad, and flat, terminating in a rough point; the inner surface smooth; the margins rough; the central rib on the under surface, which is also rough, extends down the sheath. *Inflorescence* compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, large; the branches rough, arranged alternately on the rachis in half whorls. *Spikelets* numerous, of four to eight florets, erect, of a brownish tinge; the upper ones large and ovate, the lower ones smaller and more linear. *Calyx* of two unequal membranous obtuse glumes (Fig. 1,) without lateral ribs. *Florets not webbed,* of two awnless paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret *seven-ribbed,* the dorsal rib extending to the very summit, *minutely toothed the whole length;* the lateral ribs more or less rough, but without hairs. Inner palea rather shorter than the outer, bifid, furnished with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed on the upper half. *Stigmas* compound, feathery. *Styles* a little distant, longer than the stigmas.

Poa aquatica, from its large size and broad leaves, cannot be mistaken for any of the other *Poas;* and if we pay attention to the form of the awnless spikelets, I cannot see with what Scottish grass it can be confounded.

* *Poa aquatica,* Linn. Hooker, Greville. *Glyceria aquatica,* Smith. *Hydrochloa aquatica,* Lindley.

It differs from *Catabrosa aquatica,* with which it has occasionally been confounded, in the branches of the panicle being rough to the touch; *spikelets* of four to eight florets;—whereas in *C. aquatica* the branches are perfectly smooth, and the *spikelets* never contain more than two florets, independent of many other characters.

Mr Sinclair informs us that this grass contains more nutritive matter at the time of flowering than at the time the seed is ripe, in the proportion of 19 to 17; and that it contains a greater proportion of sugar than exists in any of the superior pasture grasses. It grows naturally in wet places on the banks of rivers, streams, and margins of ponds, and is recommended for cultivation in those low flat situations which do not admit of being sufficiently drained. On the banks and little islands of the Thames, where this grass is generally mown twice in the year for hay, it affords abundant crops of valuable winter fodder, which cows and horses are fond of.

Poa aquatica is found in Dumbarton, Perth, Forfar, and near Edinburgh; occasionally in Ireland. In England, in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, York, Notts, Cheshire, Worcester, Glo'ster, Warwick, Leicester, Oxon, Beds, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Somerset, and Devon; also a native of Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, and North America.

Flowers in the second week of July, and ripens its seed in the middle of August.

68. Poa fluitans.*

Floating Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not webbed. Spikelets long and linear. Outer palea seven-ribbed. (Plate XLV.)

Description.—It grows from fifteen inches to two feet high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, round, and smooth, the lower part decumbent; bearing six or seven leaves with roughish, finely striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with

* *Poa fluitans*, Hooker, Greville. *Glyceria fluitans*, Smith, Lindley. *Festuca fluitans*, Linn.

a long ragged pointed ligule ; the second sheath extending beyond the first joint. *Joints* about seven, smooth. *Leaves* rather long and linear, roughish on both surfaces, the lower ones flat, the upper ones generally folded, compressed, the central rib on the back extending down the sheath. *Inflorescence* mostly simple panicled. *Panicle* nearly erect, long and slender, with slender roughish branches arranged alternately on the rachis mostly in pairs of unequal lengths, for the most part erect, but while flowering strongly divaricated for a time. *Spikelets* few, *long and linear*, (Fig. 3), variegated with green and white, of six to fourteen florets ; the summit of the lower floret extending considerably beyond the large glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two very unequal, obtuse, membranous glumes (Fig. 1) *without lateral ribs. Florets not webbed*, of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret *seven-ribbed ;* the dorsal rib scarcely extending to the summit, *minutely toothed the whole length ;* the lateral ribs more or less rough, but without hairs. Inner palea rather shorter than the outer, bifid, furnished with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed on the upper half.

Obs.—Poa fluitans, from the general appearance of the slender panicle and long linear spikelets, can scarcely be confounded with any of the other *Poas*. The only grass that it can well be mistaken for is *Bucetum loliaceum*, but is readily distinguished from it, in the outer palea having seven ribs, and the dorsal rib minutely toothed the whole length ;– whereas in *B. loliaceum* the outer palea has but five ribs and the dorsal rib perfectly smooth : independent of many other characters.

This grass grows naturally in wet or muddy places, in ditches, ponds, and margins of rivulets, and will bear cultivation on moderately dry grounds as a permanent pasture grass, and yield a considerable produce. Cattle will eat it, but there are many grasses they like better. In several parts of Germany, this grass is cultivated for the seeds, which form the manna-croup of the shops, and are considered a delicacy in soups and gruels. Birds and trout, it is said, are fond of the seeds, which, when ground into meal, make bread very little inferior to that made from wheat.

Poa fluitans is common throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Norway, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, North Africa, New Holland, and North America.

Flowers in the third week of June, and ripens its seed about the end of July or beginning of August.

69. *Bucetum loliaceum.* *

Slender Fescue-Grass.

Specific Character.—Infloresence racemed. (Plate XLV.)

Description.—It grows from one to two feet high. The root is perennial, fibrous. *Stem* erect, smooth, round and striated, bearing four or five leaves with smooth striated sheaths; upper sheath much longer than its leaf; crowned with a very short, slightly decurrent ligule, embracing the stem more on the one side than on the other. *Joints* three or four, smooth; the first and second rather remote. *Leaves* lanceolate, flat, acute, upper leaf smaller than those below, scabrous at the point, rough on the inner surface, and smooth at the back. *Inflorescence* racemed, having a spiked appearance. *Raceme* about one-third the length of the stem; the rachis flattish, and more or less scabrous, leaning slightly to one side. *Spikelets* of an acute oval form, arranged in two opposite rows along the rachis, on short footstalks; sometimes two spikelets arise from the same base. *Calyx* of two unequal smooth glumes (Fig. 1), containing from six to ten awnles florets; the upper glume three-ribbed; the lower one without lateral ribs. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret nearly twice the length of the calyx, five-ribbed, the lateral ribs more conspicuous on the upper part, the dorsal rib not extending quite to the summit. *Inner palea* linear, pointed, membranous, furnished with two green marginal ribs, minutely fringed.

Obs.—This grass is distinguished from *Lolium perenne*, (which it somewhat resembles in its general appearance), in having two glumes, and the spikelets more or less pedunculated;—whereas in *L. perenne* the spikelets are perfectly sessile, and the calyx composed of but one glume. (See Plate LXV.)

* *Bucetum loliaceum*, Parnell. *Festuca loliacea*, Smith, Hooker, Greville, Koch.

From *Poa fluitans*, in the upper glume having three ribs; outer palea five-ribbed, with the dorsal rib perfectly smooth;—whereas in *P. fluitans* the upper glume has but one rib; outer palea seven-ribbed, with the dorsal rib minutely toothed its whole length.

From *Bucetum pratense* in the inflorescence being racemed;—whereas in *B. pratense* the inflorescence is simple panicled. (Plate XLVI.)

From genus *Festuca* (where this grass was formerly placed), in the leaves of the root being broader than those of the stem; *florets* not awned; *outer palea* membranous at the summit;—whereas in *Festuca* the leaves of the root are generally narrower than those of the stem; *florets* awned from the extreme summit.

Bucetum loliaceum grows naturally in moist, rich meadows, and forms a good permanent pasture grass, superior to rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*); but as it produces but a small quantity of seed, and that generally imperfect, the cultivation of this grass by seed is impracticable. It may be propagated by transplanting the roots, but this would incur greater labour and expense than the merits of the grass warrant.

It is a frequent grass in Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Germany, France, and Italy. Not found in America.

Flowers in the second week of July; the seeds seldom attain to perfection.

70. Bucetum pratense. *

Meadow Fescue-Grass.

Specific Character.—Panicle simple. (Plate XLVI.)

Description.—It grows from fifteen inches to two feet high. The root is perennial, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, smooth and striated; bearing four or five leaves, with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, crowned with a very short obtuse ligule, decurrent on one side. *Joints* four, smooth, the first and second very remote. *Leaves* lanceolate, acute, flat, scabrous at the points,

* *Bucetum pratense*, Parnell. *Festuca pratensis*, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Greville. *Schedonorus pratensis*, Lindley.

roughish on the inner surface, smooth behind. *Inflorescence simple panicled;* the first four or five uppermost spikelets arising immediately from the rachis; the lowermost from the lateral branches. *Panicle* leaning slightly to one side; rachis roughish, with branches arising alternately on each side. *Spikelets* of an ovate-lanceolate form, of five or six florets. *Calyx* of two acute unequal smooth glumes (Fig. 1), three-ribbed, the lateral ribs of the smaller glume rather indistinct. *Florets* of two palea (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret rather longer than the calyx; five-ribbed; membranous and often bifid at the summit; sometimes furnished with a *very short* rough awn, arising immediately *behind* the *membranous extremity. Inner palea* about equal in length to the outer palea, membranous, acute, often bifid, with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed.

Obs.—This and the two following species I have deemed advisable to place in a new genus, since they differ widely in their characters from the genus in which they were formerly placed (*Festuca.*) They are now, however, distinguished from the genus *Festuca,* in the radical leaves being broader than those of the stem; *awn* (when present) arising from behind the summit of the outer palea;—whereas in *Festuca* the radical leaves are generally narrower than those of the stem, and the awn always arises from the *extreme summit* of the outer palea, (See Fig. 2.)

Bucetum pratense is very probably only a variety of *Bucetum elatior,* as the only difference between them is, that the panicle of the former is *simple* while that of the latter is *compouud. Bucetum loliacea* appears also gradually to pass into *Bucetum pratense.*

The cultivation of this grass deserves the attention of farmers, as it will thrive well on most soils, and is much liked by all descriptions of cattle. Mr Sinclair states that "the meadow fescue constitutes a very considerable portion of the herbage of all rich natural pastures and irrigated meadows; it makes excellent hay, and though a large plant, the leaves of the herbage are succulent and tender, and apparently much liked by cattle, as they never form rank tufts, which is the case with the larger grasses. It does not appear to arrive at its full productive powers from seed so soon as either the cock's-foot or fox-tail grass; and, though essential for permanent pasture, is not by

itself very well adapted for alternate husbandry, but should be combined with cock's-foot, rye-grass, and rough-stalked meadow-grass. It is of greater value at the time of flowering than at the time the seeds are ripe, as three to one. In the deep alluvial soils in Lincolnshire, this grass is not so prevalent as in the clay districts. In the vale of Aylesbury it constitutes a considerable portion of the most valuable and fattening pastures of that rich grazing district."

It is a frequent grass in Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, and the United States. Its limit of altitude is about 500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the last week of June, and ripens its seed about the beginning of August.

71. Bucetum elatius *

Tall Fescue-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Awn short. Panicle compound. (Plate XLVI.)

Description.—It grows from three to five feet high. The root is perennial, fibrous, somewhat creeping, forming large tufts. *Stem* round, erect, smooth and striated; bearing five or six leaves with striated and mostly smooth sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a short ligule embracing the stem more on one side than on the other. *Joints* five, smooth, darkish; the first and second rather remote. *Leaves* flattish, linear, acute; the upper leaf smaller than those below; scabrous towards the point; rough on the inner surface, smooth on the lower half of the back. *Inflorescence compound panicled;* the first four or five spikelets arising immediately from the rachis on short footstalks; the lower ones on simple and compound branches. *Panicle* large, spreading, inclining to one side; the rachis and branches rough. *Spikelets* of an ovate-lanceolate form, of five or six *slightly awned* florets. *Calyx* of two unequal acute glumes (Fig. 1), the inner one the larger, three-ribbed, roughish on the upper part of the central rib; the outer glume without lateral

* *Bucetum elatius* Parnell. *Festuca elatior*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Greville. *Schedonorus elatior*, Lindley.

ribs. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret longer than the glumes, roughish to the touch; membranous at the summit and often bifid; five-ribbed, the dorsal rib terminating in a *short rough awn passing behind the membranous summit. Inner palea* membranous, equal in length to the outer palea, acute, with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed.

—— —— *variegatum*, a variety with large spikelets variegated with purple and white. The branches of the panicle short. The leaves rather broad and hairy on the inner surface. (Plate XLVII.) Frequent along the sea shore and on banks of rivers.

Obs.—*Bucetum elatior* is distinguished from *Bucetum giganteum* in the *awn* of the outer palea being very short, not one-sixth the length of the palea;—whereas in *B. giganteum* the *awn* of the outer palea is very long, more than the length of the palea. (Plate XLVII.)

From *Bucetum pratense*, in the panicle being compound instead of simple.

This is a nutritive and very productive grass, grows naturally in rich moist soils of a tenacious clayey nature by the banks of rivers, in moist shady woods, and near the sea coast. Notwithstanding its coarse appearance cattle appear fond of it, especially cows. It would form a valuable grass for those damp soils that cannot be made sufficiently dry for the growth of more valuable grasses. *Festuca elatior* is a frequent grass in Scotland, England, and Ireland, also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, and North America. Its limit of altitude is about 500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seed about the middle of August.

72. Bucetum giganteum. *

Tall Bearded Fescue-Grass.

Specific Character.—Awn longer than the palea. (XLVII.)

Description.—It grows from three to four feet high. The root is

* *Bromus giganteus*, Linn. Hooker. *Festucas gigantea*, Smith, Lindley, Koch. *Bucetum giganteum*, Parnell.

perennial, fibrous, somewhat creeping. *Stem* erect, round, smooth and striated, bearing five or six broad leaves, with striated and mostly smooth sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a short, reddish brown decurrent ligule, embracing the stem more on one side than on the other. *Joints* five, smooth, darkish; the first and second rather remote. *Leaves* lanceolate, flat, acute; the upper one smaller than those below; scabrous towards the points; rough on both surfaces except at the base of the outer surface. *Inflorescence* simple or compound panicled; the first three or four spikelets arising immediately from the rachis on short footstalks; the lower ones on lateral branches. *Panicle* large, loose, inclining to one side, with the lower branches arising in pairs from the rough rachis. *Spikelets* ovate-lanceolate, usually of five awned florets. *Calyx* of two unequal acute glumes (Fig. 1); *three-ribbed*, smooth and membranous at the margins. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret longer than the calyx, roughish to the touch, membranous at the summit and often bifid; *five-ribbed*, the dorsal rib scabrous towards the upper part, and terminating in a long rough awn longer than the palea, *passing behind the membranous summit*. *Inner palea* equal in length to the outer palea, furnished with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed.

Obs.—Bucetum giganteum is distinguished from the genus *Bromus* in the *ligule* being very short; *styles* arising from the summit of the ovarium;—whereas in *Bromus* the *ligule* is prominent and the *styles* arise from the side of the ovarium, (Fig. 6.)

From *Bucetum elatior*, in the awn being longer than the palea;—whereas in *B. elatior* it is not one-sixth the length of the palea.

Bucetum giganteum is found in woods and damp shady places. It is said to grow equally well when cultivated in open situations. Horses and cows eat it, but give a preference to many other grasses. The seeds are much sought after by small birds. The leaves, although produced in great abundance, afford but little nourishment to cattle.

It is a frequent grass in Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Switzer-

land, and Russia. Not found in America. Its limit of altitude is about 500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the third week of July, and ripens its seed about the end of August.

73. Bromus mollis. *

Soft Brome-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Large glume seven-ribbed. Glumes and florets hairy, not toothed on the central rib. (Plate XLVIII.)

Description.—It grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. The root is annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, and more or less pubescent, with the hairs pointing mostly downwards; bearing three or four leaves with striated sheaths; upper sheath crowned with a small obtuse jagged ligule; the lower sheaths soft and hairy, with the hairs pointing downwards. *Joints* four or five, slightly pubescent. *Leaves* flat, linear lanceolate, striated, pubescent on both surfaces, rough at the edges and points. *Inflorescence* racemed or simple panicled. *Raceme* erect, its branches rough and hairy, the lower ones arising from the rachis mostly in threes. *Spikelets* erect, ovate, of a darkish green, soft to the touch, usually of ten awned florets; *the summit of the large glume being midway between its base and the apex of the third floret* (Fig. 3). *Calyx* of two broad *hairy* nearly equal glumes (Fig. 1), membranous at the margins; upper glume seven-ribbed; *dorsal rib not toothed;* lower glumes mostly five-ribbed. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret rather longer than the glumes, *hairy,* soft to the touch, seven-ribbed; the dorsal rib not toothed, terminating in a rough awn, which is not quite the length of the palea; membranous at the margins, and mostly bifid at the summit. *Inner palea* linear-oblong, rather shorter than the outer palea, furnished with two green marginal ribs, fringed with white hairs. *Awn* slightly wavy, arising from a little below the bifid membranous summit of the outer palea. *Scales* of the nectary entire. *Ova-*

* *Bromus mollis*, Linn., Koch, Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Greville. (See Babington's Primitiæ Floræ Sarnicæ, p. 133; a valuable work, containing many useful and instructive remarks.)

rium obtuse, hairy on the upper half. *Styles* distinct, arising from the side of the ovarium. *Stigmas* feathery.

Obs.— *Bromus mollis* is distinguished from *Bromus racemosus* in the glumes and florets being hairy, with their central ribs not toothed, —whereas in *B. racemosus* the glumes and florets are not hairy, but slightly roughish, and their central ribs are distinctly toothed on the upper half.

From *Bromus secalinus* and *Bromus arvensis*, in the *spikelets* being hairy, and the summit of the large glume being half-way between its base and the summit of the *third* floret;—whereas in *B. secalinus* and *B. arvensis*, the *spikelets* are not hairy, and the summit of the large glume is half-way between its base and the summit of the *second* floret of the same side. (Fig. 3.)

This grass seems to prevail on poor or exhausted grass lands, and is often an unwelcome intruder in corn-fields and mowing grounds. Its being an annual, producing a scanty supply of herbage, which is not relished by cattle, are disadvantages which are not compensated by its early growth. Small birds are fond of the seeds, which are rather large, and ripen early. It is a frequent grass in Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, North Africa, and North America. Its limit of altitude is about 1000 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the last week of May, and ripens its seed in the middle of June.

74. Bromus racemosus. *

Smooth Brome-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Large glume seven-ribbed. Panicle erect. Upper part of the central ribs of the glumes toothed. (Plate XLVIII.)

Description.—It grows from fifteen inches to two feet high. The root is annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, *slightly pubescent*, (the hairs pointing mostly upwards), bearing four or five leaves with striated

* *Bromus racemosus*, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Greville.

sheaths; the upper sheath crowned with an obtuse ragged ligule; the lowermost sheaths soft and hairy, (the hairs pointing downwards). *Joints* five, slightly pubescent. *Leaves* flat, linear lanceolate, pubescent, soft to the touch, scabrous at the points. *Inflorescence* racemed or simple panicled. *Raceme erect*, its branches rough, the lower ones arising from the rachis mostly in threes. *Spikelets* erect, ovate, somewhat polished, of a light green, usually of eight awned florets; *the summit of the large glume being midway between its base and the apex of the third floret*, (Fig. 3). *Calyx* of two broad nearly equal glumes, (Fig. 1), rough to the touch, membranous at the margins, toothed on the upper half of the keel; inner glume seven-ribbed; outer glume, which is the smaller, three-ribbed. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig 2); outer palea of lowermost floret rather longer than the glumes, glossy, roughish to the touch, (not hairy), seven-ribbed; the dorsal rib minutely toothed on the upper part, and terminating in a rough awn, which is not quite the length of the palea; membranous at the margins, and mostly bifid at the summit. *Inner palea* linear oblong, very little shorter than the outer palea, furnished with two green ribs fringed with white hairs. *Awn* slightly wavy, arising from a little below the bifid membranous apex of the outer palea.

Obs.—Bromus racemosus is distinguished from *Bromus mollis*, in the calyx and florets being rough to the touch, (not hairy), and the upper third of the central ribs of both glumes and outer palea minutely toothed;—whereas in *B. mollis* the calyx and florets are soft, covered with a number of slender hairs, and the central ribs of the glumes and outer palea hairy but not toothed.

From *Bromus secalinus* and *Bromus arvensis*, in the summit of the large glume being half-way between its base and summit of the third floret on the same side;—whereas in *B. secalinus* and *B. arvensis*, the summit of the large glume is half-way between its base and summit of the second floret, (Fig. 3).

Bromus racemosus, although of early growth, will not compensate the farmer for its cultivation, as the quantity of leaves it produces are very few, and they soon wither, affording but little nourishment to cattle. It grows best in poor gravelly soil, and is scarcely ever found in rich pastures. It is a frequent grass in Scotland, England, and Ire-

land; also a native of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, North Africa, and North America. Its limit of altitude seems to be about 1000 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the first week of June, and ripens its seed about the end of the same month.

75. Bromus secalinus.*

Smooth Rye Brome-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Large glume seven-ribbed. Panicle slightly drooping. Spikelets ovate, showing the rachis when in seed. (Plate XLIX.)

Description. — It grows from eighteen inches to two feet high. The root is annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, smooth, round, and striated, bearing four or five leaves with striated sheaths; the upper sheath crowned with an obtuse ragged membranous ligule; the lower sheaths soft and hairy, the hairs pointing downwards. *Joints* five, slightly hairy. *Leaves* flat, soft, linear, sharp-pointed, more downy on the upper than on the under surface; the points and margin rough to the touch; furnished with a few long scattered hairs mostly on the margins towards the base. *Inflorescence* racemed or simple panicled. *Panicle* mostly erect; when in seed slightly drooping; its branches rough, the lower ones arising from the rachis mostly in threes. *Spikelets* ovate, polished, of a yellowish-green tinge, *showing the rachis when advanced in seed;* usually of seven awned florets; *the summit of the large glume being midway between its base and the summit of the second floret,* (Fig. 3). *Calyx* of two broad nearly equal acute glumes (Fig. 1), roughish to the touch, membranous at the margins, toothed on the upper half of the keel; inner glume seven-ribbed; outer glume, which is the smaller, three-ribbed. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret oval, rather longer than the glumes, glossy, roughish to the touch, (not hairy), seven-ribbed, the dorsal rib minutely toothed on the upper part, and terminating in a rough awn, which is about the length of the palea; membranous at the margins and mostly bifid at the summit. *Inner palea* linear-oblong, very little shorter than the outer palea, furnished with two green marginal ribs fringed with white hairs. *Awn* slightly wavy,

* *Bromus secalinus*, Smith, Hooker, Koch, Lindley.

arising from a little below the bifid membranous apex of the outer palea.

—— —— *velutinus* (Plate 1884, Eng. Bot.) A variety with large ovate-oblong spikelets of ten to fifteen florets. Occasionally met with. *Bromus velutinus*, Hooker, Smith. *Bromus multiflorus*, Eng. Bot.

Obs.—*Bromus secalinus* is readily distinguished from *Bromus racemosus* and *Bromus mollis*, in the *apex* of the large glume being mid-way between its *base* and the *summit* of the *second* floret of the same side; —whereas in *B. racemosus* and *B. mollis* it is midway between its *base* and the *summit* of the *third* floret. (See Fig. 3). This character I find constant, and can therefore be depended on at any stage of growth.

From *Bromus arvensis*, in the spikelets having fewer florets; *outer palea* rounded at the summit, and much broader compared to its length; twice its width more than equals its length by one-third;—whereas in *B. arvensis* the outer palea is more of a conical form, and twice its width exactly equals its length, (Fig. 4).

Bromus secalinus is a troublesome weed to the farmer, especially when it takes possession in wheat and rye-fields. It is readily distinguished when growing in these situations, as it overtops the surrounding grass, and the panicle droops as the seeds advance to maturity. It is an early grass, but the quantity of herbage is too limited to admit of its being cultivated with advantage. The seeds, it is said, are often the cause of bitter flour.

It is a frequent grass in the cultivated districts of Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Italy, and West Asia. Not met with in the United States. Its limit of altitude seems to be about 500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the first week of June, and ripens its seed about the end of the same month.

76. Bromus arvensis.*

Taper Field Brome-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Large glume seven-ribbed. Panicle drooping. Spikelets linear-lanceolate. (Plate XLIX.)

* *Bromus arvensis*, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Lindley.

Description.—It grows from eighteen inches to three feet high. The root is annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and finely striated; bearing four or five leaves with striated sheaths; the upper sheath crowned with an obtuse ragged ligule; the lower sheaths soft and hairy, the hairs pointing downwards. *Joints* five, slightly pubescent. *Leaves* flat, soft, sharp-pointed, more downy on the upper than on the under surface, the points and margins rough to the touch. *Inflorescence* simple panicled, occasionally racemed. *Panicle* at first erect, at length drooping, its branches and upper part of the rachis rough; the lower branches arising from the rachis mostly in threes. *Spikelets* linear-lanceolate, at length more ovate; glossy, frequently tinged with brownish-purple; usually of ten awned florets, the apex of the large glume being midway between its base and the summit of the second floret of the same side. *Calyx* of two nearly equal broad acute glumes (Fig. 1), membranous at the margins, roughish to the touch, toothed on the upper half of the keels; inner glume seven-ribbed; outer glume, which is the smallest, three-ribbed. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret oval, rather longer than the glumes, glossy, roughish to the touch, seven-ribbed, the dorsal rib minutely toothed on the upper part, and terminating in a rough awn; membranous at the margins, and bifid at the summit. *Inner palea* linear-oblong; very little shorter than the outer palea, furnished with two green marginal ribs, fringed with white hairs. *Awn* slightly wavy, arising from a little below the bifid membranous apex of the outer palea, and equal in length to the small glume. *Scales* of the nectary entire. *Ovarium* obtuse, hairy on the upper part. *Styles* distinct, arising from the side of the ovarium. *Stigmas* feathery.

Obs.—*Bromus arvensis* is distinguished from *Bromus secalinus*, in the spikelets being longer and more linear. *Outer palea* not so obtuse; twice the width of the palea exactly equals its length, (Fig. 4);—whereas in *B. secalinus* the outer palea is very obtuse and broad; twice the width of the palea more than equals the length by one-third, (Fig. 4.)

From *Bromus racemosus* and *Bromus mollis*, in the apex of the large glume being half-way between its base and the summit of the *second*

floret;—whereas in *B. racemosus* and *B. mollis* it is half-way between its base and the summit of the *third* floret, (Fig. 3.)

Bromus arvensis frequents richer soils than the three already described species, although they are frequently all found growing near the same spot. It is also of more value, affording a considerable weight of nutritive hay, especially if cut at the time of flowering; but if left unmown till the seed is ripe, the crop becomes comparatively of no value. The principal merit of this grass is its herbage in spring, affording an early bite to sheep and lambs. It is a frequent grass in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh as well as in England and Ireland; also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Italy, and West Asia. Not known in America. Its limit of altitude is about 500 feet above the sea. Flowers in the second week of June, and ripens its seed in the first week of July.

77. Bromus sterilis.*

Barren Brome-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Large glume three-ribbed. Awn longer than the palea. Outer palea seven-ribbed. Panicle drooping. (Plate L.)

Description.—It grows from one to two feet high. The root *annual*, creeping. *Stem* round, roughish, and striated, bearing four or five leaves, with striated, roughish, slightly pubescent sheaths; the upper sheath about equal in length to its leaf; crowned with an obtuse ragged ligule. *Joints* five, naked. *Leaves* flat, linear, acute, roughish, *pubescent*, and furnished with a few straggling white hairs, especially on the upper surface. *Inflorescence* panicled, of a light-green, frequently tinged with purple. *Panicle* spreading, drooping, its branches long, slender, rough, slightly divided, the lower ones mostly in pairs, arising from the rough acutely angular rachis. *Spikelets* long and lanceolate, usually of eight awned florets. *Calyx* of two unequal acute glumes (Fig. 1), the upper one with three rough ribs, minutely toothed on the upper half; the lower glume without lateral ribs, sharply toothed on the upper half of the keel. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret

* *Bromus sterilis*, Linn. Hooker, Smith, Greville, Lindley, Koch.

longer than the calyx; membranous at the margins, bifid at the summit; *seven-ribbed,* the dorsal rib terminating in a long rough awn, *longer* than the palea, *passing behind the bifid summit. Inner palea* linear, lanceolate, about *one-third shorter* than the outer palea, with two green marginal ribs, delicately fringed.

Obs.—Some varieties of this grass, especially those found in dry exposed situations, and somewhat stunted in their growth, very much resemble *Bromus diandrus* in their general appearance, and which can be only satisfactorily determined by the examination of the ribs of the outer palea. In *Bromus sterilis* the *outer palea* has seven distinct ribs placed at equal distances;—whereas in *Bromus diandrus* the *outer palea* has also seven ribs, but the rib on each side of the dorsal rib is indistinctly seen, and the two marginal ribs on each side are prominent and placed close together. (See Fig. 4.)

Bromus sterilis is distinguished from *Bromus asper,* in the *outer palea* not being hairy, and the *awn* being longer than the palea;—whereas in *B. asper* the *outer palea* is hairy, and the *awn* is never the length of the palea. (Plate LI.)

This grass grows in shady places, on rather dry sandy soil, especially under hedges and road-sides. It is applied to no agricultural use, as cattle seldom or ever eat it, owing probably to the long rough awns with which the spikelets are furnished. It is a common grass throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Italy, and North Africa. Not found in America. Its limit of altitude seems to be about 600 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the third week of June, and ripens its seed in the last week of July.

78. Bromus diandrus.*

Upright Annual Brome-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Large glume three-ribbed. Awn equal in length to the palea. Panicle erect. (Plate L.)

Description.—It grows from six to twelve inches high. The root is *annual,* fibrous. *Stem* erect, *smooth,* round and polished; bearing

* *Bromus diandrus,* Curtis, Smith, Hooker. *Bromus madritensis,* Linn. Koch.

three to four leaves, with striated sheaths; the upper sheath somewhat downy, crowned with a short, obtuse, ragged ligule; the lower sheaths hairy, with the hairs pointing downwards. *Joints* four, smooth. *Leaves* flat, linear, acute, more or less hairy on both surfaces, scabrous at the points and margins. *Inflorescence* racemed. *Raceme* erect, close. *Spikelets* arising immediately from the rachis on footstalks not as long as the spikelets; the lower ones mostly in pairs or threes; the rachis and footstalks nearly smooth; the spikelets generally of a brownish purple, usually of eight awned florets. *Calyx* of two, unequal acute glumes (Fig. 1); the upper glume the longest, three-ribbed, the dorsal rib minutely toothed on the upper half; the lower glume without lateral ribs. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret longer than the calyx, bifid and membranous at the summit; the margins occasionally furnished with delicate white hairs; seven-ribbed, the *two marginal ribs on each side placed close together*, the rib on each side of the central rib very indistinct (Fig. 4), the central rib minutely toothed nearly its whole length, and terminating in a long straight rough awn, about the length of the palea, and passing behind the bifid summit. *Inner palea* linear-lanceolate, membranous, a very little shorter than the outer palea, furnished with two green marginal ribs delicately ciliated.

Obs.—Bromus diandrus is distinguished from *Bromus sterilis*, in the *panicle* being erect and close, with its branches nearly smooth, not as long as the spikelets; *stem* smooth; *outer palea* with the two marginal ribs on each side close together, the intermediate rib very indistinctly seen; *awn* about the length of the palea;—whereas in *B. sterilis* the *panicle* is loose and drooping, its branches rough and longer than the spikelets; *stem* roughish; *outer palea* with seven distinct ribs placed at equal distances; *awn* longer than the palea.

From *Bromus erectus*, in the *outer palea* being twice the length of the small glume of the calyx; *awn* about equal in length to the palea, and the *hairs* of the sheaths pointing downwards;—whereas in *B. erectus* the *outer palea* is not more than one-third longer than the small glume of the calyx; *awn* not more than half the length of the palea, and the *hairs* of the sheaths point upwards.

Bromus diandrus is of as little use to the agriculturist as the preceding species, and of much rarer occurrence. It grows on dry soils,

mostly on rock and walls, and is a rare grass in Scotland, found occasionally in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh and on the Fifeshire coast. In England it occurs in the counties of Durham, Worcester, Glo'ster, Surrey, Kent, Hants, Somerset, and Devon ; also a native of Germany, Switzerland, France, and Italy. It has not been found in Ireland or America. Its limits of altitude seem to be about 500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the third week of June, and ripens its seed about the end of July.

78. Bromus erectus.*

Upright Brome-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Large glume three-ribbed. Awn about half the length of the palea. Outer palea indistinctly seven-ribbed, and one-third longer than the small glume. (Plate LI.)

Description.—It grows from two to three feet high. The root is perennial, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and polished ; bearing four or five leaves, with somewhat hairy sheaths, especially the lower ones, (the hairs pointing *upwards*) ; the upper sheath crowned with a short, obtuse, ragged ligule. *Joints* five, very slightly pubescent. *Leaves* narrow, linear, acute, harsh, scabrous towards the points, nearly erect, with long slender scattered hairs pointing upwards. *The upper leaf broader than those of the root. Inflorescence* racemed or simple panicled. *Raceme* erect, rather close, its branches and upper part of the rachis rough ; the lowermost branches arising from the rachis mostly in threes. *Spikelets* erect, of eight or nine awned florets, (sometimes with only four florets,) tinged with brownish purple. *Calyx* of two nearly equal acute glumes (Fig. 1), glossy, membranous at the margins ; upper glume the larger, three-ribbed, the dorsal rib toothed its whole length ; lower glume without lateral ribs, and toothed at the back. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret about one-third longer than the small glume of the calyx ; bifid and membranous at the summit ; seven-ribbed, four of which are rather indistinct ; the dorsal rib minutely toothed its whole length, and terminating in a straight rough awn about half the length of the palea, and passing behind the bifid

* *Bromus erectus*, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Lindley.

summit of the palea. *Inner palea* about equal in length to the outer palea, membranous, acute, furnished with two green marginal ribs, delicately fringed with fine hairs. *Anthers* of a deep saffron colour. *Styles* rather distant.

—— —— *hirsutus.*—A variety with the stem glumes and outer palea hairy. Found occasionally on dry sandy soil.

Obs.—*Bromus erectus* has frequently been mistaken for *Bromus arvensis*, but is readily distinguished from it in the *large glume* of the calyx having only three ribs;—whereas in *B. arvensis* the *large glume* has seven ribs. (See Plate XLIX. Fig. 1.)

From *Bromus asper*, in the radical leaves being narrower than those of the stem; *hairs* of the sheaths pointing upwards; *outer palea* seven-ribbed, and not more than one-third longer than the small glume of the calyx; whereas in *B. asper* the radical leaves are broader than those of the stem; hairs of the sheaths point downwards; *outer palea* five-ribbed, and twice the length of the small glume of the calyx.

Bromus erectus is stated by Mr Curtis as being peculiar to chalky soils, and that it becomes more luxuriant in growth when cultivated in a garden than in its natural wild state. Mr Sinclair, however, has found it on rather low-lying sandy soils, where it appeared as luxuriant as when cultivated in the grass garden. It seems to be not much relished by cattle, and but little adapted for pasture land. Pheasants, it is said, are fond of the seeds. This grass is by no means frequent in Scotland, and seldom met with in Ireland. In England it is found in the counties of York, Anglesea, Worcester, Oxon, Cambridge, Norfolk, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, and Somerset. It is also a native of Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, and Italy. Not found in America. Its limit of altitude seems to be about 500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the second and third week of June, and ripens its seed in the third week of July.

80. Bromus asper.*

Wood Brome-Grass.

Specific Characters. — Large glume three-ribbed. Awn rather

* *Bromus asper*, Linn. Smith, Hooker, Greville, Koch, Lindley.

more than half the length of the palea. Outer palea hairy, five-ribbed. Panicle drooping. (Plate LI.)

Description.—It grows from two to three feet high. The root is annual or biennial, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, and *slightly roughish;* bearing four or five leaves, with striated hairy sheaths (*the hairs pointing downwards*), the lower sheaths somewhat hispid, the upper sheath crowned with an obtuse lacerated membranous ligule. *Joints* five, *small,* rather hairy. *Leaves* broad, flat, rough, sharp-pointed, with a few long straggling white hairs; the radical leaves *broadest. Inflorescence* simple panicled. *Panicle* drooping, at length pendulous, its branches and upper part of the rachis very rough; the lower branches long, and generally in pairs. *Spikelets* usually an inch in length, linear-lanceolate, of about eight awned florets, glossy, tinged occasionally with brownish-purple. *Calyx* of two unequal acute glumes (Fig. 1), the upper glume the longest, *three-ribbed,* the dorsal rib minutely toothed nearly its whole length; the lower glume without lateral ribs, and toothed on the upper half of the keel, *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret longer than the calyx, and *about twice the length of the small glume;* bifid and membranous at the summit; five-ribbed, the dorsal rib minutely toothed, and terminating in a long straight rough awn, about half the length of the palea, and passing behind the membranous bifid summit. The lower part of the palea hairy, especially the marginal ribs. *Inner palea* rather shorter than the outer palea, with two green marginal ribs delicately fringed.

Obs.—Bromus asper is distinguished from *Bromus erectus,* in the *upper leaf* being narrower than the radical leaves; *hairs* on the sheaths pointing downwards; *outer palea* five-ribbed, and twice the length of the small glume of the calyx;—whereas in *Bromus erectus* the *upper leaf* is broader than the radical leaves; *hairs* on the sheaths pointing upwards; *outer palea* seven-ribbed, and not more than one-third longer than the small glume of the calyx.

From *Bromus sterilis,* in the outer palea being hairy and the awn not the length of the palea;—whereas in *B. sterilis* the outer palea is never hairy, and the awn is always longer than the palea.

This grass grows naturally in damp shady woods, and is never

found in open situations. It is a tall coarse grass, not recommended for agricultural purposes. Horses and cows eat it in common with other grasses of the wood, but they give a preference to pasture grass, except in cases of necessity when quantity is of greater consideration than quality. It is a common grass in Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Norway, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, and Russia. Not found in America. Its limit of altitude is about 500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the third week of July, and ripens its seed about the end of August.

81. Trisetum pratense.*

Narrow-Leaved Oat-Grass.

Specific Character.—Leaves and sheaths not hairy. (Plate LII.)

Description.—It grows from eighteen inches to two feet high. The root is perennial, fibrous. *Stem* erect, nearly round, smooth, and finely striated, bearing from three to four leaves with striated sheaths; the upper sheath very long, more than thrice the length of its leaf, slightly roughish to the touch, crowned with a long narrow sharp membranous ligule; lower sheaths much shorter than their leaves, and generally smooth. *Joints* three, smooth, situated near the base. *Leaves*, in exposed situations narrow, linear, acute, generally folded, harsh, smooth on the back, and rough on the inner surface. On each side of the central rib are two light-green lines, very perceptibly seen when the leaf is held against the light. *Inflorescence* compound racemed or simple panicled; the first three or four spikelets arising immediately from the rachis on short footstalks, the lower spikelets mostly in pairs on long peduncles. *Panicle* long, erect, close, the rachis and branches rough. *Spikelets* large, of an oval form, of four or five awned florets scarcely protruding beyond the calyx. *Calyx* of two unequal acute glumes (Fig. 1), roughish at the keel, three-ribbed, purplish on the lower half. *Floret* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret acute, often bifid; membranous on the upper part; roughish on the keel; five-ribbed; hairy at the base. *Inner palea* about one-fourth shorter than the outer palea, flat,

* *Avena pratense*, Koch, Smith, Hooker.

very thin, and delicately fringed at the margins. *Awn* arising from a little *above* the centre of the outer palea, sometimes from the centre, (liable to vary even in the same plants), rough; twisted at the base; longer than the palea; becoming bent when dry.

—— —— *longifolium*, a variety with long linear *flat* leaves, the upper leaf very rough on both surfaces and margins, but rather more so on the inner surface; the second leaf rather broader and more than three times the length of the upper leaf, very rough on the inner surface, but nearly smooth behind; most of the radical leaves as long as the culm, narrower than those of the stem, perfectly smooth behind, and very rough within; all the leaves have a glaucous appearance, especially on the inner surface. The stem roughish from above downwards; *sheaths* flattish, slightly carinated, strongly ribbed; roughish to the touch from below upwards; *root* with several long downy fibres; in other respects similar to *Trisetum pratense*. (Plate LII.) This variety is found in moist shady woods near the sea in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

—— —— *latifolium*, a tall, stout variety, growing to the height of two feet or more; the leaves short and broad, coming suddenly to a point; the upper leaf flat, rough on the inner surface and edges, nearly smooth behind, with a long, compressed, carinated sheath, rough from below upwards; the lower leaves folded, rough on the inner surface, and perfectly smooth behind; *stem* smooth; *root* fibrous (Plate LIII.) In other respects it agrees with *Trisetum pratense*. This description and accompanying figure were taken from an authentic specimen gathered in the Isle of Arran, and which is now growing in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. It seems to be the *Avena planiculmis* of Hooker, and answers to Smith's description of *Avena alpina;* but as to whether it be known to continental authors under those names appears doubtful. I cannot, however, discover any character sufficiently prominent to consider it as any thing more than a variety of *Trisetum pratense*. The length and width of the leaves are liable to vary according to the soil and situation, and the carinated sheaths cannot be depended on as a character, as we frequently meet with it both in the broad and narrow-leaved varieties.

Obs.—*Trisetum pratense* differs from *Trisetum pubescens* in the spikelets being larger; *large glume* of the calyx more lanceolate; *ra-*

dical leaves harsh, rough, not hairy;—whereas in *T. pubescens* the radical leaves are soft, flaccid, and hairy. (See Plate LIII.)

From *Trisetum flavescens*, in the spikelets being much larger and fewer; *ligule* long and pointed;—whereas in *T. flavescens* the spikelets are small and numerous; *ligule* very short.

Trisetum pratense does not appear to be confined to any particular place or soil, as it is found growing on rocks, dry heaths, as well as in moist meadows, but it gives a preference to chalky soils. Its produce and nutritive properties are not sufficiently great to be recommended to the notice of farmers. It bears a greater value during the time of flowering than when the seeds are ripe as nine to four. Sheep and cows are fond of the early leaves, but when allowed to grow too coarse, cattle seldom eat it. This grass is frequent in Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. Not found in America. Its limit of altitude is 2500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the first week of June, and ripens its seed in the middle of July.

82. Trisetum pubescens.*

Downy Oat-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Radical leaves and sheaths hairy. Ligule acute and prominent. (Plate LIII.)

Description.—It grows from one to two feet high. The root is perennial, somewhat creeping. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and finely striated; bearing usually five leaves; upper sheath long, more than thrice the length of the leaf, smooth, crowned with a prominent, acute, membranous ligule; lower sheaths generally shorter than their leaves, covered with long soft hairs. *Joints* three or four, the two lowermost situated at the base. *Leaves* flat, broadish, flaccid, soft, hairy on both surfaces, especially those from the root. *Inflorescence* compound racemed, or simple panicled; the three or four uppermost spikelets arising immediately from the rachis on short footstalks; the lower spikelets from lateral branches or on long peduncles. *Panicle* erect, rachis nearly smooth, the branches rough. *Spikelets* not so large as

* *Trisetum pubescens.* Lindley. *Avena pubescens*, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Greville.

those of *Trisetum pratense*, of an oval form, scarcely protruding beyond the calyx, usually of three awned florets. *Calyx* of two unequal membranous acute glumes (Fig. 1), the upper one the largest; three-ribbed; the lower one without lateral ribs, and about one-third shorter. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret membranous on the upper half; five-ribbed, roughish on the keel, tinged with reddish purple; hairy at the base, and frequently jagged at the summit. *Inner palea* very thin, flat, much shorter than the outer palea, and very minutely fringed at the margins. *Awn* longer than the large glume of the calyx; arising from a little above the centre of the outer palea; rough, of a purplish tinge, twisted at the base, and when dry becomes bent.

Obs.—*Trisetum pubescens* is distinguished from *Trisetum pratense* in the *spikelets* being smaller; *large glume* of the calyx broader; *radical leaves* soft and hairy;—whereas in *T. pratense* the *spikelets* are larger; *large glume* of the calyx lanceolate; *radical leaves* harsh, rough on the inner surface, but without hairs. (See Plate LII.)

From *Trisetum flavescens*, in the spikelets being twice the size and fewer; *ligule* long and acute;—whereas in *T. flavescens* the *ligule* is very short and obtuse. (Plate LIV.)

It is stated by Mr Sinclair, that the downy hairs which cover the surface of the leaves of this grass when growing on poor, dry, or chalky soils, almost disappear when cultivated on richer soils. It has properties which recommend it to the notice of agriculturists, being hardy, and a small impoverisher to the soil; the reproductive power is also considerable, though the foliage does not attain to a great length. Horses, cows, and sheep, eat this grass when mixed with others. It is frequent in Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Italy, and Russia. Not found in America. Its limit of altitude is 1000 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the second week of June, and ripens its seed in the middle of July.

83. Trisetum flavescens. *

Yellow Oat-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Radical leaves and sheaths hairy. Ligule very short and obtuse. (Plate LIV.)

Description.—It grows from one to two feet high. The root is perennial, somewhat creeping. *Stem* erect, round, smooth and polished, bearing six or seven leaves with striated sheaths; the upper sheath about twice the length of its leaf, crowned with a short obtuse ligule; lower sheaths covered more or less with long, soft, deflexed hairs. *Joints* four or five, smooth, often furnished with a circle of deflexed hairs underneath. *Leaves* flat, acute, more or less rough on both surfaces, hairy on the inner surface. *Inflorescence* panicled. *Panicle* erect, spreading, rachis and branches very slightly scabrous, the lower branches arising from the rachis mostly in fives. *Spikelets* small, erect, numerous, usually of three awned florets, projecting beyond the calyx. *Calyx* of two unequal membranous acute glumes (Fig. 1); roughish on the keels; the lower glume the smaller, about one-third shorter than the upper glume without lateral ribs; the upper glume three-ribbed, and of a light green on the back. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret membranous, tinged with light green, bifid at the summit, five-ribbed, hairy at the base. *Inner palea* membranous, linear, acute, shorter than the outer palea, and very minutely fringed. *Awn* longer than the palea, slender, rough, twisted at the base, becoming bent when dry; arising from the back of the outer palea a little above the centre.

Obs.—*Trisetum flavescens* is distinguished from *Trisetum pubescens*, in the *spikelets* being much smaller and more numerous, and the *ligule* very short and obtuse;—whereas in *T. pubescens* the *spikelets* are more than twice the size and the *ligule* is long and acute. (Plate LIII.)

This grass grows naturally in almost every kind of soil, from the limestone rock to the irrigated meadow, and is always present in the richest natural pastures. It thrives best in a dry calcareous soil, and

* *Trisetum flavescens*, Lindley. *Avena flavescens*, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Greville.

is one of those grasses which never thrives unless combined with others. Sheep prefer it to most grasses. It is frequent in Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Russia, and North Africa. Not found in America. Its limit of altitude is about 1000 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the second week of July, and ripens its seed about the middle of August.

84. Festuca bromoides. *

Barren Fescue-Grass.

Specific Character.—Awn longer than the palea. (Plate LIV.)

Description.—It grows eighteen inches high. The root is *annual*, fibrous. *Stem* erect, slender, smooth, round and naked on the upper half; bearing three or four leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, crowned with a very short ligule, rounded on each side, the one side more prominent than the other; second sheath not reaching to the first joint. *Joints* three, smooth, the second joint frequently throwing out a branch. *Leaves* very narrow, rather short, often involute, smooth behind, hairy on the inner surface. *Inflorescence* simple panicled, long and slender, the upper part taking a gentle curve, with the spikelets leaning to one side; the branches erect, rough, angular, and single, the lower one the longest. *Spikelets* erect, the seven or eight uppermost arising immediately from the rachis, the lower ones on branches; of five awned florets. *Calyx* of two very unequal acute glumes (Fig. 1,) the uppermost three-ribbed, the lower one without lateral ribs, (the length of the small glumes varies exceedingly even in the same panicle, therefore it cannot be relied on as a character.) *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret equal in length to the large glume, five-ribbed; roughish on the upper part, terminating in a long slender roughish awn, rather longer than the palea. *Inner palea* lanceolate, thin, occasionally bifid, furnished with two green marginal ribs, minutely fringed on the upper half.

* *Festuca bromoides*, Smith, Hooker, Greville. *Vulpia bromoides*, Dumort., Lindley. *Festuca sciuroides*, Koch.

—— —— *nana.* (Plate LV.) This is only a stunted variety, in which the stem is sheathed nearly to the summit, found growing in dry exposed situations. It seems to be the *Festuca Myurus* of Smith, Hooker, Lindley, and others, but not the *Festuca Myurus* of continental authors, which is a very different plant, being considerably more luxuriant in the panicle, the stem sheathed to the very base of the panicle; the large glume of the calyx but half the length of the lowermost floret; the outer palea rough on the upper part, with the dorsal rib and margins ciliated. (See Plate LV.) The figure is taken from Leers, *Flora Herbornensis,* (Plate III. Fig. 5;) and here inserted as a comparison, should the plant be found to occur in Scotland.

Obs.—There are few grasses that vary so much in their growth as *Festuca bromoides.* In dry situations, such as on tops of walls, it is found from two to six inches in height, of an upright rigid appearance, becoming soon dry and withered, while those in corn-fields and shady places grow to the height of two feet or more, of a tall graceful slender figure, of a pleasant green, with the panicle more or less luxuriant, taking a gentle bend to one side.

It is a frequent grass in Scotland, England, and Ireland, also a native of France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy. Not found in America. Its limit of altitude is about 1000 feet above the sea. Of no material agricultural use.

Flowers in the second week of June, and ripens its seed about the middle of July.

85. Festuca ovina. *

Sheeps Fescue-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Awn not half the length of the palea. Stem under the panicle, rough. Upper leaf rough on the outer surface. (Plate LVI.)

Description.—It grows from three to nine inches high. The root is perennial, *fibrous.* *Stem* erect, more or less *angular and roughish* under the panicle; bearing three or four leaves, with roughish sheaths,

* *Festuca ovina,* Linn. Koch, Hooker, Smith, Lindley, Greville.

especially the lower ones; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, crowned with a short bi-lobed ligule, with one lobe more prominent than the other. *Joints* two or three, near the base. *Leaves* short, rigid, involute, of a rounded appearance, roughish on the outer surface; three-ribbed and hairy within; the radical leaves numerous, tufted, and much curved. *Inflorescence* simple panicled. *Panicle* short, close, erect, unilateral, leaving the rachis naked behind: branches angular and rough, very seldom in pairs, the lowermost the longest, and rather remote. *Spikelets* erect, of six florets, with very short awns; the six or seven uppermost spikelets arising immediately from the rachis on short footstalks; the lower ones from lateral branches; the summit of the lowermost floret extending beyond the large glume of the calyx. *Calyx* of two unequal acute glumes (Fig. 1,) the uppermost three-ribbed, the lower one without lateral ribs. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret five-ribbed, rather indistinctly seen, (unless the palea be held between the lens and the light,) terminating in a short rough awn about one-sixth the length of the palea. Inner palea bifid, furnished with two green marginal ribs minutely fringed on the upper half.

The following are some of the more striking varieties:—

—— —— *hirsuta.* The same as the one described, but with the glumes and florets hairy. Frequent in rocky localities. *Festuca hirsuta* of Host.

—— —— *vivipara.* A variety with the inner palea metamorphosed into a kind of leaf, which is generally three times the length of the outer palea, (Plate LVI.) Common in alpine districts. *Festuca vivipara* of Smith.

—— —— *angustifolia.* A delicate and slender variety, with long narrow leaves, (Plate LVII.) Very common in the Highlands, where it forms a great part of the herbage. *Festuca tenuifolia* of Schrader.

—— —— *cæsia.* A striking variety, taller and stouter than those described; the spikelets larger and of a yellowish hue; outer palea mucronate and frequently hairy, (Plate LVII.) The whole plant is more or less glaucous. Not common, but occasionally met with. *Festuca cæsia* of Smith.

Obs.—Festuca ovina and its *varieties* differ from *Festuca duriuscula*

in being of smaller growth; the stem on the upper part more or less rough and angular, especially under the panicle; upper leaf involute, rough on the outer surface, and the root fibrous;—whereas in *Festuca duriuscula* the stem immediately under the panicle is round and smooth, the upper leaf mostly flat and smooth on the outer surface, and the root is more or less creeping. (See Plate LVIII.)

This grass grows naturally on rather dry sandy soils; frequently at an elevation of 4000 feet above the sea, and forms the greater part of sheep pasture grounds in the Highlands. It is the favourite food of sheep; they prefer it to all other grasses, for although small it is very nutritious. Linnæus states that sheep have no relish for hills and heaths that are destitute of this grass. The smallness of its produce renders it entirely unfit for hay. It is a common grass throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Russia, Iceland, Siberia, Greenland, and North America.

Flowers in the second week of June, and ripens its seed about the middle of July.

86. Festuca duriuscula. *

Hard Fescue-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Awn not as long as the palea. Stem under the panicle smooth. Upper leaf smooth on the outer surface. (Plate LVIII.)

Description.—It grows from one to two feet high. The root is perennial, *somewhat creeping*, occasionally throwing out lateral shoots. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, bearing three or four leaves with smooth striated sheaths; upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a very short, unequal bi-lobed ligule. Joints two or three, smooth. *Leaves* of the stem somewhat lanceolate, acute, *flat*, *smooth behind*, roughish and slightly downy on the inner surface, about eight or nine-ribbed, broader than the radical leaves, which are linear (very long in shady places), compressed, and somewhat fleshy. *Inflorescence*

* *Festuca duriuscula*, Linn., Smith, Hooker, Greville. Lindley,

simple panicled. *Panicle* erect, the upper part racemed, the lower with angular, rough, slightly spreading branches; very seldom in pairs, the lowermost branch the longest. *Spikelets* erect, arranged on the rachis and branches alternately; of about seven awned florets. *Calyx* of two unequal, lanceolate, acute glumes (Fig. 1), the upper glume the larger, three-ribbed, the lower one without lateral ribs. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2.), the outer palea of lowermost floret smooth, five-ribbed, terminating in a short rough awn, about one-sixth the length of the palea. *Inner palea* narrow, acute, equal in length to the outer palea, furnished with two green marginal ribs, minutely fringed on the upper part.

The following are some of the more striking varieties:—

—— —— *hirsuta.* This variety is similar to the one described, differing only in the outer palea being hairy, and the root more creeping, throwing out lateral shoots, (Plate LVIII.) Occasionally met with in shady places.

—— —— *filiformis.* A tall, slender variety, with the upper part gracefully drooping; palea acute, toothed on the upper half of the dorsal rib, and terminating in a slender awn rather more than half the length of the palea; the leaves on the stem long and linear, and the root throwing out lateral branches, (Plate LIX.) Found growing in rich soil by the sides of lanes and shady woods.

—— —— *arenaria.* A variety which seldom exceeds a foot in height; the panicle short and compact; leaves short and few, and the root oftentimes very much creeping, (Plate LIX.) The whole plant soon assumes a withered appearance. It is frequently found in sandy soil, especially along the sea coast.

—— —— *humilis.* This variety is very slender, seldom exceeding a foot in height. The panicle is narrow and compact; the stem round and smooth throughout; the leaves smooth on the outer surface; sheaths of the radical leaves hairy; the first and second joints very remote, and the root creeping, (Plate LX.) It is by no means a common variety, but is occasionally met with in alpine glens.

—— —— *rubra.* The largest of all the varieties, growing to the height of two feet or more. The spikelets seven or eight-flowered; the leaves of the stem broadish and flat; the root extensively creeping,

throwing out lateral shoots, (Plate LX.) It is found growing in sandy places along the sea-shore. *Festuca rubra* of Koch, Hooker.

As all these grasses vary exceedingly from change of soil and situation, it is difficult to determine what may be considered as species and what varieties, the structure of the spikelets being precisely the same in all, differing only in size and length of the awns, which are very uncertain characters. The creeping root has been considered by some authors to form a good mark of specific distinction; but when the plant cannot otherwise be distinguished except by reference to the root, I have considered it advisable to place it under the head of a variety.

Among the grasses which are of the most importance for agricultural purposes, the *Festuca duriuscula* ranks as one of the first. It is very productive for its size, of early growth, and thrives well in a great variety of soils and situations. It withstands the effects of severe dry weather in rich natural pastures, better than many other grasses, and retains its verdure during winter in a remarkable degree. Sheep and hares are remarkably fond of this grass. If cultivated for the purpose of hay it ought to be mown at the time of flowering, as it then contains more nutritive matter than at the time the seed is ripe. It is a common grass throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Iceland, and North America. Rare in the United States, supposed to have been introduced. Its limit of altitude is about 3000 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the second week of June, and ripens its seed in the middle of July.

87. Triticum sylvaticum.*

Slender Wheat-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Spikelets long and cylindrical. Awn more than half the length of the palea. Stem smooth. Leaves hairy on the inner surface. (Plate LXI.)

* *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, Hooker, Lindley, Koch, Beauv. *Festuca sylvatica*, Smith.

Description.—It grows from one to two feet high. The root is perennial, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and slender; bearing four or five leaves, with hairy striated sheaths, especially the lower ones; upper sheath shorter than its leaf, crowned with an obtuse hairy ligule. *Joints* four, hairy, the first and second very remote. *Leaves* polished, of a darkish-green, broadish, sharp-pointed, roughish on the outer, and hairy on the inner surface; finely striated, with five of the ribs very distinctly marked. *Inflorescence* racemed, approaching to a spike, the peduncles of the spikelets being very short but distinct; the upper part slightly drooping; the rachis quite smooth. *Spikelets* long and linear, usually of ten awned florets, arranged on the rachis alternately in two rows. *Calyx* of two rather unequal acute (sometimes awned) seven-ribbed glumes, (Fig. 4), more or less hairy. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret rather longer than the calyx; more or less hairy, seven-ribbed; furnished with a long straight rough awn, seldom longer than the palea, arising from the very summit. *Inner palea* rather shorter than the outer palea, obtuse at the summit, with two green marginal ribs strongly fringed on the upper half.

Obs.—The long cylindrical spikelets will readily distinguish this species independent of any other character.

This grass is the *Brachypodium sylvaticum* of Beauvois, *Festuca sylvatica* of Smith, and *Bromus sylvaticus* of Pollich: but, as I can discover no essential generic distinction between it and *Triticum caninum*, I have therefore removed it to the *genus Triticum*.

Triticum sylvaticum is of no agricultural importance, as oxen, horses, and sheep refuse to eat it, except in cases of extreme necessity where there is no choice. Hares and rabbits have been observed to crop the extremity of the leaves during deep snows and severe frost. Its natural place of growth is in damp woods and moist shady places; it also thrives well when cultivated in open ground. It is a frequent grass in Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Russia. Not known in America. Its limit of altitude is about 1000 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seed about the end of the same month.

88. Triticum cristatum.*

Crested Wheat-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Stem rough. Spike short. Leaves hairy on the inner surface. (Plate LXI.)

Description.—It grows from nine to eighteen inches high. *Stem* ascending, round, and hairy, bearing three or four leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a very short obtuse ligule. *Joints* four, smooth. *Leaves* linear, acute, smooth behind, hairy in front. *Inflorescence* spiked. *Spike* usually about an inch in length, with the margins of the rachis rough. *Spike lets* sessile, of an oval form, arranged alternately on each side of the rachis, of four or five florets. *Calyx* of two awned glumes of equal lengths (Fig. 1), lanceolate, six-ribbed (Fig. 4), the largest rib running very much to a side. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the lowermost palea of first floret longer than the glumes; five-ribbed, with a long rough awn, nearly as long as the palea, arising from the extreme summit. *Inner palea* as long as the outer, delicately fringed at the margins. *Nectary* of two oval somewhat hairy scales. *Anthers* linear forked at each side. *Filament* capillary. *Ovarium* obtuse, slightly hairy. *Styles* short, distinct. *Stigmas* feathery.

Obs.—The short spike and rough stem will readily distinguish this species.

It somewhat resembles *Hordeum maritimum*, but differs in the spikelets being arranged on the rachis solitary; *calyx* containing three or more florets;—whereas in *H. maritimum* the spikelets are in threes, and the calyx contains but one floret; independent of many other characters. (Plate X.)

This grass, which is now supposed to be extinct in Britain, was discovered many years ago by the late Mr Don, who gathered it on the east coast of Scotland between Arbroath and Montrose. It is a native of Germany, France, and Switzerland.

Flowers in the second week of July, and ripens its seed about the middle of August.

The accompanying figure and description were taken from a speci-

* *Triticum cristatum*, Smith, Hooker, Lindley. *Bromus cristatus*, Linn.

men cultivated in the Botanic Garden of Edinburgh, obtained from Mr Don himself.

89. Triticum caninum. *

Bearded Wheat-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Root fibrous. Stem smooth. Awn longer than the palea. Leaves not hairy on the inner surface. (Plate LXII.)

Description.—It grows from two to four feet high. The root is perennial, *fibrous*. *Stem* erect, round, *smooth* and slender; bearing four or five leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a very short obtuse ligule. *Joints* six, smooth and darkish. *Leaves* polished, of a darkish green, broad, lanceolate and acute; the upper leaf smaller than those below, roughish on *both surfaces*, but more so on the inner surface. *Inflorescence* spiked. *Spike* long and slender, about one-tenth the length of the stem, with the margins of the rachis roughish. *Spikelets* sessile, of an oval form, arranged in two rows on the zig-zag rachis; of four or five awned florets. *Calyx* of two nearly equal glumes (Fig. 1); *roughish*, awned, *three-ribbed, and somewhat hairy*, (Fig. 4.) *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret equal in length to the glume, slightly *roughish to the touch*, five-ribbed, more or less hairy, furnished with a long slender rough awn, longer than the palea, and arising from the very summit. *Inner palea* about equal in length to the outer palea, membranous, with two green marginal ribs delicately fringed.

Obs.—This species is readily distinguished from all the others in the awn of the outer palea being longer than the palea, and the glumes of the calyx distinctly three-ribbed. (See Fig. 4.)

Triticum caninum is distinguished from *Triticum sylvaticum* in the spikelets being much shorter; the whole plant much taller and containing many more spikelets; *glumes* three-ribbed; *inner palea* flat at the summit;—whereas in *T. sylvaticum* the large glume is seven-ribbed, and the *inner palea* rounded at the summit.

From *Triticum repens* in the root being fibrous; *glumes* three-

* *Triticum caninum*, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Greville, Lindley.

ribbed; *awn* of the outer palea longer than the palea;—whereas in *T. repens* the root is extensively creeping; *glumes* more than three-ribbed; *awn* when present not the length of the palea.

Triticum caninum may be considered as one of the most valuable among the early grasses, for, although it does not flower before the first week of July, it affords a large crop of nutritive herbage early in spring, which horses, cows, and sheep eat with avidity. It grows naturally in moist woods and damp shady situations, and will thrive well when cultivated in open places, in almost any kind of soil except that which is tenacious and retentive of moisture.

It is a frequent grass in Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Iceland, and Siberia. Found also in the United States, but is reported to have been introduced. Its limit of altitude is about 500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seed in the early part of August.

90. Triticum repens.*

Creeping Wheat-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Root creeping. Rachis rough. Stem smooth. Leaves smooth on the lower half of the outer surface (Plate LXII.)

Description.—It grows from one to two feet high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, round, *smooth*, and striated, bearing five or six flat leaves with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath shorter than its leaf, crowned with a very short obtuse ligule. *Joints* smooth, the two uppermost very remote. *Leaves* dark green, acute, frequently all directed to one side; upper leaf broader than those of the root, roughish, and frequently hairy on the inner surface, smooth behind *on the lower half*. *Inflorescence* spiked. *Spike* erect, about one-fifth the length of the stem, with the margins of the rachis rough. *Spikelets* of an oval form, arranged alternately in two rows on the zig-zag rachis; of four to five awnless florets. *Calyx* of two

* *Triticum repens*, Linn. Koch, Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Greville.

equal acute glumes (Fig. 1), generally four-ribbed, with two or three smaller intermediate ones; the dorsal rib running to a side (Fig. 4.) *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret, acute, five-ribbed; slightly roughish to the touch. *Inner palea* with two green marginal ribs, minutely toothed.

—— —— *aristatum*, a common variety with the florets awned; the awn about half the length of the palea, very seldom as long as the palea. (Plate LXIII.) It is frequently mistaken for *Triticum caninum;* but differs from it in the glumes having five distinct ribs with two or three small intermediate ones, the dorsal rib running very much to a side. *Awn* seldom more than half the length of the palea, (but never longer than the palea.) Pedicle of second floret rough but not hairy, and the root creeping;—whereas in *Triticum caninum* the glumes have but three ribs, the dorsal rib passing immediately down the centre. Awn longer than the palea. Pedicle of second floret hairy, and the root fibrous.

Triticum repens is distinguished from *Triticum caninum*, in the root being extensively creeping; *glumes* more than three-ribbed; *outer palea* acute, not awned (except in variety *aristatum*);—whereas in *T. caninum* the root is fibrous; *glumes* three-ribbed; *outer palea* tipped with an awn longer than the palea.

From *Triticum junceum*, in the rachis being rough; *glumes* acute and roughish on the upper part of the central rib; *spikelets* easily detached without the rachis breaking;—whereas in *T. junceum* the rachis is perfectly smooth; *glumes* smooth and obtuse; *spikelets* with difficulty detached without breaking the rachis.

This grass is regarded by farmers as a most troublesome weed, being with difficulty eradicated when it once gets possession of the ground, as its long creeping root branches out in every direction, when it becomes a great impoverisher to the soil. It is frequent in neglected gardens and rich cultivated soil. Horses and cows eat it when young, but dislike it when in flower. Dogs eat the leaves medicinally to excite vomiting. It is a common grass throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, and Iceland. It is found also in the United States, but is supposed to have

been introduced. Its limit of altitude is about 500 feet above the sea.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seed in the middle of August.

91. Triticum junceum. *

Sea Wheat-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not awned. Rachis smooth. Radical leaves involute. (Plate LXIII.)

Description.—It grows from fifteen inches to two feet high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, round, and smooth, bearing five or six leaves with smooth slightly striated sheaths; upper sheath shorter than its leaf, crowned with a short obtuse membranous ligule. *Joints* three, smooth, situated low down the stem. *Leaves,* as well as the whole plant, glaucous, smooth, and polished; upper leaf broader than the radical ones; hairy on the inner surface; radical leaves rigid, linear, acute, and involute. *Inflorescence* spiked. *Spike* about one-third the length of the stem, with the *rachis perfectly smooth.* *Spikelets* of an oval form, of four or five awnless florets; sessile, arranged alternately in two rows on the zig-zag rachis. *Calyx* of two nearly equal obtuse glumes, (Fig 1), of an oblong form, perfectly smooth, with six prominent ribs, the dorsal or largest rib running very much to a side, (Fig. 4.) *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret about equal in length to the calyx, of an oval form, perfectly smooth and polished, five-ribbed, of which the dorsal rib occasionally extends slightly beyond the summit. *Inner palea* rather shorter than outer palea, with two green marginal ribs minutely toothed.

Obs.—*Triticum junceum* has been occasionally confounded with glaucous varieties of *Triticum repens,* but is readily distinguished in the rachis being perfectly smooth; *glumes* smooth and obtuse; the *spikelets* not easily detached without breaking the rachis;—whereas in *Triticum repens* the rachis is rough; *glumes* acute and roughish on the upper part of the central rib; the *spikelets* very easily detached without the rachis breaking. (See Plate LXII.)

* *Triticum junceum,* Linn., Koch, Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Greville.

This grass is very seldom eaten by any description of cattle. It is, however, of great use along the coast where it naturally grows, as it assists in binding the loose sand on the sea shore. It is frequent on the sandy shores throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland; also a native of Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Russia, North Africa, and West Asia. It has not been discovered in America.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seed about the middle of August.

92. Elymus arenarius. *

Upright Sea Lime-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets hairy. Lowermost floret not longer than the calyx. (Plate LXIV.)

Description.—It grows from two to five feet high. The root is perennial, extensively creeping. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and finely striated, bearing four or five leaves with smooth striated sheaths, the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a short obtuse ligule. *Joints* smooth, the first and second remote. *Leaves* long, narrow, hard, and rigid, very glaucous, spinous, pointed, folded or rolled in, strongly grooved, quite smooth behind, rough on the inner surface. *Inflorescence* spiked, dense. *Spike* from four to nine or more inches long, and about half an inch wide, erect, glaucous; rachis smooth, toothed alternately on each side, and flattened just above. *Spikelets* of three or four awnless florets (Fig. 3); arranged in pairs on each tooth of the rachis. *Calyx* of two parallel narrow, acute, nearly equal glumes, about three-ribbed, more or less hairy or woolly (Fig. 1.) *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret equal in length to the calyx, acute, five-ribbed, hairy. *Inner palea* with two green marginal ribs, delicately fringed; the summit mostly cloven. *Pedicle* of second floret hairy on one side. *Nectary* of two acute hairy scales (Fig 4.) *Ovarium* hairy (Fig. 5.) *Stigmas* feathery. *Styles* short, distinct. *Filaments* capillary. *Anthers* forked at each end.

Obs.—This grass at first sight very much resembles *Ammophila arundinacea*, (Plate VIII.) but is readily distinguished by the ligule

* *Elymus arenarius*, Linn., Koch, Hooker, Lindley, Smith, Withering, Knapp.

being very short and obtuse ; *spikelets* without footstalks, and of three or four florets ;—whereas in *A. arundinacea* the ligule is very long and pointed ; *spikelets* with footstalks and of only one floret.

This grass, says Mr Sinclair, may justly be considered as the sugar cane of Britain, as it is remarkable for the large quantity of saccharine matter it contains. It must necessarily render the hay made from this grass very nutritious, particularly when cut into chaff and mixed with corn or common hay. It grows naturally on the drifted sands of the sea-coast, where it is of great value in arresting and collecting the spreading of the loose sand, forming an effectual barrier to repel the encroachments of the sea. It is a frequent grass along some parts of the sandy shores of Scotland and Ireland. In England it occurs along the coast of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Lincoln, Carnarvon, Cardigan, Norfolk, Dorset, and Devon ; also a native of Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Iceland, and British America. It has not been discovered in the United States.

Flowers in the second week of July, and ripens its seed about the end of August.

93. Lolium temulentum.
Bearded Rye-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets awned. Glume longer than the spikelet. (Plate LXIV.)

Description.—It grows to the height of two feet. The root is annual, fibrous. *Stem* round, smooth, (sometimes roughish), bearing four leaves with smooth striated sheaths ; the upper sheath shorter than its leaf, crowned with a short obtuse ligule. *Joints* four, smooth. *Leaves* flat, lanceolate, acute, rough on both surfaces, except at the base of the under surface ; the margins minutely toothed. *Inflorescence* spiked. *Spike* erect, about a span long. *Spikelets* sessile, arranged alternately in two rows on the ziz-zag rough rachis, of four or five awned florets. *Calyx* of one glume, (sometimes accompanied with a very short inner glume), long and narrow, with eight ribs,

* *Lolium temulentum*, Linn., Koch, Smith, Hooker Lindley.

five of which are rather indistinctly seen (Fig. 1): *longer* than the spikelet, smooth, and somewhat roughish at the edges. *Florets* of two paleæ (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret *seven*-ribbed, the marginal ribs the broadest; bifid at the summit, and furnished with a white rough *awn*, rather more than half the length of the palea (occasionally the awn is much longer), arising immediately behind the bifid extremity. *Inner palea* with two green marginal ribs, minutely fringed. Seeds elliptical, somewhat flattened.

Obs.— *Lolium temulentum* differs from *Lolium perenne*, in the glume being longer than the spikelet, and the outer palea furnished with a delicate awn;—whereas in *L. perenne*, the glume is shorter than the spikelet, and the florets have no awn.

This grass is found principally in cultivated fields, especially among corn, where it is a noxious weed. The seeds, it is said, when eaten produce vomiting, purging, violent colic, and death; and Linnæus states that the seeds when mixed with bread produce but little effect unless when eaten hot; but if malted with barley, the ale soon occasions intoxication.

It is occasionally found in Scotland and Ireland, but more frequently in England, especially in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, York, Notts, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Worcester, Beds, Cambridge, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Devon; also a native of Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Italy, North Africa, Japan, South America and the United States.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seed in the beginning of August.

94. Lolium perenne.*

Rye-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets not awned. Glume shorter than the spikelet. (Plate LXV.)

Description.—It grows from fifteen inches to two feet high. The root is perennial, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, and finely striated, bearing six or seven leaves with smooth striated sheaths;

* *Lolium perenne*, Linn. Hooker, Smith, Lindley, Greville, Koch.

the upper sheath longer than its leaf, crowned with a short obtuse ligule; the lower sheaths shorter than their leaves. *Joints* four or five, smooth, often purplish, the first and second rather remote. *Leaves* dark-green, lanceolate, acute, flat, smooth on the outer surface, and roughish on the inner. *Inflorescence* spiked. *Spike* compressed, erect or slightly curved, about one-third the length of the stem; rachis smooth. *Spikelets* sessile, arranged on the rachis alternately in two rows; of six to twelve *awnless* florets. *Calyx* of one glume (Fig. 1) of an oblong-lanceolate form, smooth, and five-ribbed; situated on the outer side, and shorter than the spikelet. *Florets* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2), the outer palea of lowermost floret shorter than the glume, smooth, *five*-ribbed, membranous, and entire at the summit. *Inner palea* linear-lanceolate, equal in length to the outer palea, with two green marginal ribs delicately fringed. *Filaments* slender, shorter than the palea. *Anthers* cloven at each end. *Germen* obtuse. *Styles* very short. *Stigmas* feathery along the upper side. *Seed* elliptic-oblong, channeled in front.

Obs. —— —— *racemosum*, a frequent variety, with the spikelets pedunculated. (Plate LXV.)

—— —— *angustifolium*, a tall and slender variety, with long narrow leaves.

—— —— *tenue*, a small starved variety, with the spikelets of three or four florets.

—— —— *Italicum*, (Italian rye-grass, Plate LXV.) This variety is an exotic introduced into this country about ten years ago by Mr Lawson, and is now becoming a very frequent grass in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, as well as throughout the cultivated districts of Scotland. It differs from *Lolium perenne*, in the florets having long slender awns; and from *Lolium temulentum*, in the glumes being shorter than the spikelets. It is a most valuable grass, well deserving the attention of agriculturists, as producing a large produce of herbage early in spring, which horses, cows, and sheep are remarkably fond of, and will bear cutting three times during the season, especially when cultivated in moist rich soils or irrigated meadows. The only disadvantage that this grass possesses is, that it does not seem to be strictly a perennial.

Of *Lolium perenne* there are a great number of varieties known to farmers by various appellations; all more or less valuable for agricultural purposes, viz. *Slender rye-grass, Broad spiked rye-grass, Pacey's rye-grass, Russell's grass, Whitworth's grass, Stickney's grass, Panicled rye-grass, Double-flowered rye-grass, Viviparous rye-grass,* besides a great number of others, amounting to at least seventy varieties. Mr Sinclair states, that there has been much difference of opinion respecting the merits and comparative value of rye-grass. It produces an abundance of seed, which is easily collected, and readily vegetates on most kinds of soils, under circumstances of different management. It soon arrives at perfection, and produces in its first years of growth a good supply of early herbage, which is much liked by cattle: but the after-crop of rye-grass is very inconsiderable, and the plant impoverishes the soil in a high degree, if the culms, which are invariably left untouched by cattle, are not cut before the seed advances towards perfection. When this is neglected, the field after midsummer exhibits only a brown surface of withered straws.

For permanent pasture, the produce and nutritive powers of the rye-grass, compared with those of the cock's-foot grass, (*Dactylis glomerata*), are inferior nearly in the proportion of five to eighteen; and inferior to the meadow fox-tail (*Alopecurus pratensis*) in the proportion of five to twelve; and inferior to the meadow fescue (*Bucetum pratense*) as five to seventeen. The rye-grass is but a short-lived plant, seldom continuing more than six years in possession of the soil, but is continued by its property of ripening an abundance of seed, which is but little molested by birds, and suffered to fall and vegetate among the root-leaves of the permanent pasture-grasses. It is only within these last forty or fifty years that other species of grasses have been tried as a substitute for the rye-grass in forming artificial pastures, it having been the favourite grass with most farmers from the time of its first cultivation in 1674 to the present period.

The rye-grass, when not more than three years old, flowers in the second week of June, and ripens its seed in about twenty-five days after: as the plants become older they flower much later, sometimes so late as the beginning of August. It is a very common grass throughout the whole of Britain; also a native of Lapland, Norway,

Sweden, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, North of Africa, and West of Asia. It occurs also in the United States, but is stated to have been introduced from Europe. Its limit of altitude seems to be about 1000 feet above the sea.

The following new species of grass was sent me by Professor Balfour after the preceding sheets had passed through the press:—

Poa Balfouri. *

St. John's Meadow-Grass.

Specific Characters.—Florets slightly webbed. Ligule prominent, obtuse. Upper leaf nearly as long as its sheath. Outer palea five-ribbed. Stem compressed.

Description.—It grows from three to fifteen inches high. The root is perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, compressed, furnished with a few minute spicula, with their points directed upwards, producing a slight roughness to the touch; bearing three or four leaves, with scarcely smooth sheaths; the upper sheath a very little longer than its leaf, crowned with a prominent, obtuse ligule (Fig. 5); second sheath shorter than its leaf, covering the upper joint. *Joints* three, situated on the lower third of the stem. *Leaves* confined to the lower part, leaving nearly two-thirds of the stem naked; all the leaves about equal lengths, short, lanceolate, roughish on the upper surface and edges, smooth behind. *Inflorescence* simple or compound panicled. *Panicle* erect, from one to three inches long, spreading when luxuriant; the branches slender, rough, the lower ones mostly in pairs. *Spikelets* erect, ovate, of three awnless florets, the summit of the lowermost floret on a level with the apex of the large glume of the calyx; the three or four uppermost spikelets arising from the rachis, the lower ones on lateral branches. *Calyx* of two unequal acute glumes (Fig. 1), three-ribbed, the dorsal rib minutely toothed on the upper third, margins membranous. *Florets* of two paleæ, (Fig. 2); the outer palea of lowermost floret equal in length to the large glume of the calyx, five-ribbed, the rib on each side of the dorsal rib not hairy, and rather indistinct, (unless the palea be opened, and held between the lens and light); lower half of the dorsal and marginal ribs hairy; base of the two lowermost florets furnished with three or four long silky convoluted hairs, which seem but slightly attached to the calyx. *Inner palea* about equal in length to the outer palea, with two green marginal ribs minutely

* *Poa Balfouri*, Parnell,—so named in honour of Dr Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow.

fringed. *Pedicle* of second floret slightly hairy. *Filaments* three. *Anthers* notched at each extremity. *Ovarium* obovate. *Styles* two, distinct. *Stigmas* feathery. *Scales* acute, notched ; (Fig. 6.)

—— —— *rigida.*—A short stout variety from three to five inches high, with a short simple panicle of few spikelets. Found in exposed situations at an elevation of 2500 feet above the sea.

—— —— *extensa.*—A tall and slender variety, growing from eight to twelve inches in height, with a simple panicle of few spikelets. Found at an elevation of about 2000 feet above the sea.

Obs.—This grass is closely allied to *Poa nemoralis,* but differs from it in the *ligule* of the upper sheath being prominent ; *upper leaf* scarcely as long as its sheath ; all the *joints* situated on the lower third of the stem, and covered by the sheaths ; *stem* slightly roughish ;—whereas in *P. nemoralis* the *ligule* is very short ; *upper leaf* as long and often longer than its sheath ; *upper joint* situated not below the centre of the stem, and not covered by the second sheath ; *stem* smooth. (Plate XXXVI.)

From *Poa montana,* in the *florets* being webbed ; *upper joint* situated on the lower third of the stem ; *lower floret* equal in length to the large glume of the calyx ;—whereas in *P. montana* the florets are not in the slightest degree webbed ; upper joint situated about halfway up the stem ; lower floret shorter than the large glume ; the *panicle* longer and more slender, of fewer spikelets on longer foot-stalks ; the *leaves* more taper-pointed. (Plate XXXIX.)

From *Poa polynoda,* in the *florets* being webbed ; *joints* not exceeding three in number, situated on the lower third of the stem ; *upper joint* covered by the second sheath ;—whereas in *P. polynoda* the *florets* are not webbed ; *joints* six or seven in number ; *upper joint* situated above the centre of the stem, and not covered by the second sheath. (Plate XXXIX.)

From *Poa cæsia,* in the *florets* being webbed ; *lower floret* equal in length to the large glume of the calyx ;—whereas in *P. cæsia* the *florets* are not webbed, and the *lower floret* is longer than the large glume of the calyx ; the *spikelets* are larger, and the glumes of the calyx nearly equal. (Plate XL.)

From *Poa compressa,* in the *outer palea* being five-ribbed ; *spikelets*

of three florets; joints three, confined to the lower third of the stem; —whereas in *P. compressa* the outer palea is but three-ribbed; spikelets of five to seven florets; joints usually five in number, the upper one situated about the centre of the stem. (Plate XXXVII.)

From *Poa pratensis*, in the florets being but slightly webbed; stem very much compressed and slightly roughish to the touch; upper leaf a very little shorter than its sheath; spikelets of three florets;—whereas in *P. pratensis* the florets are copiously webbed, suspending the calyx by their silky hairs; stem smooth and round, (except in variety *planiculmis*, in which the stem is slightly compressed); *upper leaf* much shorter than its sheath; *spikelets* usually of five florets. (Plate XXXI.)

Poa Balfouri is found on Ben Voirlich, Perthshire; also on the Clova mountains, Forfar, growing on micaceous soil, at an elevation of between 2000 to 2500 feet above the sea. Sheep seldom eat this grass, as they give a preference to the *Festuca ovina*, which grows in abundance in the same situations.

Flowers in the first week of July, and ripens its seed in August.

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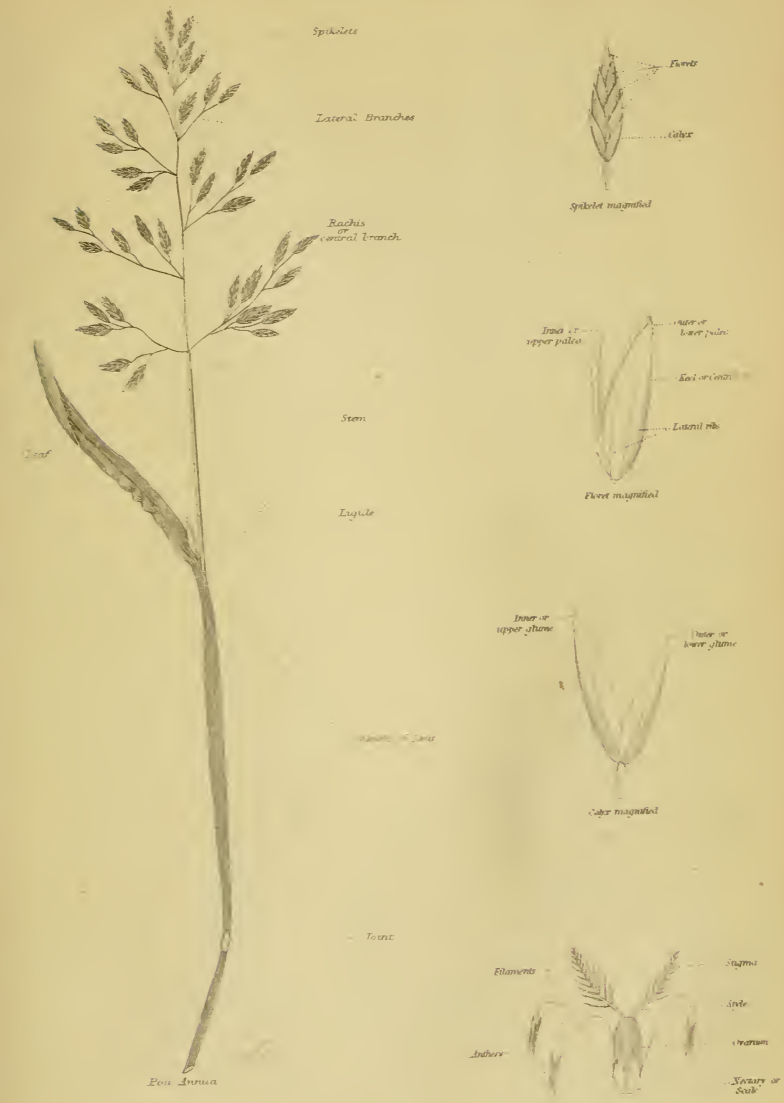
DISSECTION OF THE COMMON ANNUAL MEADOW-GRASS



R. Parnell M.D. delt et sculpt

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Nardus stricta.

Rottbollia incurvata.

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PLATE III

——— *filiformis*

Alopecurus agrestis

R. Parnell M.D. delt. et sculpt.

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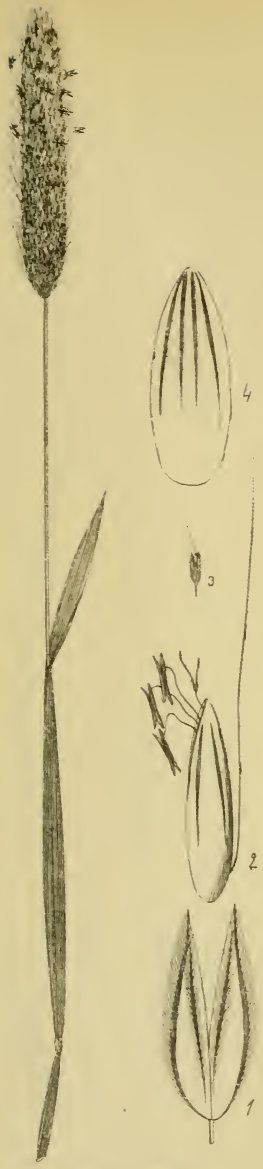
PLATE IV



Alopecurus pratensis

Alopecurus alpinus

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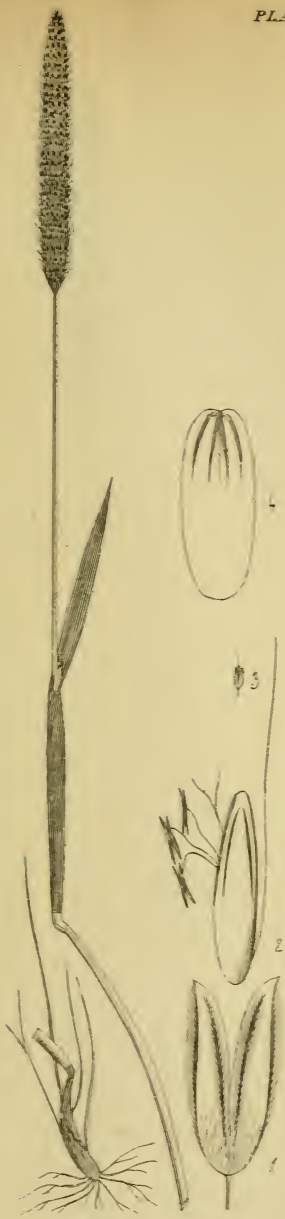
PLATE V



Alopecurus geniculatus

Alopecurus fulvus

R. Parnell. M.D. delt. et sculpt.

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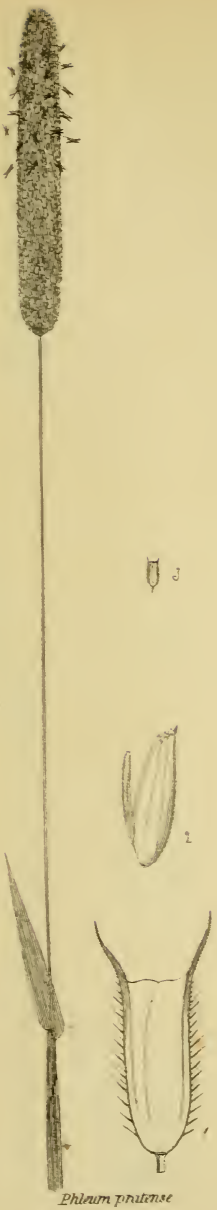
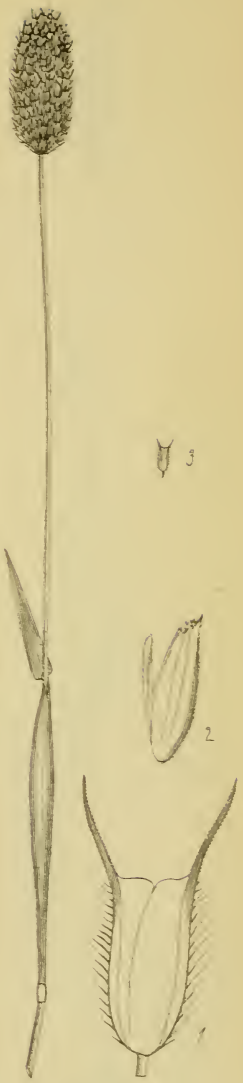


Phleum pratense



Phleum alpinum

R. Purnell M.D. delt. et sculpt.

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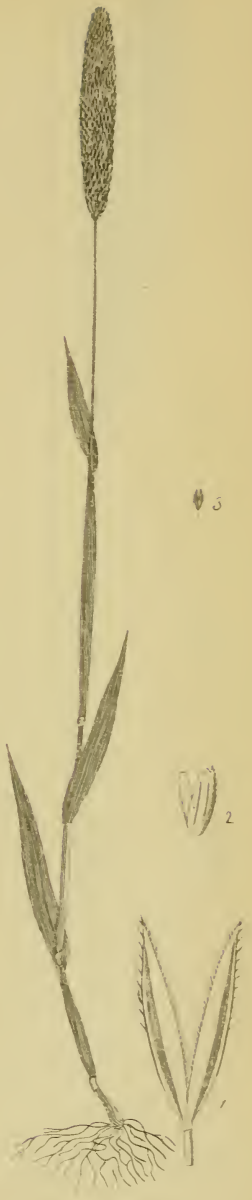
Phleum Michelii



Phleum arenarium

R. Purnell M.D. del. et sculpt.

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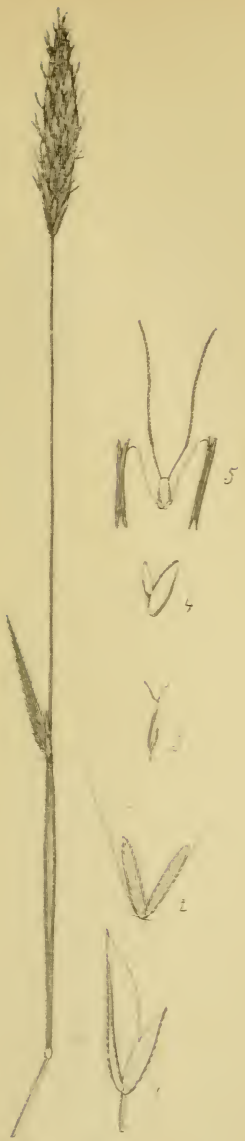

Anthoxanthum odoratum

Ammophila arundinacea

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Phalaris canariensis

Phalaris arundinacea

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London

Hordeum murinum

Hordeum maritimum

R. Parnell M.D. delt et sculpt

Printed by M'Gillatly

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London

Hordeum pratense

Polypogon monspeliensis

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Printed by J. Gall

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Agrostis vulgaris

—— —— *pumila*

R. Parnell M.D. delt. et sculpt.

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Agrostis alba

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stolonifera

palustris

Barnett, M. Dodd & Sculpt.

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Agrostis canina

—— *alpina*

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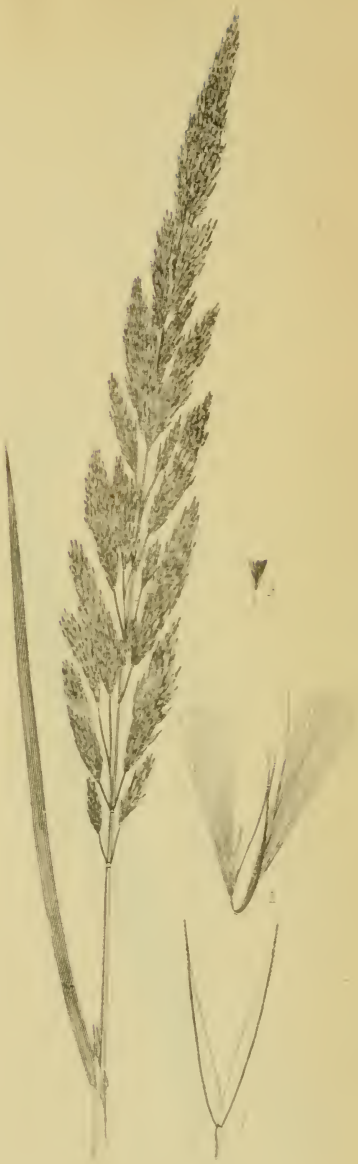
Calamagrostis stricta



Calamagrostis Epigeios

Parnell M[illegible] del. et sculpt.

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Anemagrostis spica venti

Milium effusum

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Melica uniflora

Melica nutans

R. Barnett M.D. del. et sculpt.

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Airochloa cristata.

Molinea depauperata

R. Parnell. M.D. delt et sculpt.

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PLATE XI.

Molinia cærulea

Catabrosa aquatica

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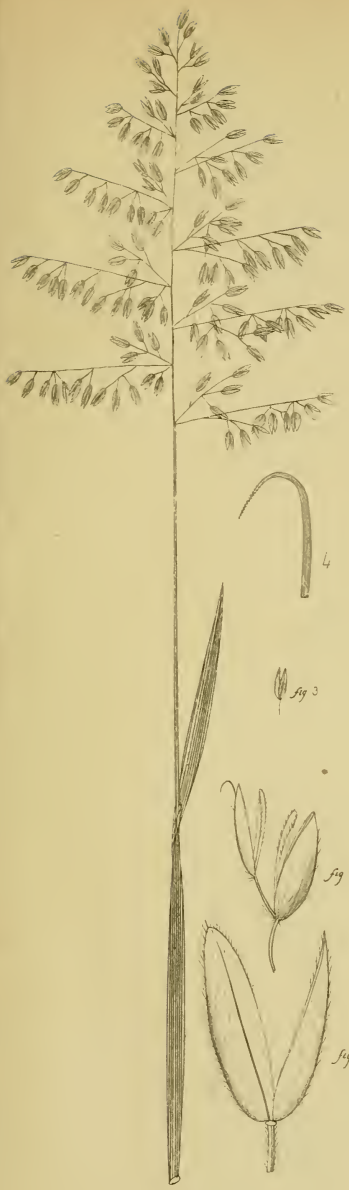
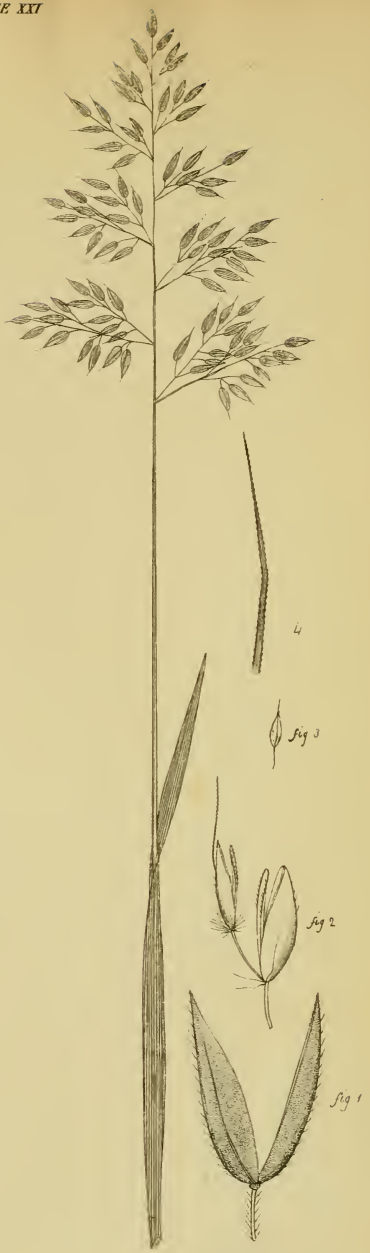


Holcus lanatus



Holcus mollis

R Parnell M.D delt et sculpt

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Published by Wm Blackwood & sons. Edinburgh & London.

— — *biaristatus*

— — *parviflorus*

Parnell M.D delt et sculpt.

Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Aira caespitosa

Aira alpina

R. Parnell. M.D. delt. et sculpt.

Printed by Kidd Wilson.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Aira flexuosa

Aira caryophyllea

Printed by Oliphants.

R. Parnell, M.D. delt. et sculpt.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & sons, Edinburgh & London.

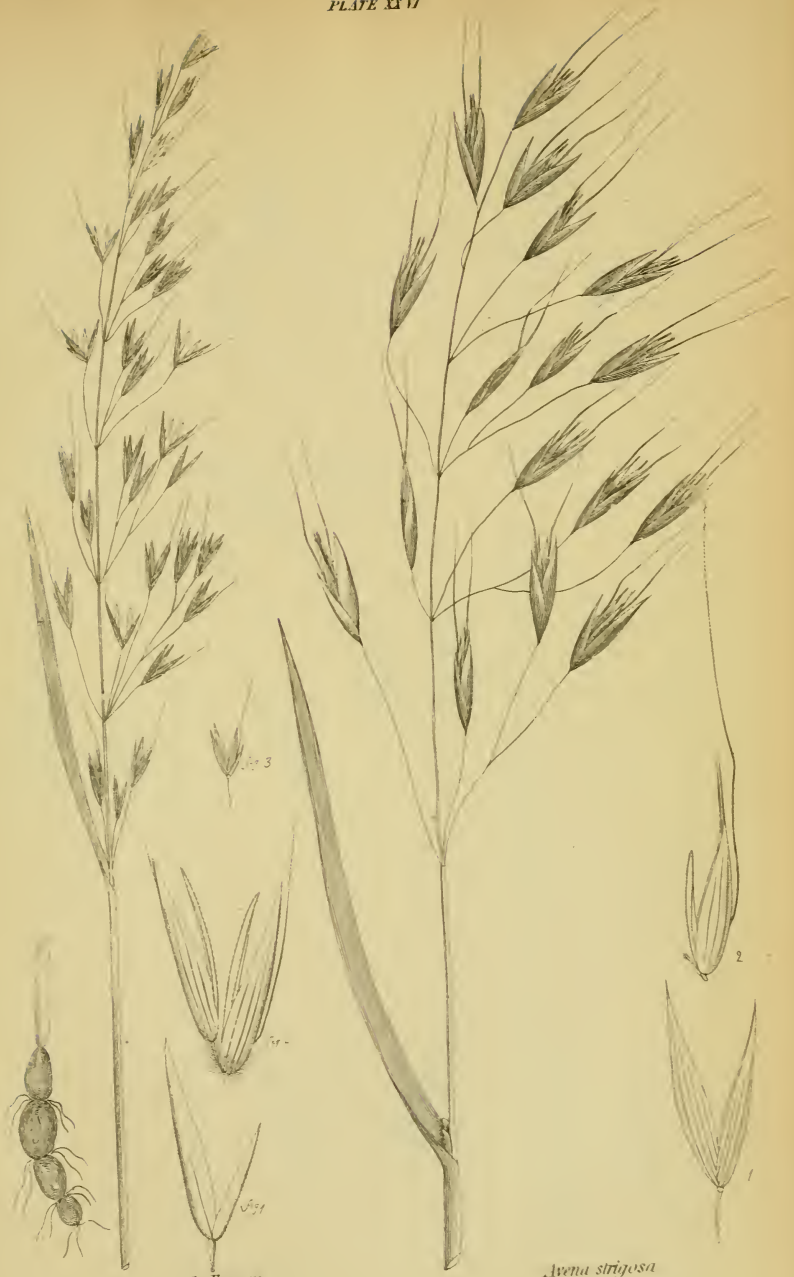
Aira præcox

Arrhenatherum avenaceum

R. Parnell. M.D. delt et sculpt

Printed by M'Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.



R. Parnell M.D. delt et sculpt.

Printed by J.Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons. Edinburgh & London

Avena fatua

Sesleria cærulea

R. Parnell M.D. delt et sculpt.

Printed by J. Wellisty.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Cynosurus cristatus

Cynosurus echinatus

R. Purnell. M.D. delt. et sculpt.

Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London.

Dactylis glomerata

Arundo Phragmites

R. Parnell. M.D. delt et sculpt.

Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London

Triodia decumbens

Briza media

Printed by Ballantyne.

R. Parnell M.D. delt et sculpt.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London

Hierochloe borealis

Poa pratensis

P. Purnell M.D. del. et sculp.

Printed by Wellisch.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

planiculmis

umbrosa

Printed by Schlatter.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London

— — *arida*

— — *retroflexa*

R. Parnell M.D. delt. et sculpt.

Printed by

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

— — *maritis*

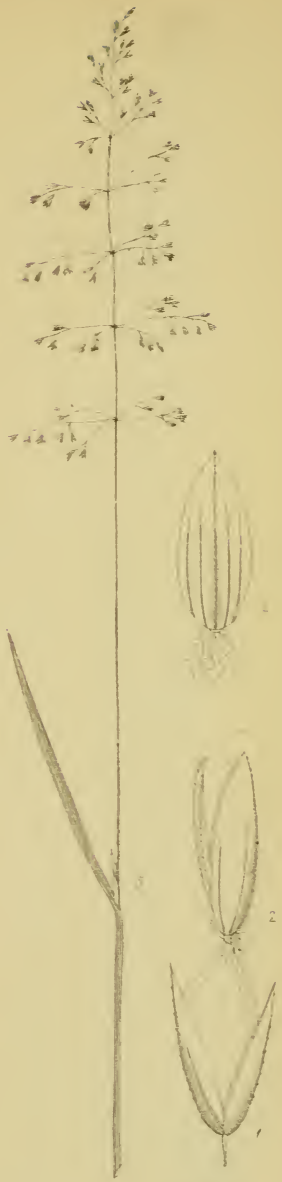
— — *arenaria*

R Parnell M D delt et sculpt

Printed by Ballatyne

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London

Poa trivialis



— — *parviflora*

R. Parnell, M.D. delt. et sculpt.

Printed by J. Kellaty.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London

Poa nemoralis

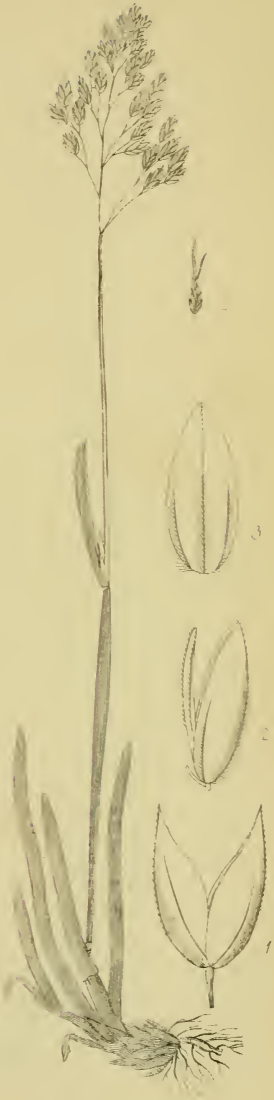
——— *angustifolia*

R. Parnell M.D delt et sculpt.

Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London.

Poa compressa

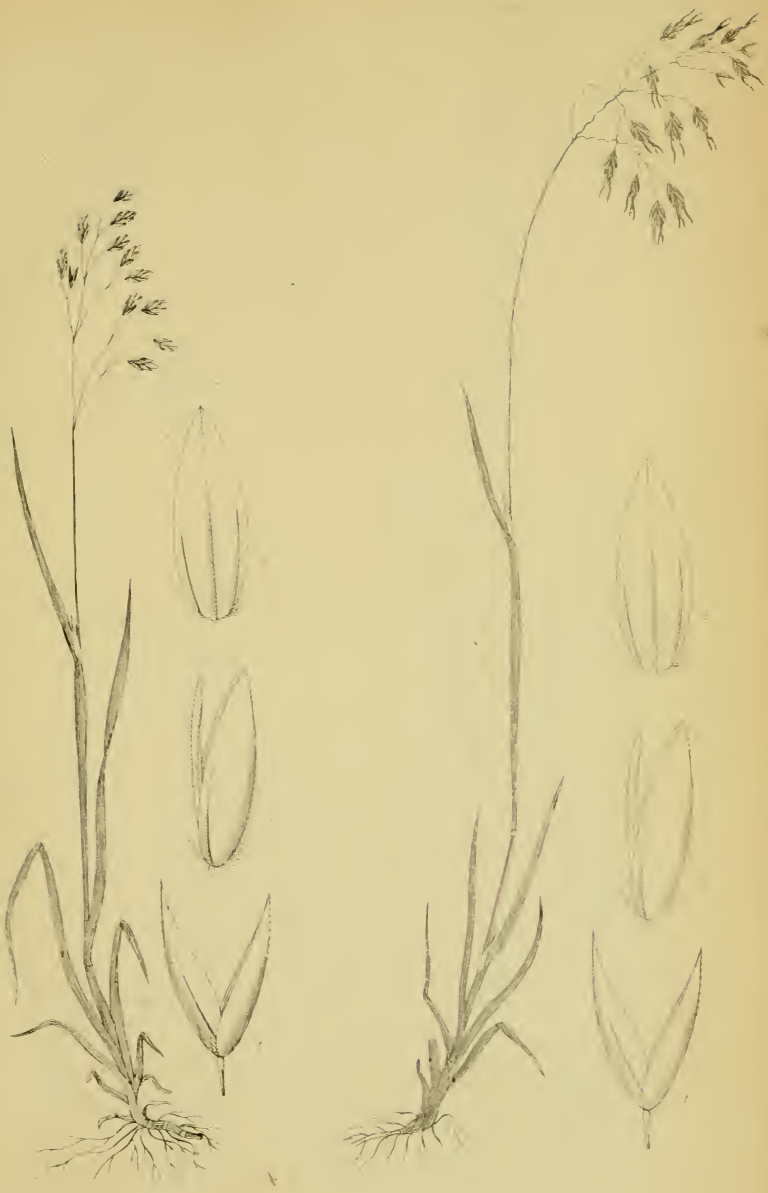


Poa alpina

R. Parnell W.H. delt et sculpt.

Printed by Ruddiman

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London.

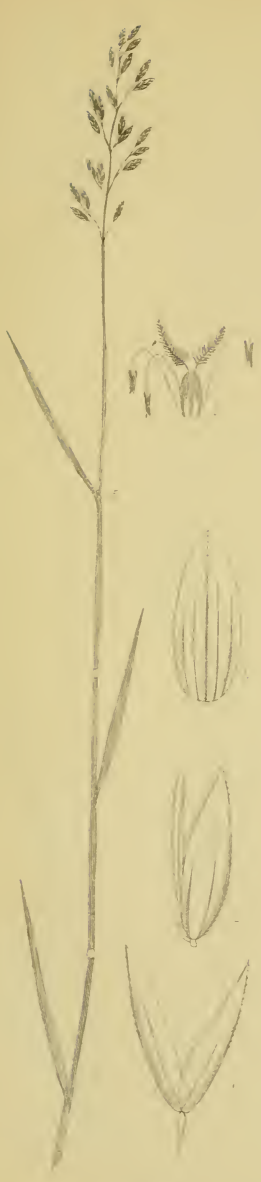


Poa laxa —— —— *flexuosa*

R. Purnell. M.D. delt. et sculpt.

Printed by [illegible]

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London



Poa polynoda

Poa montana

R. Parnell. M.D. delt et sculpt.

Printed by Hullah's.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons. Edinburgh & London.

Poa cæsia

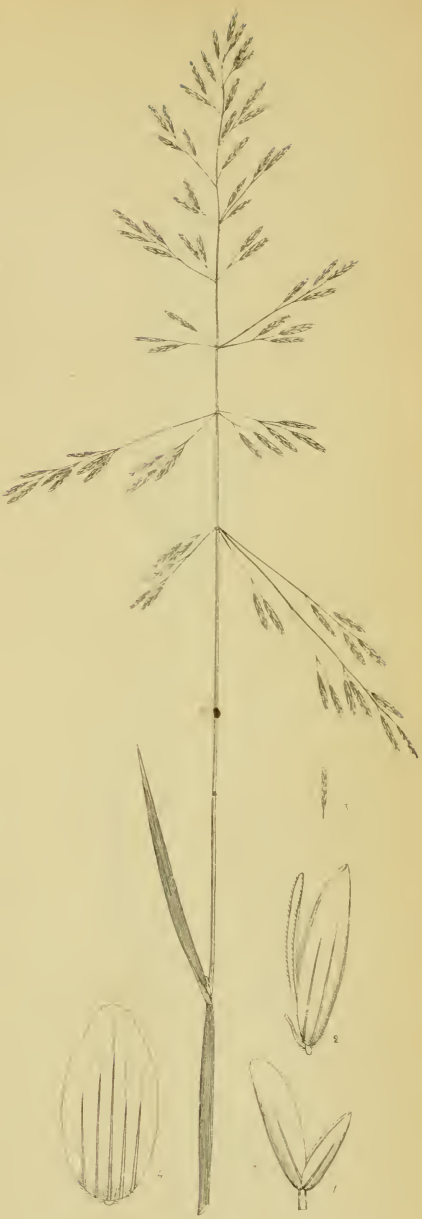
Poa annua

R. Parnell M.D. delt et sculpt

Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

— — *serica*



Poa distans

Parnell M.D. delt. et sculpt.

Printed by J.Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London.

Poa maritima

Poa procumbens

R. Parnell, M.D. del. et sculpt.

Printed by Schlaiade.

Published, by Wm. Blackwood, & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Poa rigida

Poa loliacea

R. Parnell, M.D. del. et sculpt.

Printed by Mollatt.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

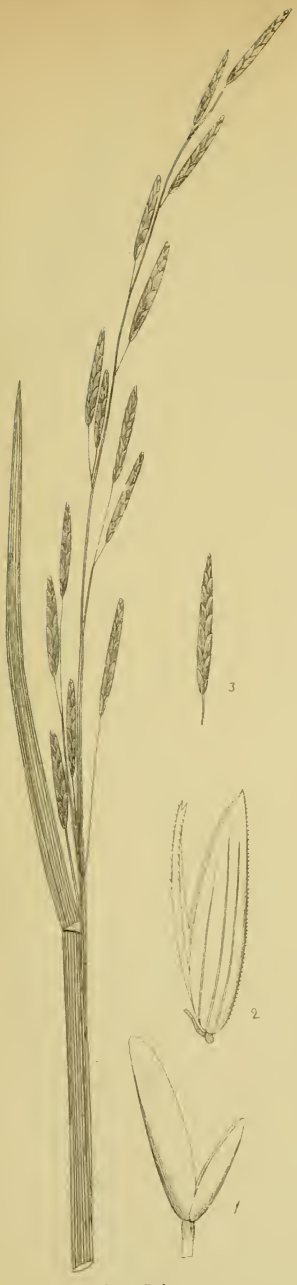
Poa sylvatica

Poa aquatica

R. Parnell. M.D. delt et sculpt

Printed by J. Gellatly

Published by Wm Blackwood & sons. Edinburgh & London.



Poa fluitans

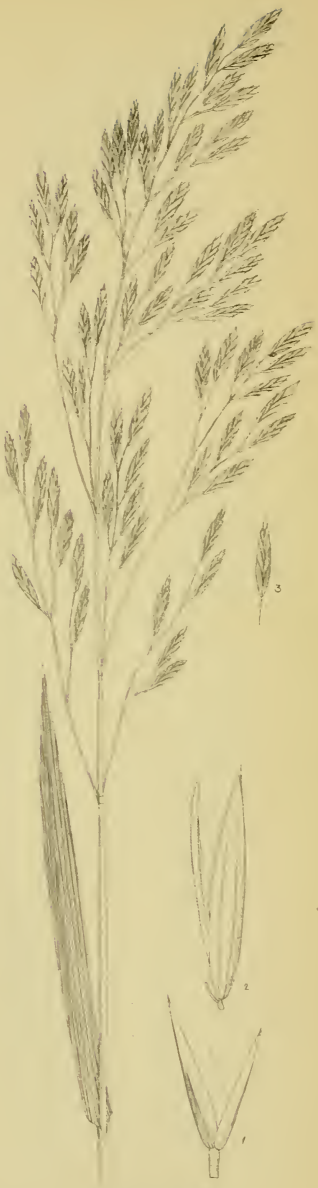
Bucetum loliaceum

R. Parnell, M.D. delt. et sculpt.

Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Bucetum pratense

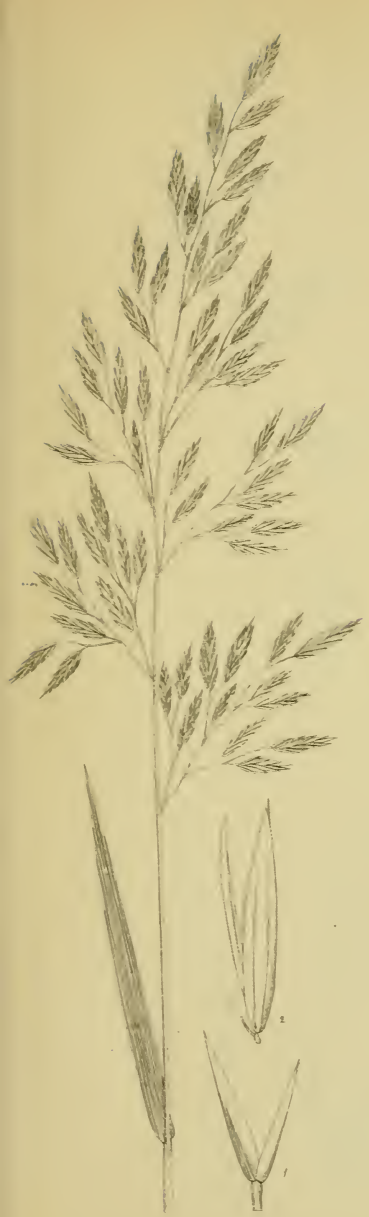


Bucetum [illegible]

R. Parnell M.D. delt. et sculpt.

Printed by [illegible]

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.



— — variegatum

Bucetum gigantean

Parnell W.D. delt et sculpt.

Printed by J. Gellatly

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London.

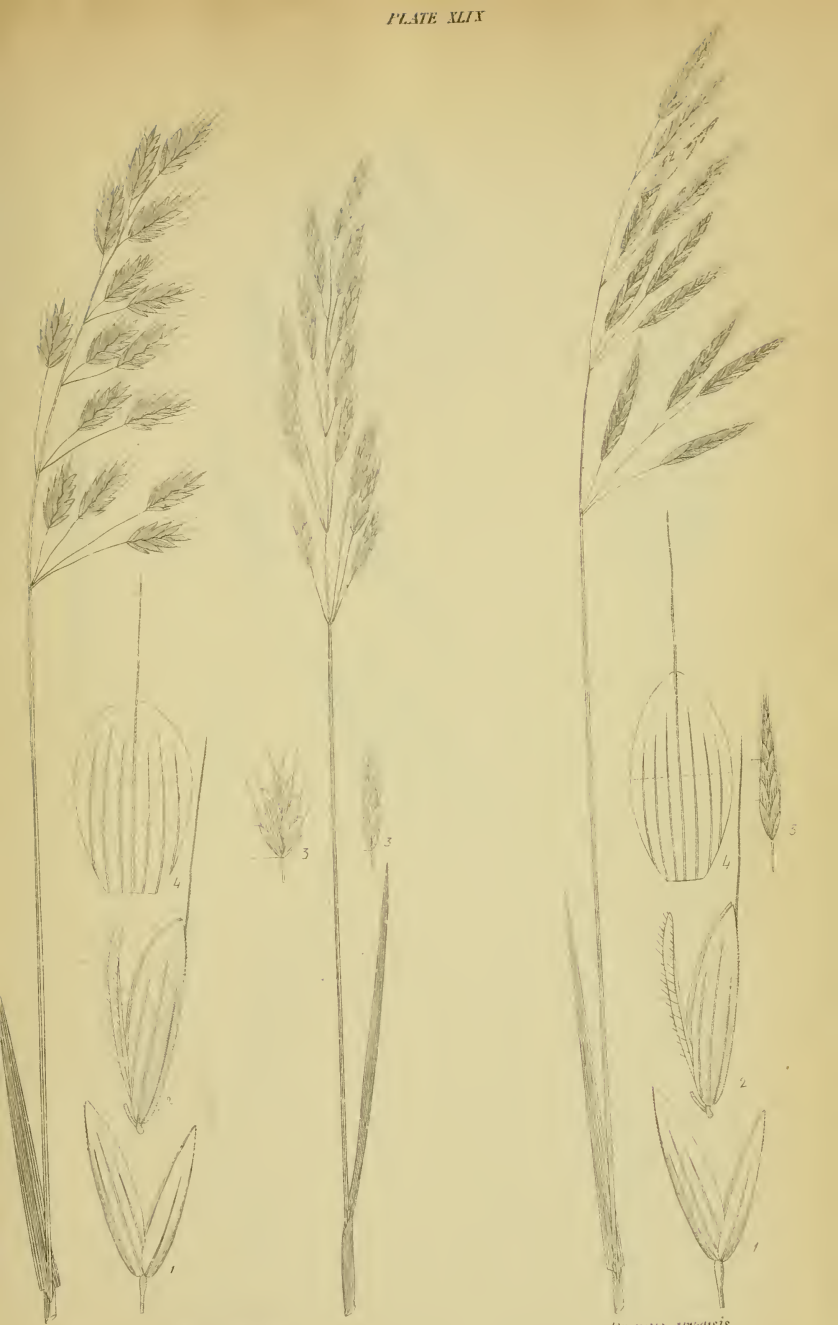
Bromus mollis

Bromus racemosus

R. Parnell M.D. delt et sculp.

Printed by Shellabs

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons. Edinburgh & London.



Bromus secalinus

Bromus arvensis

R. Parnell M.D. delt et sculpt.

Printed by [illegible]

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Bromus sterilis

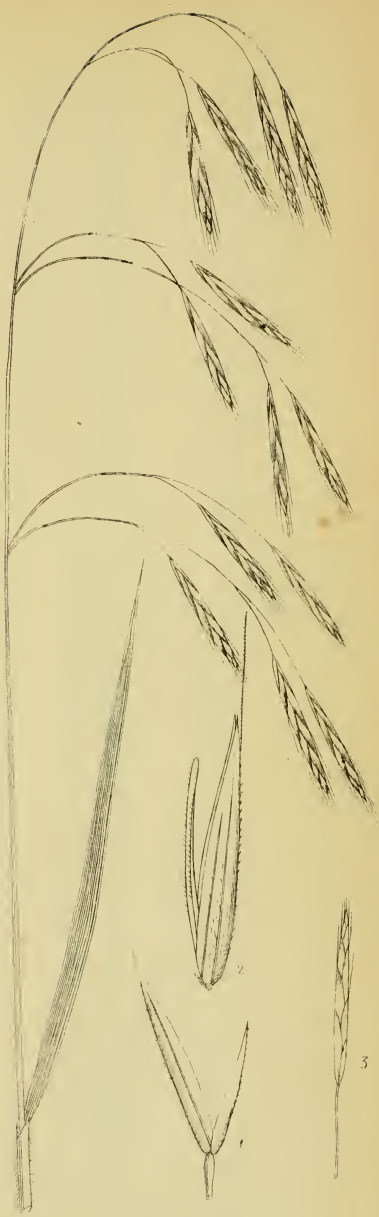
Bromus diandrus

R. Farnell, M.D. del.t et sculp.t

Printed by Ballantyne

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London

Bromus erectus

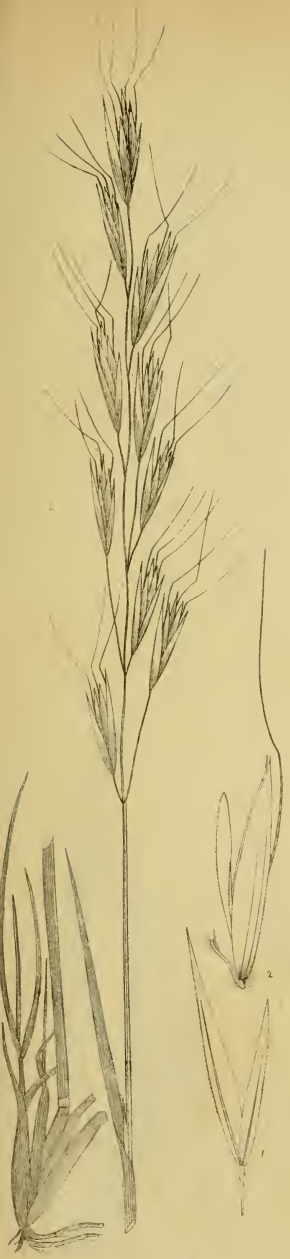


Bromus asper

R. Parnell M.D. delt et sculpt

Printed by Wellisly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.



Trisetum pratense

——— *longifolium*

R. Parnell. M.D. delt et sculpt.

Printed by J.Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

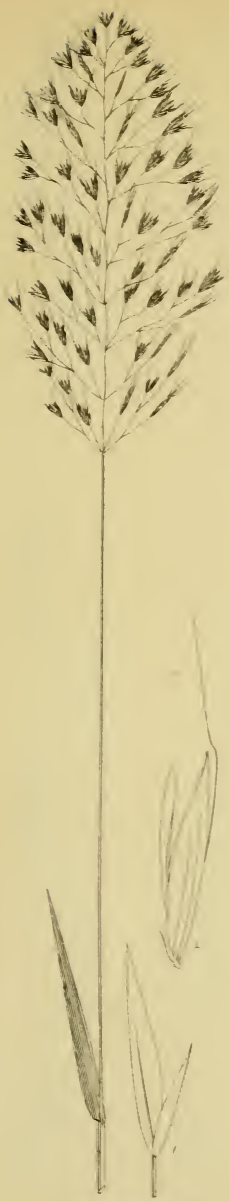
latifolium

Trisetum pubescens

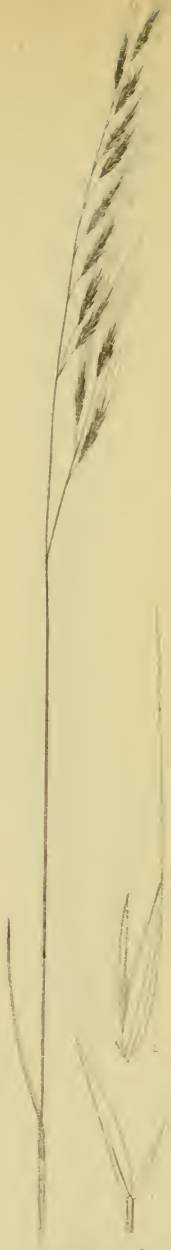
R. Parnell. M.D. delt. et sculpt.

Printed by M'Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.



Trisetum flavescens



Festuca bromoides

R. Farrall. M.D. del. et sculpt.

Printed by Abellatyne.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London.

—— *nana*

Festuca myurus

R. Parnell M.D delt et sculpt.

Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & sons, Edinburgh & London

Festuca ovina

— — *vivipara*

R. Parnell. M.D. delt. et sculpt.

Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London.

— — *angustifolium*

— — *cæsii*

R. Parnell. M.D. delt. et sculpt.

Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Festuca duriuscula

hirsuta

Printed by J.Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

filiformis

arenaria

Barnell M.D. del. et sculp.

Printed by Ballantyne

Published by Wm Blackwood & sons Edinburgh & London

— — humilis

— — rubra

A. Fernell M.D. delt et sculpt.

Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Triticum sylvaticum.

Triticum cristatum

Printed by J.Gellatly.

R. Purnell, M.D. delt et sculpt.

Published by Wm Blackwood & sons Edinburgh & London.

Triticum caninum

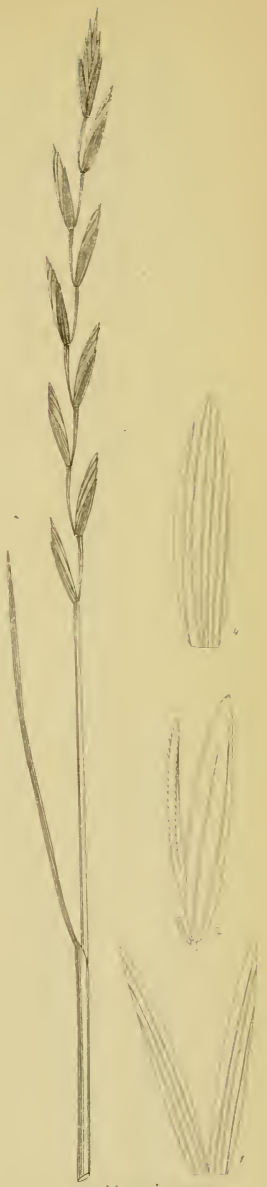
Triticum repens

R Parnell M.D delt et sculpt

Printed by M'Gillivray.

Published by Wm Blackwood & sons Edinburgh & London.

aristatum



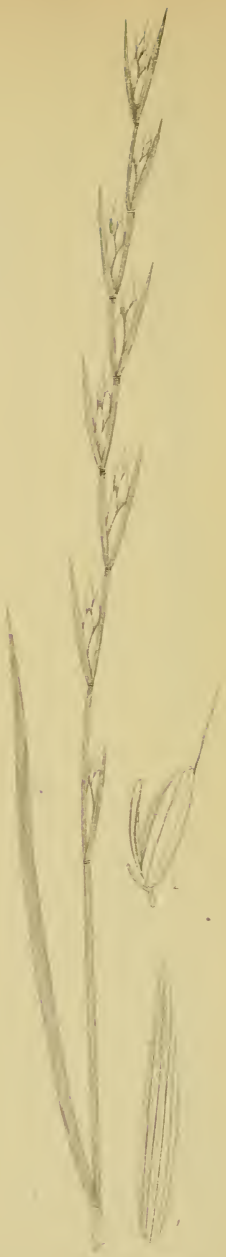
Triticum junceum

R. Parnell, M.D. delt. et sculpt.

Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Elymus arenarius

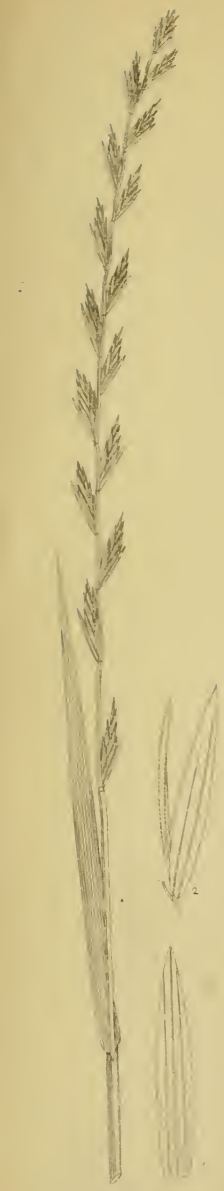


Lolium temulentum

R. Farnell, M.D. del.et sculp.

Printed by M'Farlane

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.



Lolium perenne

— — racemosum

— — italicum

R. Parnell M.D delt et sculp.

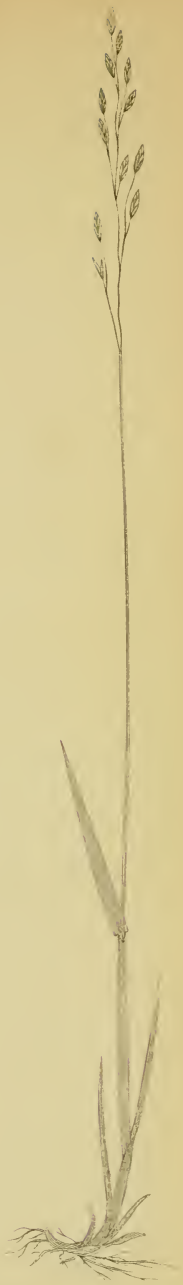
Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Poa Balfouri

R. Parnell M.D delt et sculpt

— — rigida



— — extensa

Printed by W. Blackwood

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

PART II.

GRASSES OF BRITAIN.

Echinochloa Crus-galli.

Loose Panich-Grass.

Plate LXVII.

Specific Character.—Sheaths smooth.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous, producing several stems from one to two feet in length. *Stems* erect, smooth, hollow, and striated, bearing three or four leaves with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath situated generally close under the panicle, inflated and about equal in length to its leaf. *Ligule* wanting, a whitish conical mark in place of it. *Joints* usually three, the upper situated above the middle of the stem, and mostly but not invariably covered by the second sheath. *Leaves* broad, pointed, frequently rough on the inner surface, smooth behind, the margins whitish and strongly toothed; the central rib very conspicuous, especially on the lower half. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, close, secund, the branches rough, rachis angular. *Spikelets* nearly sessile, arranged in clusters, mostly of threes, and at the base of each arise two or three long, white, smooth hairs or bristles; each spikelet composed of two glumes and two florets, one of the florets neutral. *Glumes* very unequal, the outer much the smaller, not one-fifth the size of the inner glume; inner glume three-ribbed, furnished with bristles, terminating in an awn very various in length. *Lowermost* floret barren, of two flattish paleæ, the outer three-ribbed, covered with bristles and tipped with a rough awn, which is frequently abortive; inner palea about the length of the outer, very thin and transparent, placed close to the back of the inner palea of the second floret. Second or upper floret fertile, of two paleæ, the outer smooth, polished, tipped with a little point, which is occasionally downy; inner palea flattish, equal in length to the outer, folded at the margins and terminating in a small roughish point. *Styles* two, long and smooth, arising from the summit of the ovarium. *Stigmas* short and feathery. *Filaments* three, slender. *Anthers* short, cloven at each extremity.

Echinochloa Crus-galli, Beauv., Babington. *Panicum Crus-galli*, Linn., Smith, Hooker, Lindley, Koch. *Oplismenus Crus-galli*, Kunth.

Echinochloa Crus-galli

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London.

Obs.—This species is readily distinguished from every other British grass, by the sheaths having no ligules, and the spikelets having long smooth hairs or bristles at their base. (See Fig. 2.)

This is a strong coarse grass, found in moist arable land, but of no agricultural use. It is very rarely met with in Britain, having been gathered only in a few instances in the counties of Hants and Surrey; and although it has been placed among our British plants I do not consider it as indigenous to this country. It is a native of Norway, Sweden, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, North Africa, and the United States.

Flowers in August, and ripens its seed in the end of September.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in Surrey.

Explanation of Plate LXVII. *Echinochloa Crus-galli*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet expanded showing the two glumes and two florets with three long hairs at the base.
2. Two very unequal glumes with three long hairs at the base.
3. Lowermost floret showing the two paleæ, the outer with a long awn.
4. Upper floret showing both paleæ pointed or shortly awned.
5. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Setaria Viridis.

Erect Bristle-Grass.

Plate LXVIII.

Specific Character.—Involucral bristles with erect teeth.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous, producing stems from three to eighteen inches in length. *Stems* erect, hollow, mostly branched below, rough above, bearing four or five leaves with smooth striated sheaths, the upper sheath shorter than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath short, blunt, fringed, the length about equal to one-third of the breadth. *Joints* usually four, the upper situated rather below the centre of the stem, and frequently covered by the second sheath. *Leaves* flat, lanceolate, rough, especially on the margins. *Inflorescence* simple panicled, the branches very short, the rachis hairy. *Spikelets* dorsally compressed, crowded on all sides, nearly sessile, arranged in clusters, furnished at the base with long, rough, involucral bristles more than twice the length of the spikelet; each bristle strongly toothed, the teeth pointing upwards. Each spikelet composed of two glumes and two florets, and although usually green has occasionally a purple tinge. *Glumes* two, very unequal, the lowermost considerably the smaller, broad and pointed, the upper glume of an oblong form, smooth, five-ribbed. Lowermost floret barren, of one palea, very similar in size and appearance to the larger glume, and by some authors has been considered as a third glume. Upper floret of two paleæ, the outer the larger, concave, three-ribbed, the surface minutely dotted in longitudinal lines; the inner palea flattish, folded, and also minutely dotted. *Styles* two, distinct, long, and smooth, arising from the summit of the ovarium. *Stigmas* short and feathery. *Stamens* three. *Anthers* dark purple. *Seeds* hard and polished.

Obs.—*Setaria viridis* is easily distinguished from *Setaria verticillata*, in the *involucral* bristles being about three times the length of the spikelet, and furnished with minute teeth directed upwards, (see Fig. 2);—while in *Setaria verticillata* the *involucral* bristles are not

Setaria viridis, Beauv., Koch, Hooker, Lind., Bab., Kunth. *Panicum viride*, Linn., Smith, Knapp, Schrad., Leers.

PLATE LXVIII.

R. Ferrier del. et lith.

Printed by

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London

twice the length of the spikelet, and furnished with teeth directed downwards.

This grass is not strictly a British plant, although found occasionally in Surrey, Suffolk, and Norfolk. It is a native of Norway, Sweden, France, Prussia, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Russia, North Africa, and the United States. It grows naturally on sandy soil in cultivated districts, but of no agricultural importance. In some countries it becomes a very troublesome weed. It produces an abundance of seed, of which small birds are very fond.

Flowers in July and August, and ripens its seed in about the end of September.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in Suffolk.

Explanation of Plate LXVIII. *Setaria viridis*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Rachis, with the spikelets removed, leaving the rough bristles natural size.
2. Spikelets showing the long bristles with erect teeth.
3. Glumes very unequal.
4. Lowermost floret of one palea.
5. Upper floret of two paleæ.
6. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.
7. Ligule of upper sheath.

} Magnified.

Setaria Verticillata.

Reflex Bristle-Grass.

Plate LXIX.

Specific Character.—Involucral bristles, with reflexed teeth.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous, producing many stems from six inches to two feet in length. *Stems* erect, hollow, mostly branched below, rough above, bearing four or five leaves with smooth, striated, sheaths; the upper sheath shorter than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath, short, blunt, fringed, the length about equal to one-third of its breadth. *Joints* usually four, the upper situated generally above the centre of the stem, and mostly covered by the second sheath. *Leaves* flat, lanceolate, rough, especially on the margins. *Inflorescence* simple panicled, the branches very short, the rachis rough. *Spikelets* dorsally compressed, crowded on all sides, nearly sessile, arranged in clusters, furnished at the base with stout, rough, involucral bristles rather longer than the spikelets; each bristle strongly toothed, the teeth pointing downwards. Each spikelet composed of two glumes and two florets, having a purplish tinge. *Glumes*, two very unequal, the lowermost considerably the smaller, broad and pointed, the upper glume of an oblong form, smooth, five-ribbed. Lowermost floret barren, of one palea, very similar in size and appearance to the large glume, and by some authors has been considered as a third glume. Upper floret of two paleæ, the outer the larger, concave, three-ribbed, the surface minutely dotted in longitudinal lines; the inner palea flattish, folded, and also minutely dotted. *Styles* two, distinct, long and smooth, arising from the summit of the ovarium. *Stigmas* short and feathery. *Stamens* three. *Anthers* dark-purple. *Seeds* hard and polished.

Obs.—*Setaria verticillata* is distinguished from *Setaria viridis* in the *involucral* bristles, not being twice the length of the spikelet, and furnished with teeth directed downwards, (see Fig. 2.);—whereas in

Setaria verticillata, Beauv., Koch, Hooker, Lind., Bab., Kunth. *Panicum verticillatum*, Linn., Smith, Knapp. *Pennisetum verticillatum*, Brown.

Setaria verticillata

Published by W.m Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London

Setaria viridis the *involucral* bristles are about three times the length of the spikelet, with the teeth directed upwards.

It is probable that this grass was introduced into Britain through human agency, and therefore cannot be considered as a true native. It is met with occasionally in Middlesex and Norfolk in cultivated fields. It is a native of France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, North Africa, Asia, and the United States. Of no agricultural use.

Flowers in July and August, and ripens its seed in about the end of September.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in Norfolk.

Explanation of Plate LXIX. *Setaria verticillata*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Rachis with the spikelets removed, leaving the rough bristles. Natural size.
2. Spikelet showing the stout bristles with reflexed teeth.
3. Glumes very unequal.
4. Lowermost floret of one palea.
5. Upper floret of two paleæ.
6. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.
7. Ligule of upper sheath.

} Magnified.

Digitaria sanguinalis.

Hairy Finger-Grass.

Plate LXX.

Specific Character.—Ribs of lowermost floret smooth. Glumes very unequal.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous, producing several stems from six to eighteen inches in length. *Stems* branched and decumbent at the base, then ascending, smooth, hollow, striated, polished, bearing usually four leaves, with more or less hairy sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath prominent, rounded, and hairy at the base. *Joints* usually three, situated near the base, and mostly covered by the sheaths. *Leaves* short, flat, rather broad, generally rough on both surfaces, with rough, white margins. The hairs, which are more distinct on the lower sheaths, especially near the joints, spring from small tubercles. *Inflorescence* digitate, the branches long, erect, and linear, from three to nine in number. *Rachis* flattish, and somewhat angular, with the margins minutely toothed, bearing unilateral spikelets arranged in pairs on footstalks of unequal lengths, the one having the long footstalk being fertile, while the other is barren. *Spikelets* dorsally compressed, of an oblong-lanceolate form, composed of two glumes and two florets. *Glumes* two of very unequal size, the lowermost very small, resembling a membranous scale; the upper glume, acute, downy, three-ribbed. Lowermost floret of one palea, flat, of an oblong-lanceolate form, with five smooth ribs, and the margins very pubescent. Upper floret of two paleæ of equal length, frequently tinged with purple on one side only; outer palea obscurely three-ribbed, granulated in longitudinal lines, the margins neither hairy or scabrous; inner palea with folded margins not fringed. *Filaments* three, rather longer than the paleæ. *Anthers* short, violet-coloured, cloven at each extremity. *Styles* two, slender, about the length of the stamens. *Stigmas* purplish, short, feathery. *Seed* hard and polished.

Digitaria sanguinalis, Scopoli, Smith, Hooker, Bab., Lind. *Panicum sanguinale*, Linn., Koch, Kunth, Engl. Bot., Knapp, Curtis, Schreb., With. *Syntherisma vulgare*, Schrad.

PLATE LXX.

Dystaxia sanguinalis

Published by W^m Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London.

Obs.—Digitaria sanguinalis is distinguished from *Digitaria humifusa* in the *glumes* being very unequal, containing two florets, (see Fig. 4),—while in *Digitaria humifusa* the *glumes* are of equal size, and contain but one floret.

Digitaria sanguinalis seems to vary exceedingly in the hairiness of its leaves and sheaths, so much so, that on some occasions they are perfectly hispid, while on others they are almost destitute of hairs; examples of the former variety I have gathered in the West Indies; at New Orleans; on the banks of the Mississippi and the Ohio. The latter variety I have found in Germany, more especially at Baden Baden, in the neighbourhood of the hot springs, also on the banks of the Danube near Lintz.

This grass is of no agricultural use, but rather a troublesome weed, especially in those countries where it is a native. It grows best on rich sandy soil, and although an annual, spreads rapidly in a short time. Mr Sinclair states that in some parts of Germany this grass is cultivated for its seed, which, when boiled with milk or wine, is said to form an extremely palatable food, and is generally made use of whole in the manner of sago, to which it is in most instances preferred. It produces much seed, of which birds are very fond, and requires to be protected by nets or otherwise during the time of ripening. The usual method of collecting and preparing the seeds is, that at sunrise they are gathered or beaten into a hair-sieve from the dewy grass, spread on a sheet and dried for a fortnight in the sun; they are then gently beaten with a wooden pestle in a wooden trough or mortar, with straw laid between the seeds and the pestle, till the chaff comes of; they are then winnowed. After this they are again put into the trough in rows, with dried marigold flowers, apple and hazel-leaves, and pounded until they appear bright; they are then winnowed again, and being made perfectly clean by this last process, are fit for use. The marigold leaves are added to give the seeds a finer colour. A bushel of seed with the chaff yields only about two quarts of clean seed.

Digitaria sanguinalis is not an indigenous plant. It has been found

occasionally in England, but in no fixed station. It formerly grew in Battersea fields near London, and according to Mr Borrer's opinion, the other habitats, given in the British Floras for this plant, belong to the next species.

It is a native of France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, North Africa, America, and the West Indies.

Flowers in August, and ripens its seed in about the end of September.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in Yorkshire.

Explanation of Plate LXX. *Digitaria sanguinalis*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelets and rachis.
2. Spikelet showing the upper glume.
3. Two glumes very unequal.
4. Two glumes and two florets.
5. Uppermost floret showing the outer and inner paleæ.
6. Ligule of upper sheath showing the hairs at the base.
7. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

Magnified.

Digitaria humifusa.

Glabrous Finger-Grass.

Plate LXXI.

Specific Characters.—Glumes equal. Sheaths smooth.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous, producing several stems from four to nine inches in length. *Stems* branched and decumbent at the base, then ascending, smooth, striated, hollow, polished, bearing usually four leaves with smooth striated sheaths, the upper sheath much longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath obtuse, occasionally furnished with hairs at its base. *Joints* about three, situate near the base, and mostly covered by the sheaths. *Leaves* short, flat, rather broad, not hairy, the margins rough. *Inflorescence* digitate, the branches long and linear, from two to four in number. *Rachis* flattish and somewhat angular, with the margins minutely toothed, bearing unilateral spikelets arranged in pairs or threes on footstalks of unequal lengths. *Spikelets* dorsally compressed of an oval form, composed of two glumes and one floret. *Glumes* of equal size, pubescent, five-ribbed, the inner glume of a deep purple, the outer but slightly tinged. *Floret* equal in length to the glumes, of a deep reddish purple, of two nearly equal paleæ, minutely striated and glossy, becoming of a horny texture as the seed ripens; inner palea folded and entire at the margins. *Filaments* three, rather longer than the paleæ. *Anthers* short, violet-coloured, cloven at each extremity. *Styles* two, slender, about the length of the stamens. *Stimgas* purplish, short, feathery, dense. *Seeds* hard and polished.

Obs.—*Digitaria humifusa* is distinguished from *Digitaria sanguinalis* in the *glumes* being of equal size, and containing but one floret, (see Fig. 2.);—while in *Digitaria sanguinalis* the *glumes* are very unequal, and contain two florets.

Digitaria humifusa is distinguished from *Cynodon Dactylon* in the *spikelets* being dorsally compressed, and arranged on the rachis in pairs or threes (see Fig. 1). *Glumes* oval. Ligule distinct, (Fig. 5.); —whereas in *Cynodon Dactylon* the *spikelets* are laterally compressed,

Digitaria humifusa, Pers., Hook., Bab. *Syntherisma glabrum*, Schrad. *Panicum glabrum*, Koch. *Panicum humifusum*, Kunth. *Digitaria filiformis*, Koel. *Panicum sanguinale*, Pollich.

and arranged on the rachis singly. *Glumes* acute, lanceolate. Ligule wanting.

This grass, like the *Digitaria sanguinalis*, is a very doubtful native. It grows naturally on sandy ground in cultivated places, and is occasionally found in Sussex, Surrey, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Yorkshire. It is a native of France, Holland, Belgium, Prussia, Switzerland, and Italy. Of no agricultural use.

Flowers in July and August, and ripens its seed in September.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in Yorkshire.

Explanation of Plate LXXI. *Digitaria humifusa*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelets and rachis.
2. Two glumes and floret.
3. Two glumes.
4. Floret showing the two paleæ.
5. Ligule of upper sheath.
6. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Cynodon Dactylon.

Creeping Finger-Grass.

Plate LXXII.

Specific Characters.—Glumes acute, nearly equal.

Description.—Root perennial, creeping, producing many stems from three to six inches in length. *Stems* smooth, hollow, prostrate at the base, bearing four or five leaves, with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, crowned with a tuft of hairs in place of a ligule. *Joints* near the base, covered by the sheaths. *Leaves* flat or folded, acute, rigid, hairy, rough at the edges, the upper leaf situated close under the panicle. *Inflorescence* digitate, linear, purplish, bearing about eleven nearly sessile spikelets, arranged singly at equal distances on one side only of the rachis; the rachis rough, the margins closely toothed. *Spikelets* laterally compressed, composed of two glumes and one floret, with an occasional rudiment of a second. *Glumes* acute, nearly equal, the lower rather the smaller, without lateral ribs, toothed on the upper half of the keel. *Floret* rather longer than the glumes, of two paleæ, the outer palea the larger without lateral ribs, the dorsal rib and lower half of the margins hairy; the inner palea about equal in length to the outer and rough at the margins. *Stamens* three. *Pistils* two. *Stigmas* feathery. *Styles* distinct, rather long.

Obs.—*Cynodon Dactylon* is distinguished from *Digitaria* in the *spikelets* being laterally compressed, and arising from the rachis singly (see Fig. 1.) *Ligule* wanting,—while in *Digitaria* the *spikelets* are dorsally compressed, and arise from the rachis in pairs or threes, and the *ligule* is very distinct.

This grass grows abundantly on the sandy shores in the south-west

Cynodon Dactylon, Pers., Koch, Kunth, Smith, Hooker, Bab., Lind. *Panicum Dactylon*, Linn., Eng. Bot., Knapp.

Cynosurus Aureus

Published by Wm Baxter, Oxford, Feb. 1st 1809

of Cornwall, but is not known to exist in any other part of Britain. It is found in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Islands of the Mediterranean, North Africa, Western Asia, United States, and the West Indies. (I am indebted to Mrs Anderson of Montego Bay for specimens gathered in Jamaica.)

Flowers in July and August, and ripens its seed in about the end of September. Of no agricultural use.

The accompanying figure was taken from specimens gathered in Cornwall.

Explanation of Plate LXXII. *Cynodon Dactylon*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelets and rachis.
2. Spikelet showing the glumes and floret.
3. Floret showing the outer and inner palea, and a rudiment of a second floret on a long footstalk.
4. Upper sheath crowned with hairs in place of a ligule.
5. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Knappia agrostidea.

Early Knappia.

Plate LXXIII.

Specific Characters.—Florets hairy, shorter than the glumes.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous, producing many stems, from two to four inches in length. *Stems* smooth, slender, roundish, hollow, swelling upwards, bearing two or three leaves with smooth compressed sheaths; upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath prominent, obtuse, crenate, embracing the stem, decurrent, the length about equal to its breadth. *Leaves* narrow, blunt, channelled, smooth. *Inflorescence* racemed, unilateral; rachis smooth. *Spikelets* on short though very distinct footstalks, composed of two glumes, and one floret. *Glumes* equal, smooth, obtuse, green down the back, the sides tinged with purple, without lateral ribs; outer glume ("gibbous at the base, especially when recent,"—Professor Graham.) *Floret* of only one palea, (two paleæ according to some authors,) shorter than the glumes, white, very hairy, obtuse, and ragged at the summit. *Styles* two, short, distinct. *Stigmas* very long, slender, and feathery. *Stamens* three. *Ovarium* beautifully reticulated, or marked in longitudinal dots.

Obs.—This grass is a native of England, France, and central parts of Europe, found growing in sandy maritime pastures. It is frequent along the south-west coast of Anglesea, and Professor Graham has found it growing in abundance at St Clements, Jersey, on a sandy common near the shore, as well as in several other places in the same island.

Flowers in March and April, and ripens its seed in about the end of May. Of no agricultural use.

The accompanying figure was taken from specimens gathered in Jersey.

Knappia agrostidea, Smith. Hooker, With.. Bab. *Agrostis minima*, Linn. *Chamagrostis minima*, Schrader, Lind. *Mibora verna*, Beauv. *Sturmia minima*, Hoppe.

Arappan cupreolaria

R. Parnell, M.D. del. et lith.

Printed by J. Hill.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Explanation of Plate LXXIII. *Knappia agrostidea*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelets and rachis.
2. Spikelet showing the two glumes and floret.
3. Floret of only one palea.
4. Palea opened.
5. Ligule.
6. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Spartina stricta.

Twin-spiked Cord-Grass.

Plate LXXIV.

Specific Characters.—Glumes hairy. Outer glume more than half the length of the inner. Inner palea longer than the glumes.

Description.—Root perennial, with strong creeping fibres. *Stem* smooth, hollow, striated, sheathed to the summit, from ten to twenty inches high, bearing numerous leaves with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligule* very short, obtuse, ragged, about five times as broad as long. *Joints* numerous, all covered by the sheaths. *Leaves* mostly involute, smooth, pointed, and rigid, easily separate from their sheaths. *Inflorescence* of two or three spikes, rarely of only one; the rachis angular, smooth, bearing usually about eight or nine sessile spikelets, arranged alternately on one side of the rachis. *Spikelets* laterally compressed, composed of two glumes and one floret. *Glumes* very unequal, hairy, without lateral ribs, the outer glume much the smaller. *Floret* of two paleæ of unequal lengths, the outer palea the shorter, about the length of the large glume, hairy and without lateral ribs; the inner palea longer than the outer, with two delicate ribs not fringed. *Stamens* three. *Styles* partly united. *Stigmas* feathery. *Anthers* erect, linear, entire at the top, cloven at the base. *Filaments* long and slender.

Obs.—*Spartina stricta* is distinguished from *Spartina alterniflora* in the *glumes* being distinctly hairy. *Large* glume without lateral ribs, and one-third longer than the small glume. *Outer* palea hairy, without lateral ribs. *Inner* palea longer than the large glume (see Fig. 1);—whereas in *Spartina alterniflora* the *glumes* are not hairy except on the keel of the large glume. *Large* glume five-ribbed, and more than twice the length of the small glume. *Outer* palea three-ribbed and not hairy. *Inner* palea shorter than the large glume.

Spartina stricta, Kunth, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Lind., Bab. *Dactylis stricta*, Linn., Eng. Bot., Knapp, With.

PLATE LXXIV.

This grass grows on muddy salt marshes, and does not thrive beyond the influence of the sea spray. It is found on the east and south-east coasts of England, principally on the muddy flats at the mouths of rivers. It has not been discovered either in Scotland or Ireland. Is also a native of France and Italy.

Flowers in August, and ripens its seed in the middle of September. Of no agricultural use.

The accompanying figure was taken from specimens gathered near Ipswich.

Explanation of Plate LXXIV. *Spartina stricta*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet showing the two glumes and the two palcæ.
2. Floret showing the outer and inner palea.
3. Ligule very short, natural size.
4. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Spartina alterniflora.

Many-Spiked Cord-Grass.

Plate LXXV.

Specific Characters.—Outer glume not half the length of the inner. Inner palea shorter than the large glume.

Description.—Root perennial, creeping, with very long runners. *Stem* smooth, hollow, striated, sheathed to the summit, from eighteen inches to two feet high, bearing numerous leaves with smooth striated sheaths, clothed for some distance upwards with withered persistent leaves of earlier growth; the upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligule* very short, obtuse, jagged or fringed, about five times as broad as long. *Joints* numerous, all covered by the sheaths. *Leaves* often a foot or more in length, six to ten lines in breadth, alternate, rather rigid and erect, flat to within an inch or two of their points, where the edges are involute; the uppermost leaf extending beyond the spikes, excepting in young immature specimens; all the leaves are persistent and continuous with their sheaths. *Inflorescence* of four to thirteen spikes, forming a close, compact, spike-like panicle, bearing several erect, sessile spikelets, arranged alternately on one side of the smooth, angular rachis. *Rachis* terminating into a flexuose awn-like point. *Spikelets* laterally compressed, of a lanceolate form, composed of two glumes and one floret. *Glumes* very unequal, the outer glume much the smaller, membranous, lanceolate, about one-third the length of the inner glume; inner glume considerably the larger, of a lanceolate form, five-ribbed, the middle or keel fringed with small bristle-like hairs, pointing upwards; no hairs on any other part of the glumes. *Floret* of two paleæ, shorter than the glumes; outer palea three-ribbed, acute, not hairy; inner palea the longer, very thin, acute, margins not fringed. *Stamens* three. *Filaments* capillary, not as long as the floret. *Anthers* erect, linear, entire at the top, cloven at the base. *Styles* partly united. *Stigmas* feathery.

Obs.—*Spartina alterniflora* is distinguished from *Spartina stricta*

Spartina alterniflora, Kunth, Hooker, Bab., Engl. Bot., Sup.

in the *glumes* not being hairy, except on the keel of the large glume. *Large* glume five-ribbed. *Outer* palea three-ribbed, not hairy. *Inner* palea not as long as the larger glume;—whereas in *Spartina stricta* both the *glumes* are distinctly hairy. *Large* glume without lateral ribs. *Outer* palea hairy, without lateral ribs. *Inner* palea longer than the large glume.

This grass, although found in great profusion on mud banks of the Itchen and Southampton rivers, has not been noticed in any other part of Britain. It is a strong reed-like grass, and when recently gathered is said to emit a powerful fetid odour resembling that of phosphuretted hydrogen gas. Horses and pigs eat it greedily, and the poorer class of people use it for thatching. It is likewise a native of North America.

Flowers in August and September, and ripens its seed in October.

The accompanying figure was taken from specimens gathered near Southampton.

Explanation of Plate LXXV. *Spartina alterniflora*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet showing the two glumes, and the outer and inner paleæ of the floret.
2. Floret showing the two paleæ.
3. Ligule, natural size.
4. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Alopecurus bulbosus.

Bulbous Foxtail Grass.

Plate LXXVI.

Specific Characters.—Root bulbous. Floret abrupt at the summit. Awn extending half its length beyond the floret.

Description.—Root perennial, tuberous. *Stem* ascending, bent at the joints, smooth, hollow, slender, and striated, from four to fifteen inches in length, bearing three or four leaves, with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath rather longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of the upper sheath long and pointed, its length about equal to twice its breadth. *Joints* four, wide apart, the upper one situated rather below the centre of the stem, and not covered by the second sheath. *Leaves* rather narrow, flat, acute, rough on the inner surface and edges, smooth behind. *Inflorescence* racemed, or approaching to simple panicled, usually from an inch to an inch and a half in length, compact, with very short footstalks arranged on all sides of the rachis. *Spikelets* numerous, crowded, compressed, composed of two glumes and one floret. *Glumes* of equal length, pointed, obliquely truncated on the inner margin, separated the whole length to the base, hairy on the keels and lateral ribs. *Floret* one-fifth shorter than the glumes, of one palea, truncated, with two green ribs on each side; when the palea is opened the central ribs terminate in two conical points. *Awn* arising from a little above the base of the palea and extending half its length beyond the summit, rough on the upper part, smooth and twisted below. *Filaments* three, slender. *Anthers* protruding. *Styles* combined. *Stigmas* long and feathery.

Obs.—*Alopecurus bulbosus* is distinguished from *Alopecurus agrestis* in the *stem* and sheaths being smooth. *Floret* truncated at the summit. *Awn* extending half its length beyond the summit of the palea;—whereas in *Alopecurus agrestis* the *stem* and sheaths are rough to the touch. *Floret* conical at the summit. *Awn* extending more than half its length beyond the summit.

Alopecurus bulbosus is distinguished from *Alopecurus pratensis* in the *floret* being about the one-fifth shorter than the glumes, and trun-

Alopecurus bulbosus, Linn., Eng. Bot., Knapp, Smith, Hooker, Bab., Lind., Kunth.

R. Farnell M.D del.t & sculp.t

Printed by C. Stalbody.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Son, Edinburgh & London.

cated at the summit. *Glumes* not united at the base;—whereas in *Alopecurus pratensis* the *floret* is equal in length to the glumes and conical at the summit. *Glumes* united below.

Alopecurus bulbosus is distinguished from *Alopecurus geniculatus* in the *glumes* being more pointed. *Palea* when opened terminate in two conical points in the centre, formed by a slight prolongation of the two central ribs, (see Fig. 4);—whereas in *Alopecurus geniculatus* the *glumes* are more obtuse at the summit. *Palea*, when opened, slightly notched in the centre, with no conical points.

Alopecurus bulbosus is distinguished from *Alopecurus fulvus* in the *floret* being obtuse, having an awn extending half its length beyond the summit, (see Fig. 3);—while in *Alopecurus fulvus* the *floret* is conical, with an awn not extending beyond the summit.

This grass grows in wet salt marshes in the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, Glamorgan, Sussex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. It has not been found either in Scotland or Ireland. It also occurs in France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Greece, and the Islands of the Mediterranean. Of no agricultural use.

Flowers in July, and ripens its seed in the end of August.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in Suffolk.

Explanation of Plate LXXVI. *Alopecurus bulbosus*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet showing the two glumes and floret.
2. Glumes opened free to the base.
3. Floret of one palea.
4. Palea opened, showing the conical points.
5. Ligule of upper sheath.
6. Rachis and spikelets.
7. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Phleum pratense (variety) longiaristatum.

Long-awned Timothy-Grass.

Plate LXXVII.

This variety is distinguished by the awns of the glumes being nearly as long as the glumes themselves, and the root bulbous; in other respects it is similar to *Phleum pratense*, described in page 18. Frequently the inflorescence is not more than half an inch in length, as in Fig. 1, when it greatly resembles *Phleum alpinum*, (Plate VI.), so much so that the two plants are then with difficulty distinguished by any essential character.

This grass is occasionally met with in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, growing in damp shady places.

It flowers early in August, and ripens its seed in about the end of September.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in Roslin Wood.

Explanation of Plate LXXVII. *Phleum pratense* (variety) *longiaristatum*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Short-headed variety, natural size.
2. Rachis and spikelets natural size.
3. Spikelet showing the two glumes and floret.
4. Glumes not expanded.
5. Floret showing the two paleæ.
6. Ligule of upper sheath.
7. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Phleum pratense [illegible]

S. Purnell, M.D. del. et sculpt.

Published by Wm. Strange and A. Brodie, Paternoster Row & Lincoln.

Phleum pratense (variety) longiciliatum.

Bulbous Timothy-Grass.

Plate LXXVIII.

This grass appears to be the *Phleum nodosum* of some authors, which is merely a variety of *Phleum pratense*, with bulbous roots. It seldom grows to more than a foot in length. The lower part of the stem is prostrate and bent at the joints. The awns of the glumes are short, and the hairs on the keels are longer than in *Phleum pratense*.

It grows in sandy or barren situations, and flowers in about the end of July. It possesses no agricultural merits worthy of notice.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered on the west coast of Cantire, growing on sandy soil.

Explanation of Plate LXXVIII. *Phleum pratense* (variety) *longiciliatum*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Rachis and spikelets, natural size.
2. Spikelet showing the two glumes and floret.
3. Spikelet closed, showing the long stout hairs on the keels, which do not extend the whole length of the keels but terminate abruptly.
4. Floret showing the two paleæ.
5. Ligule of upper sheath.
6. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Phleum pratense, var. β. nodosum.

P. Parnell. M.D. del.et sculp.t

Printed by J. Gillaty.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons. Edinburgh & London.

Phleum asperum.

Rough Cat's-tail Grass.

Plate LXXIX.

Specific Characters.—Glumes wedge-shaped. Keels rough.

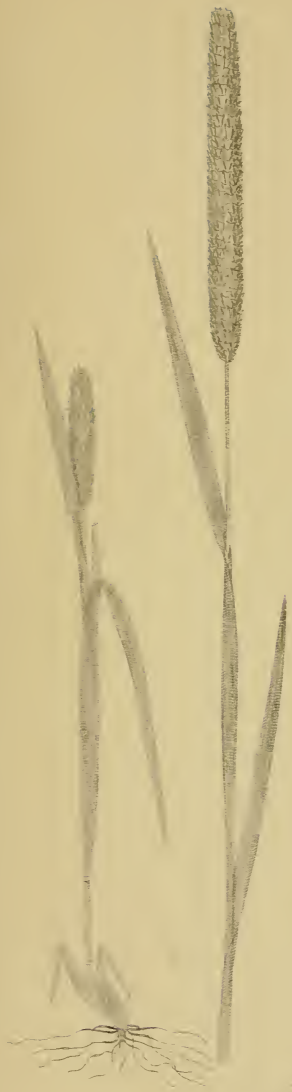
Description.—Root perennial, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, hollow, smooth, from six to eighteen inches high, bearing four or five leaves with somewhat roughish inflated sheaths, the upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligule* prominent and pointed, twice as long as broad. *Joints* usually four, all covered by the sheaths, the upper joint situated above the centre of the stem. *Leaves* flat, acute, roughish on both surfaces as well as on the edges. *Inflorescence* panicled, from two to five inches in length, compact, with the branches arranged mostly in threes. *Spikelets* numerous, compressed, composed of two glumes and one floret. *Glumes* of equal lengths, pointed, rough, wedge-shaped, variegated with green and white, the inner margins membranous, straight, and obtuse at the summit. *Floret* about one-third shorter than the glumes, of two paleæ, the outer palea roughish, obscurely five-ribbed, hairy on the upper part of the central rib, and obtuse at the summit; inner palea rather smaller, folded at the margins. *Filaments* three, capillary. *Anthers* cloven at each end. *Styles* two, distinct. *Stigmas* feathery. *Seed* cylindrical, loose.

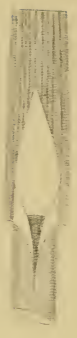
Obs.—*Phleum asperum* is distinguished from *Phleum pratense* in the *glumes* being wedge-shaped, pointed. *Keels* rough. *Floret* entire at the summit;—whereas in *Phleum pratense* the *glumes* are more of a cylindrical form, terminating in two prominent rough awns. *Keels* fringed with conspicuous bristle-like hairs. *Floret* jagged and minutely awned at the summit.

Phleum asperum is distinguished from *Phleum Michelii* in the *glumes* being wedge-shaped, swelling upwards, abrupt at the inner margins. *Keels* rough, not hairy;—whereas in *Phleum Michelii* the *glumes* are lanceolate, acute. *Keels* very hairy.

Phleum asperum is distinguished from *Phleum arenarium* in the

Phleum asperum, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Bab., Lind., Schrad. *Phleum paniculatum*, Huds., Eng. Bot., Knapp. *Phalaris aspera*, Retz, Willd., Host.





Phleum alpinum

Drawn by W. Gould & Smith.

Printed by W. Gillisley.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

glumes being wedge-shaped, swelling upwards, abrupt at the inner margins. *Keels* rough, not hairy. *Floret* about one-third shorter than the glumes and entire at the summit, (see Fig. 3.);—whereas in *Phleum arenarium* the *glumes* are lanceolate, acute. *Keels* hairy on the upper half. *Floret* about one-third the length of the glumes, and jagged at the summit.

Phleum asperum is distinguished from *Phleum Boehmeri*, in the *glumes* being wedge-shaped, swelling upwards. *Keels* rough, not hairy. *Ligule* lanceolate;—whereas in *Phleum Boehmeri* the *glumes* are of a linear form. *Keels* on the upper half fringed with a few conspicuous bristly hairs. *Ligule* obtuse, short.

This grass is of so little profit to the farmer that it would not pay him to cultivate, the produce being much inferior to that of most other grasses. The culms are numerous, and the foliage in the spring is comparatively nothing. It is a rare grass in Britain, having been found but few times in the counties of Oxford, Cambridge, Gloucester, and Bedford. It is also a native of France, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy. It grows naturally in dry sandy places, but thrives best on a sandy loam. Its limit of altitude is about 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

Flowers in July, and ripens its seed early in September.

The accompanying figure was taken from a foreign specimen.

Explanation of Plate LXXIX. *Phleum asperum*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Rachis and spikelets natural size.
2. Spikelet.
3. Spikelet showing the two glumes and floret.
4. Floret showing the two palcæ.
5. Ligule of upper sheath.
6. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Phleum Boehmeri.

Purple-stalked Cat's-tail Grass.

Plate LXXX.

Specific Characters.—Glumes hairy on the upper half of the keels. Floret one-third shorter than the glumes, and entire at the summit.

Description.—Root perennial, fibrous, tufted. *Stem* erect, smooth, hollow, striated, and polished, from six to eighteen inches high, frequently, but not invariably tinged with purple, bearing four or five leaves, with smooth, striated sheaths, the upper sheath much longer than its leaf, more or less inflated. *Ligule* of upper sheath half as long as broad, obtuse, embracing the stem. *Joints* usually four, the upper situated below the centre of the stem, and not covered by the second sheath, excepting when young. *Leaves* flat, acute, roughish on both surfaces, as well as on the edges; the upper leaf much the smallest, those from the root more linear. *Inflorescence* panicled, close, usually from one and a half to two inches in length, of a cylindrical form, when small approaching to oval; rachis and branches roughish. *Spikelets* numerous, small, compressed, arranged on all sides, composed of two glumes and one awnless floret, shorter than the glumes by one-fourth. *Glumes* of equal size, linear, divaricating at the points, the margins white and membranous, terminating obliquely at the summit; the keels fringed with a few short white hairs, especially on the upper half. *Floret* of two paleæ, the outer palea five-ribbed, roughish on the upper part of the central rib, entire at the summit. Inner palea about equal in length to the outer, membranous and entire at the margins. *Ovarium* hairy on the upper part. *Scales* prominent, hairy. *Styles* two, distinct, arising from the summit of the ovarium. *Stigmas* feathery. *Stamens* three.

Obs. In Sir William Hooker's British Flora, it is stated that the keels of the glumes are downy, while Sir James Smith asserts them to be more or less fringed with a few *bristles*, not soft hairs. In all those specimens which I have examined, the keels of the glumes were never downy, but always fringed with short, stout, white hairs, espe-

Phleum Bochmeri, Schrader, Koch, Smith, Kunth, Hooker, Lind., With., Bab. *Phalaris phleoides*, Linn. *Chilochloa Böchmeri*, Beauv.

R. Farnell, M.D. del.t et sculp.t

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cially on the upper half. I think it probable, therefore, that two species may have been confounded under one name.

Phleum Boehmeri is distinguished from *Phleum pratense* in the *glumes* not being awned, but pointed. The *keels* less hairy, the hairs confined to the upper half. *Inner* margins of the glumes terminating obliquely. *Outer* palea entire at the summit;—whereas in *Phleum pratense* the *awns* are very conspicuous. The *keels* fringed with hairs the whole length, or nearly so, and the *inner* margins terminate abruptly. *Outer* palea jagged at the summit, with a minute awn or point.

Phleum Boehmeri is distinguished from *Phleum Michelii* in the *glumes* being more linear, the inner margins terminating more abruptly. *Upper* half of the keels bristly;—whereas in *Phleum Michelii* the *glumes* are acutely lanceolate, and the *keels* are fringed their whole length with soft, delicate hairs.

Phleum Boehmeri is distinguished from *Phleum arenarium* in the *inner* margins of the glumes not being fringed. The *floret* one-fourth shorter than the glumes, and entire at the summit;—whereas in *Phleum arenarium* the *inner* margins of the glumes are distinctly fringed with minute hairs. The *floret* two-thirds shorter than the glumes, and jagged at the summit.

Phleum Boehmeri is distinguished from *Phleum asperum* in the *glumes* approaching to linear; the points divaricating. *Keels* fringed with a few bristle-like hairs, especially on the upper half. *Ligule* rather short and obtuse;—whereas in *Phleum asperum* the *glumes* are wedge-shaped; the points not divaricating. *Keels* rough, but not fringed. *Ligule* long and pointed.

This is a rare British grass, and grows on dry, sandy, and chalky fields principally in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. It has not been found either in Ireland or Scotland. It is a native of Norway, Sweden, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Russia. It possesses no agricultural merits.

Flowers in July, and ripens its seed in the middle of August.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in Cambridgeshire.

Explanation of Plate LXXX. *Phleum Boehmeri*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Rachis and spikelets natural size.
2. Spikelet.
3. Spikelet showing the two glumes and floret.
4. Floret showing the two paleæ.
5. Ligule of upper sheath.
6. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Polypogon littoralis.

Perennial Beard-Grass.

Plate LXXXI.

Specific Characters.—Awns of the glumes about equal in length to their glumes.

Description.—Root perennial, somewhat creeping. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, hollow, from six to twelve inches high, bearing seven or eight leaves, with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath prominent, acute, about twice as long as broad. *Joints* smooth, the upper situated about the centre of the stem, generally covered by the second sheath. *Leaves* flat, acute, roughish on both surfaces. *Inflorescence* compound panicled; the branches and rachis rough, with minute teeth. *Spikelets* rather small, numerous, laterally compressed, composed of two glumes and one floret. *Glumes* equal, linear, hairy, obtuse, strongly toothed on the keels, without lateral ribs; furnished with a long rough awn, about as long as the glume, arising immediately beneath the summit. *Floret* rather more than half the length of the glumes, of two paleæ of unequal lengths; the outer palea the larger, without lateral ribs, furnished with a slender awn about half as long again as the palea, and arising from a little beneath the cloven summit; the inner palea shorter than the outer, thin and pellucid, with the margins entire. *Stamens* three. *Styles* two, distinct. *Stigmas* feathery. *Scales* two, lanceolate.

Obs.—Polypogon littoralis is distinguished from *Polypogon monspeliensis* in the *awns* of the glumes being about equal in length to their glumes; and the *awn* of the floret nearly twice the length of the floret;—whereas in *Polypogon monspeliensis* the *awns* of the glumes are more than twice the length of the glumes; and the *awn* of the floret is about one-third the length of the floret.

This is one of our rarest British grasses, formerly considered to be

Polypogon littoralis, Smith, Hooker, Lind., Koch., Kunth, Bab. *Agrostis littoralis*, Eng. Bot., With., Knapp.

Agrostis Canina

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peculiar to England, but is now found in Germany. It grows naturally in muddy salt-marshes near Cley, Norfolk; on the Essex coast; and near the powder magazine, about four miles from Woolwich.

Flowers in July, and ripens its seed about the end of August. Of no agricultural importance.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in Norfolk.

Explanation of Plate LXXXI. *Polypogon littoralis*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet showing the two glumes and floret.
2. Floret showing the two paleæ.
3. Ligule of upper sheath.
4. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Phalaris arundinacea (variety) variegata.

Variegated Reed Canary-Grass.

Plate LXXXII.

This grass must be familiar to most persons. It is cultivated in gardens for its beauty, and is known by the name of "Gardeners' Garters." The leaves are flat and pointed, and beautifully variegated with a broad line of green and white. In other respects it is similar to *Phalaris arundinacea* described in page 27.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in a pond near Killin, Perthshire.

Explanation of Plate LXXXII. *Phalaris arundinacea* (variety) *variegata*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Two glumes.
2. Spikelet showing the two glumes and floret.
3. Floret showing the two paleæ and hairy linear scales at the base.
4. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

PLATE LXXXII.

Agrostis setacea.

Bristle-leaved Bent-Grass.

Plate LXXXIII.

Specific Characters.—Sheaths rough. Ligule long and pointed. Inner palea one-fourth the length of the outer.

Description.—Root perennial, fibrous, tufted. *Stem* round, striated, hollow, roughish, from eight to fifteen inches in length, bearing four or five leaves with rough, striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath prominent, acute, about twice as long as broad. *Joints* usually three, the upper situated about the middle of the stem, and not covered by the second sheath. *Leaves* narrow, rough from point to base; those of the root numerous, long, and setaceous. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, erect, spreading while in flower, otherwise close, the branches rough, slender, and rather short, arising from the rough rachis in threes or fives. *Spikelets* numerous, small, acute, composed of two glumes and one floret. *Glumes* nearly of equal lengths, without lateral ribs, the outer the larger, toothed nearly the whole length of the keel. *Floret* shorter than the glumes, of two very unequal paleæ, the outer the larger, four-ribbed, jagged at the summit, hairy at the base, furnished with a long, slender, roughish awn, arising from a little above the base and extending about half its length beyond the summit. Inner palea very small, about one-fourth the length of the outer palea. *Styles* two, distinct. *Stigmas* feathery. *Filaments* three. *Anthers* cloven at each end. *Scales* acute.

Obs.—*Agrostis setacea* is distinguished from *Agrostis vulgaris* in the *stem* and sheaths being rough to the touch; *ligule* prominent, acute; *inner* palea about one-fourth the length of the outer palea; —whereas in *Agrostis vulgaris* the *stem* and sheaths are smooth; *ligule* short and obtuse; *inner* palea about half the length of the outer.

Agrostis setacea is distinguished from *Agrostis alba* in the *floret* having a long awn arising from a little above the base, and extending half its length beyond the summit of the floret; *inner* palea very

Agrostis setacea, Curt., Eng. Bot., Smith, Knapp, Hooker, Lind., Bab., With.


2

small, not more than one-fourth the length of the outer; *leaves* from the root setaceous;—whereas in *Agrostis alba* the *floret* has no awn, except occasionally a very short one from a little below the summit; *inner* palea more than half the length of the outer; *leaves* from the root flat, not setaceous.

Agrostis setacea is distinguished from *Agrostis canina* in the *stem* and sheaths being rough; *inner* palea about one-fourth the length of the outer;—whereas in *Agrostis canina* the *stem* and sheaths are smooth, and the *inner* palea is altogether wanting.

This grass grows on dry turfy heaths, and is confined almost entirely to the south-west parts of England. I have frequently seen it in many parts of Devonshire, forming the principal natural herbage on sandy heaths. Sheep are fond of this grass, and thrive well on it; but horses and cows give a preference to those more succulent. It is also a native of France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and Greece.

Flowers in July and August, and ripens its seed in September.

The accompanying figure was taken from specimens gathered in Devonshire.

Explanation of Plate LXXXIII. *Agrostis setacea*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and floret.
2. Floret, showing the two paleæ and dorsal awn.
3. Ligule of upper sheath.
4. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Calamagrostis lanceolata.

Purple-flowered Small-Reed.

Plate LXXXIV.

Specific Characters.—Hairs longer than their floret. Awn very short, arising from a little below the summit of the palea.

Description.—Root perennial, creeping. *Stem* round, hollow, smooth, and striated, usually about three feet high, bearing four or five leaves with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath prominent, obtuse, longer than broad. *Joints* wide apart, the upper situated above the centre of the stem, and not covered by the second sheath. *Leaves* long, narrow, flat, acute, rough on both surfaces and edges. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, usually from seven to eight inches in length, spreading, while in flower otherwise close, the branches slender and rough, arising in alternate clusters, from the round, rough rachis. *Spikelets* numerous, composed of two glumes and one floret. *Glumes* narrow, acute, about equal lengths, without lateral ribs, often tinged with purple, toothed the whole length of their keels. *Floret* one-third shorter than the glumes, of two paleæ, the outer palea five-ribbed, bifid at the summit, awned from a little beneath the summit, and furnished at the base with a number of long, white, silky hairs extending a little beyond the floret. *Awn* very short, rough and slender, not more than one-sixth the length of the floret, arising from a little beneath the summit of the outer palea, and extending just beyond it. Inner palea about one-third shorter than the outer, very thin and pellucid, cloven at the summit and smooth on the lateral folds. *Styles* two, short. *Stigmas* long and feathery. *Filaments* three, slender. *Anthers* long and cloven at each end. *Scales* acute.

Obs.—*Calamagrostis lanceolata* is distinguished from *Calamagrostis Lapponica* in the floret being one-third shorter than the glumes; *hairs* longer than their floret; *awn* very short, arising from a little beneath the summit of the outer palea;—whereas in *Calamagrostis Lapponica* the *floret* is about equal in length to the glumes; *hairs*

Calamagrostis lanceolata, Koch, Kunth, Hooker, Lind., Bab. *Arundo calamagrostis*, Smith, Knapp, Schrad.

Calamagrostis lanceolata

W. Purkis M.D. del. et sculp.

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shorter than their floret; *awn* arising from a little beneath the centre, and extending slightly beyond the summit of the palea.

Calamagrostis lanceolata is distinguished from *Calamagrostis Epigegos* in the *awn* of the floret being very short, arising from a little beneath the summit and extending but slightly beyond it;—whereas in *Calamagrostis Epigegos* the *awn* is long, arising from the centre of the palea and extending nearly half its length beyond its summit.

Calamagrostis lanceolata is distinguished from *Calamagrostis stricta* in the *floret* being one-third shorter than the glumes; *hairs* longer than their floret; *awn* arising from beneath the summit of the palea;—whereas in *Calamagrostis stricta* the *floret* is equal in length to the glumes; *hairs* rather shorter than their floret; *awn* arising from a little beneath the centre of the palea.

This grass is found in moist woods and shady places in many parts of England, especially in the counties of Devon, Bedford, Cambridge, Dorset, Sussex, Suffolk, Northampton, Hants, Leicester, Lincoln, York, and Cumberland. It is also found in Ireland, Lapland, Norway, Sweden, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, North Africa, Siberia, and British America. It has not been noticed in Scotland.

Flowers in June and July, and ripens its seed about the end of August. Of no agricultural merits worthy of notice.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in Suffolk.

Explanation of Plate LXXXIV. *Calamagrostis lanceolata*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet and part of the branch.
2. Spikelet showing the two glumes and floret.
3. Floret showing the two paleæ and awn.
4. Ligule of upper sheath.
5. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Calamagrostis Lapponica.

Lapland Small-Reed.

Plate LXXXV.

Specific Characters.—Ligule acute. Hairs shorter than their floret. Awn arising from below the centre of the palea.

Description.—Root perennial, creeping. *Stem* round, hollow, smooth and striated, usually about three feet high, bearing four or five leaves with smooth striated sheaths; upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath prominent, acute, about twice as long as broad. *Joints* wide apart, the upper situated below the centre of the stem, and not covered by the second sheath. *Leaves* long, narrow, and acute, rough on the inner surface and edges, very smooth behind, mostly involute especially when dry. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, of a brownish-purple, erect, close, from three to four inches in length, with rough branches arising in alternate clusters from the round, rough rachis. *Spikelets* numerous, composed of two glumes and one floret. *Glumes* narrow, acute, about equal size, without lateral ribs, tinged with purple, toothed nearly the whole length of their keels. *Floret* about equal in length to the glumes, of two paleæ, the outer palea five-ribbed, rough, bifid at the summit, awned from below the centre, and furnished at the base with a number of long, erect, straight, silky hairs, about one-fourth shorter than the floret; no rudiment of a second floret. Inner palea about one-third shorter than the outer, smooth on the lateral folds. *Awn* rough and slender, arising from a little beneath the centre of the outer palea, and extending a very little beyond the summit. *Styles* two, short. *Stigmas* feathery. *Stamens* three, notched at each end. *Scales* acute.

Obs.—*Calamagrostis Lapponica*, although a very distinct plant from *Calamagrostis stricta*, is with difficulty distinguished by any prominent character. The *spikelets* of *Calamagrostis Lapponica*, however, are larger; the *glumes* narrower; the *hairs* of the floret somewhat shorter; *awn* a trifle longer and the *ligule* acute;—while in *Calamagrostis stricta* the *ligule* is very short and obtuse.

Calamagrostis Lapponica, Harton, Hooker, Bab. *Deyeuxia Lapponica*, Kunth. *Arundo Lapponica*, Wahlenb.

Calamagrostis Lapponica is distinguished from *Calamagrostis Epigegos* in the *hairs* being shorter than their floret; *awn* scarcely longer than its floret;—whereas in *Calamagrostis Epigegos* the *hairs* are considerably longer than their floret, and the *awn* extends nearly half its length beyond its floret.

Calamagrostis Lapponica is distinguished from *Calamagrostis lanceolata* in the *floret* being about equal in length to the glumes; *hairs* shorter than their floret; *awn* arising from a little beneath the centre of its floret;—whereas in *Calamagrostis lanceolata* the *floret* is one-third shorter than the glumes; *hairs* longer than their floret; *awn* arising from a little beneath the summit of its floret.

This grass grows in Ireland near Loch Neagh, and in other places in the county of Antrim; but in no other part of Britain has it yet been discovered. It is a native of Lapland.

Flowers in June and July. Its agricultural merits probably rank with the preceding.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered near Loch Neagh.

Explanation of Plate LXXXV. *Calamagrostis Lapponica,* natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet and part of the branch.
2. Spikelet, showing the glumes and floret.
3. Floret, showing the two paleæ and awn.
4. Ligule of upper sheath.
5. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Gastridium lendigerum.

Nit-Grass.

Plate LXXXVI.

Specific Character.—Awn of the floret longer than the glumes.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, hollow, smooth, and polished, from six to fifteen inches high, bearing four or five leaves with mostly smooth sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligule* prominent, pointed, longer than broad. *Joints* usually three, the upper one generally covered by the second sheath. *Leaves* flat, acute, rough from point to base. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, close, of a pale-green, the branches rough, arising in threes or fours alternately along the round, smooth rachis. *Spikelets* numerous, erect, composed of two glumes and one floret. *Glumes* of rather unequal lengths, acute, swelling at the base, keels green, strongly toothed on the upper half. *Floret* about one-third the length of the glumes, of two paleæ, the outer palea five-ribbed, frequently hairy, jagged at the summit, furnished with a dorsal awn, which is sometimes wanting; the inner palea rather shorter than the outer, notched at the summit and smooth on the lateral ribs. *Awn* slender, rough, arising from a little below the summit of the outer palea, and rather more than twice the length of the palea. *Styles* two, distinct, very short. *Stigmas* feathery. *Filaments* three, slender. *Anthers* notched at each end. *Scales* acute.

Obs.—This grass is easily distinguished from any other British grass by the peculiar glossy tumid appearance at the base of the glumes. It is by no means a common grass. It grows naturally in fields where water has stagnated, especially near the sea, and has been found in the counties of Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Hants, Sussex, Surrey, Essex, Denbigh, and Flint. It is also a native of France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Greece, North Africa, and the Islands of the Mediterranean. It has not been found in Ireland or Scotland. Not known to be of any agricultural value.

Gastridium lendigerum, Gand., Hooker, Lind., Link, Bab. *Gastridium australe*, Beauv., Kunth. *Milium lendigerum*, Linn., Smith, Eng. Bot. *Agrostis ventricosa*, Knapp.

Agrostis tenuiflora

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Flowers in August, and ripens its seed in the end of September.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in Essex.

Explanation of Plate LXXXVI. *Gastridium lendigerum*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Rachis and branches.
2. Spikelet.
3. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and floret.
4. Floret, showing the two paleæ and awn.
5. Ligule.
6. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Stipa pennata.

Feathery-Grass.

Plate LXXXVII.

Specific Character.—Awn of the floret very long, feathery.

Description.—Root perennial, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, hollow, usually about two feet high, bearing four or five leaves, with roughish sheaths, the upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath hairy, long and pointed, about twice as long as broad. *Joints* three or four, all covered by the sheaths. *Leaves* long, slender, rigid, setaceous, frequently hairy on both sides. *Inflorescence* racemed, bursting from the upper sheath. *Spikelets* large, few, composed of two glumes and one floret. *Glumes* of nearly equal lengths, long, slender, furnished with a few long, scattered hairs, especially on the keels. *Floret* about half the length of the glumes, of two paleæ, the outer palea five-ribbed, hairy, and pointed at the base, terminating in a long feathery awn. Inner palea rather shorter than the outer, membranes acute. *Awn* arising from the very summit of the outer palea, and frequently more than twenty times the length of the palea, soft and feathery the whole length, except at the base, where it is twisted for about the space of an inch. *Styles* two, distinct. *Stigmas* feathery. *Filaments* three, capillary. *Anthers* notched at each end. *Scales* acute.

Obs.—This grass, which is so well known, on account of its beautiful feather-like appearance, is said to have been found wild on limestone rocks in the county of Westmorland. It is cultivated in gardens of the curious, and serves in winter as an ornament to our rooms.

It grows wild in many places in Germany, in dry sandy situations. Its agricultural merits rank among the inferior grasses.

Flowers in the early part of August, and ripens its seed about the middle of September.

The accompanying figure was taken from a cultivated specimen.

Stipa pennata, Linn., Koch, Smith, Hooker, Knapp, Lind., Bab.

Lepe portensis.

R. Ferrari M.D. del.e sculp.

Ferrario Millano.

Explanation of Plate LXXXVII. *Stipa pennata*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Glumes.
2. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
3. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.
} Magnified.

Lagurus ovatus.

Hair's-tail-Grass.

Plate LXXXVIII.

Specific Character.—Outer palea terminating in two, slender, rough, bristles.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, smooth, hollow and striated; from three to nine inches high; bearing four or five leaves with soft, downy, inflated sheaths; upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligule* prominent, obtuse, embracing the stem. *Joints* usually three, mostly covered by the sheaths. *Leaves* rather short, broad, flat, acute, covered on both surfaces with soft downy hairs. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, of an ovate form, usually about an inch in length, at first erect, at length bending slightly to a side, the branches short, numerous, clustered. *Spikelets* crowded, composed of two, long, hairy glumes and one floret. *Glumes* of equal lengths, fringed with long, soft, white hairs. *Floret* about one-third shorter than the glumes, of two paleæ, the outer palea rough, five-ribbed, hairy at the base, terminating in two, slender, rough bristles, and furnished with a long dorsal awn. Inner palea about the length of the outer, thin, narrow, and roughish on the lateral folds. *Awn* arising from a little below the bifid summit of the outer palea, and extending considerably beyond the palea, rough its whole length, and slightly bent a little below its centre. *Styles* two, very short. *Stigmas* feathery. *Filaments* three, slender. *Anthers* cloven at each end. *Scales* acute.

Obs.—The pale soft head of this grass is so striking a character, that it is not likely to be mistaken for any other British grass. I have known, however, some varieties of *Alopecurus pratensis* mistaken for it, but the form of the spikelets are totally different.

As a British grass it is very rare, found only on sandy ground in the north and west of Guernsey. It is also a native of Asia.

Lagurus ovatus, Linn., Koch, Kunth, Smith, Hooker, Bab., Lind., Knapp, With.

Lagurus ovatus.

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Flowers in June, and ripens its seed about the end of July. Of no agricultural use.

The accompanying figure was taken from specimens gathered in Guernsey.

Explanation of Plate LXXXVIII. *Lagurus ovatus*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Rachis and branches natural size.
2. Ligule natural size.
3. Spikelet showing the glumes and floret.
4. Floret showing the paleæ and awn.
5. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Poa bulbosa.

Bulbous Meadow-Grass.

Plate LXXXIX.

Specific Character.—Florets webbed. Ligules long and acute. Stem and sheaths smooth.

Description.—Root perennial, bulbous. *Stem* round, smooth, hollow, and striated, from five to nine inches high, bearing four or five leaves, with smooth striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath long and pointed, about twice as long as broad. *Joints* usually three, the upper situated below the centre of the stem, and frequently covered by the second sheath. *Leaves* flat, acute, roughish on the edges and inner surface, smooth behind. *Inflorescence* panicled, the branches rough, arising alternately on the rachis, generally in pairs. *Spikelets* ovate, green, or tinged with purple, composed of two glumes and three or four florets. *Glumes* about equal, three-ribbed, toothed on the upper half of the keels. *Florets* longer than the glumes, copiously webbed at the base, of two paleæ, the outer palea of lowermost floret five-ribbed; the dorsal and marginal ribs hairy, the intermediate ribs naked; the inner glume a very little shorter than the outer, thin, whitish, narrow, acute, furnished with two green ribs, minutely fringed. *Styles* two, distinct. *Stigmas* feathery. *Filaments* capillary, three. *Anthers* notched at each end. *Scales* acute, notched.

Obs.—*Poa bulbosa* belongs to that division of Poa in which the florets are webbed at the base.

It is distinguished from *Poa pratensis* in the *ligules* being acute; *root* bulbous-like;—while in *Poa pratensis* the *ligules* are obtuse, and the *root* fibrous.

Poa bulbosa is distinguished from *Poa trivialis* in the *sheaths* being smooth; *marginal* ribs of outer palea hairy;—whereas in *Poa trivialis* the *sheaths* are rough, and the *marginal* ribs of the outer palea naked.

Poa bulbosa is distinguished from *Poa compressa* in the *ligules* being

Poa bulbosa, Linn., Kunth, Koch, Smith, Hooker, Knapp, With., Lind., Bab.

Poa bulbosa

long and acute;—while in *Poa compressa* the *ligules* are short and blunt. *Stem* very much compressed, and the root creeping.

This grass has not been found either in Scotland or Ireland, but grows abundantly in many places on the sandy shores on the south and east of England, especially near Yarmouth, where it forms a great part of the herbage of the Denes. It also grows plentifully at Lowestoff, Suffolk, on the low sandy ground between the middle part of the town and the beach. It is also a native of France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Siberia, and North Africa.

It is an early grass, flowering in April and May, after which it soon withers, when the bulbs lie loose upon the sand until the autumn following, when they again fix themselves. For the purpose of agriculture, this grass possesses no superior merit beyond that of early growth, the quantity of herbage being scanty.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in Suffolk.

Explanation of Plate LXXXIX. *Poa bulbosa,* natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelets, showing the two glumes and four florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Floret, showing the outer and inner palea, with a copious web at the base.
4. Outer palea opened, showing the five ribs, three of which are hairy.
5. Inner palea, showing the fringed marginal ribs.
6. Ligule of upper sheath long and pointed.
7. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

} Magnified.

Poa subcompressa.

Flat-stalked Five-ribbed Meadow-Grass.

Plate XC.

Specific Characters.—Florets webbed. Outer palea five-ribbed. Marginal ribs hairy. Stem very much compressed. Ligule obtuse.

Description.—Root perennial, creeping, producing stems from six to fifteen inches in length. *Stems* erect, decumbent at the base, smooth, hollow, very much compressed, bearing four or five leaves with smooth, striated, compressed sheaths; upper sheath about equal in length to its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath short and obtuse, about twice as long as broad. *Joints* four or five, the upper generally situated about the middle of the stem. *Leaves* rather short, flat, acute, rough on the upper surface and edges, smooth behind. *Inflorescence* simple panicled, spreading while in flower, otherwise close, the branches and rachis rough; lower part of the rachis much smaller than the stem. *Spikelets* ovate, acute, compressed, composed of two glumes and from five to seven florets, the summit of the lowermost floret extending slightly beyond the large glume. *Glumes* rather unequal, three-ribbed, minutely toothed on the upper part of the keels. *Florets* of two paleæ, the outer palea of the lowermost floret five-ribbed; the lower half of the dorsal and marginal ribs hairy; the base, furnished with a delicate web, attached to the glumes. Inner palea rather shorter than the outer, with two green ribs minutely fringed. *Styles* two, distinct. *Stigmas* feathery. *Filaments* three, capillary. *Anthers* notched at each end. *Scales* acute, notched.

Obs.—*Poa subcompressa* very much resembles *Poa compressa*, but is readily distinguished in the *outer* palea having five distinct ribs instead of only three. When under cultivation the panicle does not grow to half the size of that of *Poa compressa*.

Poa subcompressa is distinguished from *Poa polynoda* in the *florets* being distinctly webbed, and the *ligules* shorter and more obtuse;—while in *Poa polynoda* the florets are never webbed.

Poa subcompressa is distinguished from *Poa pratensis* in the *sheaths* being very much compressed, nearly flat; *upper* leaf about equal

in length to its sheath;—whereas in *Poa pratensis* the sheaths are not compressed, and the *upper* leaf is much shorter than its sheath.

Poa subcompressa is distinguished from *Poa nemoralis* in the *panicle* being much shorter and more rigid. *Ligules* more prominent. *Sheaths* considerably more compressed. *Upper* leaf not longer than its sheath;—whereas in *Poa nemoralis* the *panicle* is long and slender, *ligules* very short, and the *upper* leaf longer than its sheath.

This grass grows, though sparingly, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, on dry sandy soil and rocky places, and on the tops of old walls. It has been gathered by Professor Balfour in the King's Park, and Mr Babington has sent me specimens gathered in Monmouthshire. I have met with it growing in many places on old walls near Paris, and I have also found it very common at Aix-la-Chapelle, Coblentz, Ratisbon, and Vienna. It flowers early in July, and ripens its seed in the middle of August. It is a grass of not sufficient agricultural importance to merit the attention of farmers.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered near Edinburgh.

Explanation of Plate XC. *Poa subcompressa*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Part of the rachis and branches.
2. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and seven florets.
3. Glumes.
4. Floret, showing the two paleæ, and a delicate web from the base, attached to the glumes.
5. Outer palea opened, showing the five ribs, three of which are hairy.
6. Ligule of upper sheath.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Poa polynoda.

Silicious Meadow-Grass.

Plate XCI.

An additional figure of this grass is here given, in order to delineate the species more minutely than that in Plate XXXIX.

The description will be found in page 85.

From the time I first discovered this plant, specimens have been under cultivation in rich soil, and plants have been reared from seeds sown in pots; no change whatever has taken place in the character of the grass further than that of the panicle becoming more luxuriant ;—the essential characters remaining constant, namely, *florets* not webbed; *outer palea* five-ribbed; *ligules* prominent; *upper leaf* about equal in length to its sheath; and the *stem* and *sheaths* much compressed. I consider it a well-marked species.

Specimens of this grass are under cultivation in Mr Lawson's nursery gardens, Edinburgh.

Explanation of Plate XCI. *Poa polynoda*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Part of the rachis and branches.
2. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and four florets.
3. Glumes.
4. Floret showing the two paleæ.
5. Outer palea, showing the five ribs, the middle and two lateral ones hairy.
6. Ligule of upper sheath.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Leersia virginica.

Poa polynoda (variety) denticulata.

Lyle's Silicious Meadow-Grass.

Plate XCII.

This grass differs from the preceding in the middle rib of the outer palea not being hairy, but mintuely toothed the whole length. *Ligule* of upper sheath shorter. Base of the floret often furnished with a single convoluted hair. In other respects the two plants are similar.

This variety was gathered by Mr Lyle near Airth, Stirlingshire.

Flowers in the first week in July, and ripens its seed early in August. Of little agricultural importance, the foliage being too scanty.

Explanation of Plate XCII. *Poa polynoda* (variety) *denticulata*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Part of the rachis and branches.
2. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and three florets.
3. Glumes.
4. Floret, showing the two paleæ ; the large palea toothed the whole length of the dorsal rib, and furnished with a small convoluted hair at the base.
5. Outer or large palea opened, showing the five ribs ; the side ribs slightly hairy on the lower half.
6. Ligule of the upper sheath.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Poa polynoda (var. ?) *denticulata*

Poa Parnellii.

Babington's Meadow-Grass.

Plate XCIII.

Specific Characters.—Florets not webbed. Ligule very short, obtuse. Upper leaf shorter than its sheath. Outer palea five-ribbed. Upper joint about the middle of the stem.

Description.—Root perennial, fibrous, producing stems from six to eighteen inches in length. *Stems* erect, compressed, smooth and somewhat polished, bearing four or five leaves with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath very short and obtuse, about six times as broad as long. *Joints* four, the upper one naked, situated about the middle of the stem, and very remote from the second. *Leaves* lanceolate, flat, acute, rough on the upper surface and edges, smooth behind on the lower half. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, usually about three inches in length, erect, rather close, the branches slender, rough, the lower ones arising from the rachis mostly in pairs or threes; the rachis on the lower part scarcely smaller than the stem, smooth, the upper part rough. *Spikelets* ovate-lanceolate, composed of two glumes and two or three florets, the summit of the lowermost floret extending a little beyond the apex of the large glume. *Glumes* unequal, acute, three-ribbed, the dorsal rib minutely toothed on the upper third. *Florets* of two paleæ, not webbed, the outer palea of lowermost floret five-ribbed, the dorsal and marginal ribs hairy on the lower half, the one on each side of the dorsal very indistinct, not hairy, (best seen when the palea is opened and held between the lens and light). Inner palea about equal in length to the outer, with two green ribs minutely fringed. Pedicle of second floret roughish on one side. *Filaments* three. *Anthers* notched at each extremity. *Ovarium* obovate. *Styles* two, distinct. *Stigmas* feathery.

Obs.—*Poa Parnellii* is more closely allied to *Poa polynoda* than to any other of the British *Poas*. It is, however, distinguished from *Poa polynoda* in the *ligule* being much shorter and more obtuse, and about six times as broad as long, (Fig. 6); *lower* part of the rachis

Poa Parnellii, Babington's Manual of British Botany.

Poa Parnelli

R. Parnell, M.D. del.et sculpt.

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scarcely smaller than the stem, (Fig. 1); *upper* sheath longer; *panicle* larger and more lax; *ribs* of the outer palea less perceptible. *Glumes* more acute; *spikelets* fewer, flowered;—whereas in *Poa polynoda* the *ligule* is prominent, rounded at the summit, and about twice as broad as long; *lower* part of the rachis much smaller than the stem; *upper* sheath about as long as its leaf; *panicle* small and contracted; *ribs* of outer palea more distinct; *glumes* broader, and nearly of equal size; *spikelets* four or five, flowered.

Poa Parnellii is distinguished from *Poa nemoralis* in the *florets* not being webbed; *upper* sheath longer than its leaf;—whereas in *Poa nemoralis* the *florets* are distinctly webbed, and the *upper* sheath is shorter than its leaf.

Poa Parnellii is distinguished from *Poa Balfouri* in the *florets* not being webbed. *Upper* joint situated about the middle of the stem. *Ligule* short and blunt, about six times as broad as long;—whereas in *Poa Balfouri* the *florets* are distinctly webbed. *Joints* situated far below the centre of the stem. *Ligule* prominent, blunt, about as long as broad.

This grass was discovered by Mr Babington, about two years ago, at High-force in Teesdale, growing in sheltered and rocky situations.

It has since been found in other parts of England. Its agricultural merits probably rank with *Poa nemoralis*.

Flowers in July.

Explanation of Plate XCIII. *Poa Parnellii*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Part of the rachis and branches.
2. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and three florets.
3. Glumes.
4. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
5. Outer palea opened, showing the five ribs.
6. Ligule of upper sheath.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Poa alpina (variety) vivipara.

Viviparous Alpine Meadow-Grass.

Plate XCIV.

This variety is frequent on most of the lofty mountains in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, growing on the ridges of wet rocks, usually at an elevation of about 3600 feet above the level of the sea. The principal mark of distinction in this variety rests on the transformation of the inner palea into leaves.

The only plant it is likely to be mistaken for is *Poa laxa*, figured in Plate XXXVIII.; from which it differs in the whole plant being stouter. Root tufted. Glumes rounded at the base. Leaves broader, shorter, more linear, folded and rounded at the summit, and terminating in a minute mucro;—whereas in *Poa laxa* the whole plant is more slender. Root not tufted. Glumes forming an obtuse angle at the base. Leaves flat, lanceolate, and acute.

Poa laxa was formerly considered to be a very rare British grass, found only on Ben Nevis. Professor Balfour, however, has recently discovered it growing plentifully on the rocks at Lochnagar, where he gathered nearly a hundred specimens, both in the natural and viviparous state.

Explanation of Plate XCIV. *Poa alpina* (variety) *vivipara*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Florets in a viviparous state, the inner palea and upper florets transformed into leaves.
4. Ligule of upper sheath.
5. Upper leaf, showing the blunt ligule and rounded summit; the back and margins minutely toothed.

} Magnified.

Glyceria maxima

Poa fluitans (variety) subspicata.

Spike-like Floating Meadow-Grass.

Plate XCV.

This variety is distinguished from *Poa fluitans*, figured in Plate XLV. in the leaves being narrower and more acute; the inflorescence of a spike-like form and the anthers more than double the size. It is a frequent grass in Scotland, growing in moist ground of the richest kind, principally in meadows. It delights in the margins of pools and in slow-running streams, and frequently forms a portion of the best pasturage for cows.

Care must be taken not to confound this grass with *Bucetum loliaceum* (variety) *elongatum*, figured in Plate CXIV. to which it bears a great resemblance, and is frequently found in the same situations. It is, however, very easily distinguished by the *long ligule* of the upper sheath, (Fig. 6,) and the *outer* palea with seven ribs minutely toothed, (Fig. 4);—while in *Bucetum loliaceum* (variety) *elongatum*, the *ligule* is very short, (Fig. 5,) and the *outer* palea has but five ribs, smooth, (Fig. 3.) It is also distinguished from *Lolium perenne* by the same characters, and in having two glumes instead of only one.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered near Killin, Perthshire.

Flowers in the second week of July, and ripens its seed about the end of August.

Explanation of Plate XCV. *Poa fluitans* (variety) *subspicata*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and eleven florets.
2. Glumes very unequal.
3. Floret, showing the outer and inner paleæ.
4. Outer palea opened, showing the seven rough ribs.
5. Inner palea minutely fringed at the margins and cloven at the summit.
6. Upper leaf folded, showing the long acute ligule.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

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Poa distans (variety) obtusa.

Babington's Meadow-Grass.

Plate XCVI.

This unusual variety of *Poa distans* I received from Mr Babington, who gathered it at Breeden, Leicestershire, where it grows in great quantity and is annually cut for hay. It differs in some respects from the more common form of *Poa distans*, as figured in Plate XLI., viz. in the spikelets being larger, the ligules shorter, and the outer palea broader and more obtuse; and in case it might hereafter be considered as a distinct species, I have deemed it necessary to give a full description of the whole plant.

Description.—Root perennial, fibrous, producing several stems from three to fifteen inches in length. *Stems* erect, compressed, smooth, striated, and polished, bearing four or five leaves with smooth striated sheaths, upper sheath much longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath short and obtuse, about one-third as long as broad. *Joints* four, mostly covered by the sheaths, the upper joint situated about the middle of the stem. *Leaves* short, smooth behind, rough on the inner surface, with eight or nine prominent ribs, the margins mostly involute when dry. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, rather close; rachis and branches strongly grooved, rough to the touch, the branches arising from the lower half of the rachis in threes or fives. *Spikelets* linear, composed of two glumes and about seven florets. *Glumes* unequal, obtuse, membranous at the margins, slightly three-ribbed, the outer glume much the smaller. *Florets* of two paleæ, outer palea of lowermost floret about one-fourth longer than the large glume, obtuse, the back straight, slightly hairy at the base, five-ribbed, the ribs prominent, the middle one not reaching to the top. Inner palea rather shorter than the outer, with two green ribs delicately fringed. *Styles* two, distinct, very short. *Stigmas* feathery. *Filaments* three. *Anthers* notched at each end. *Scales* acute.

Obs.—This plant is distinguished from *Poa maritima* in the *ligule* being shorter and more obtuse; *outer* palea broader and more ob-

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tuse; the *ribs* of the upper leaf more numerous and distinct; and the *anthers* about one-third of the size.

It is likewise distinguished from *Poa Borreri* in the *spikelets* being larger, the *panicle* not so much contracted, and the outer palea considerably more obtuse.

These characters, although not very prominent, are quite sufficient to distinguish the species.

Explanation of Plate XCVI. *Poa distans* (variety) *obtusa*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and seven florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
4. Outer palea opened, showing the five ribs and obtuse summit.
5. Ligule of upper sheath.
6. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Poa distans (variety) minor.

Babington's Reflex Meadow-Grass.

Plate XCVII.

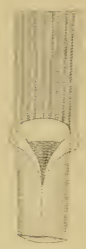
This variety seems to be the same as the preceding, differing only in being of smaller growth, with spikelets of fewer florets. It was gathered at Breeden by Mr Babington, who sent me specimens, from which the accompanying figure was taken.

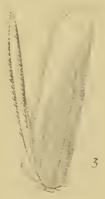
Flowers in July.

Explanation of Plate XCVII. *Poa distans* (variety) *minor*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelets, showing the two glumes and four florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
4. Outer palea opened, showing the five ribs and obtuse summit.
5. Ligule of upper sheath.
6. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.





Poa distans (mas.) var.

a Parnell M.D del.t a vivo

Published 1 Oct.r 1838 by Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London

Poa Borreri.

Borrerian Meadow-Grass.

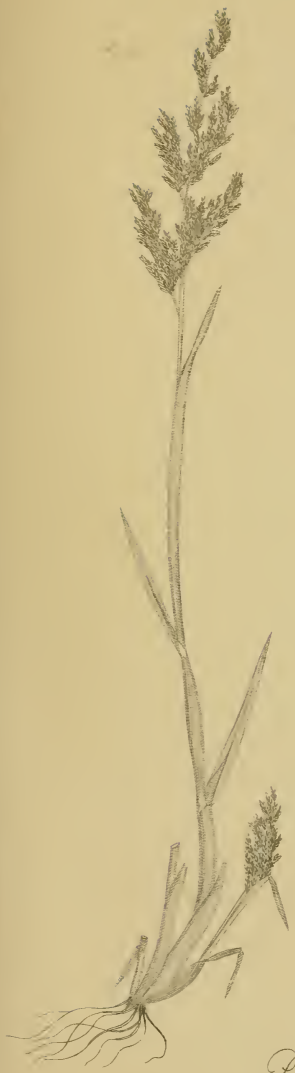
Plate XCVIII.

Specific Characters.—Branches and rachis rough. Ligule obtuse. Ribs of florets not prominent. Florets five-ribbed. Branches of panicle erect. Florets not webbed.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous, producing stems from three to eight inches in length. *Stems* more or less prostrate, slightly compressed, smooth, hollow, striated, and polished, bearing three or four leaves with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath much longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath short and blunt, the length about equal to half the breadth. *Joints* usually two, covered by the sheaths, situated near the base of the stem. *Leaves* short, rough on both surfaces except on the lower half of the outer surface, the margins involute, especially when dry. *Inflorescence* on the upper part racemed, on the lower simple and compound panicled, the branches arising from the rachis alternately, mostly in pairs of unequal lengths, seldom spreading, never deflexed; the rachis and branches rough, with minute teeth directed upwards. *Spikelets* situated in front of the rachis, somewhat linear, composed of two glumes and four or five florets, the summit of lowermost floret extending beyond the large glume. *Glumes* unequal, obtuse, membranous at the margins; outer glume the smaller, without lateral ribs; inner glume three-ribbed, the ribs not prominent. *Florets* of two paleæ; outer palea of lowermost floret five-ribbed, the middle rib extending to the summit. Inner palea rather shorter than the outer, with two green ribs delicately fringed. The whole plant presents a rigid, glaucous, compact appearance.

Obs.—Poa Borreri is so closely allied to *Poa procumbens* that it is difficult to point out a good specific character to distinguish them; yet, at the same time, I believe the two plants to be perfectly distinct; the only distinguishable character, however, being, that in *Poa Borreri* the *spikelets* are about half the size, of a less linear form, and the *ribs* of the florets less prominent.

Sclerochloa Borreri, Babington.



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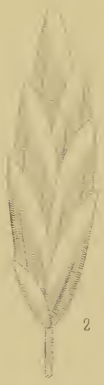

2

Poa Borreri

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Poa Borreri is distinguished from *Poa maritima* in the *spikelets* not being half the size; *panicle* more rigid and compact; and the *ligule* shorter and more blunt.

Poa Borreri is distinguished from *Poa distans* in the *panicle* being more rigid and compact; the *branches* never deflexed; and the middle rib of the florets reaching to the summit.

Mr Babington, in a supplement to Sowerby's English Botany, t. 2797, has figured and described this grass, but the figure does not appear to be very characteristic of the plant. He states that it is far from being uncommon on the English coast, having been gathered by Mr Borrer at Gosport, Selsea, Southampton, Stokes Bay, Shoreham, and Freshwater in the Isle of Wight. Mr Babington has noticed it at Harwich, and on the Canvey Isle, near the mouth of the Thames. It is found mostly in brackish ditches, often in company with *Poa procumbens*.

Flowers in July.

May not this plant prove to be *Glyceria festucaeformis*, as described in Koch's *Synopsis Floræ Germanicæ?* "panicula æquali patente, *ramis fructiferis erecto-patulis*, spiculis 5–9 floris, *floribus lineari-oblongis*, obtusis breviterque apiculatis, *obsolete 5-nerviis*, radice fibrosa."

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered at Southampton.

Explanation of Plate XCVIII. *Poa Borreri*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Part of the rachis and branches.
2. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and five florets.
3. Glumes very unequal.
4. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
5. Outer palea, showing the five ribs, with the middle rib extending to the summit.
6. Ligule of upper sheath.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

Magnified.

Poa maritima (variety) hispida.

Rough Sea Meadow-Grass.

Plate XCIX.

This variety is distinguished from *Poa maritima*, figured in Plate XLII., in the stem being compressed, the rachis furrowed on one side, and the branches rough with small tooth-like bristles. In other respects the two plants are nearly similar.

This grass was sent me by Mr Babington, who gathered it in Suffolk, and who justly considers it to be the *Sclerochloa maritima*, described by Fries.

Explanation of Plate XCIX. *Poa maritima* (variety) *hispida*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Rachis and branches, showing the tooth-like bristles.
2. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and seven florets.
3. Glumes.
4. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
5. Outer palea, showing the five ribs, with the middle rib extending to the summit.
6. Ligule of the upper sheath, and ribs of the leaf, four of which are but faintly marked, the central rib being very distinct, with a deep groove on each side.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

Magnified.


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Poa sylvatica (variety) subaristata.

Wood-Reed Meadow-Grass.

Plate C.

This variety is distinguished by the middle rib of the outer palea extending to or a little beyond the summit, in the form of a rough point or very short awn. In other respects it is similar to *Poa Sylvatica*, described in page 99.

It is found in damp woods of rich soil in mountainous districts of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Flowers in the middle of July, and ripens its seed in the second week of August. The seeds, when mature, become very deciduous.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered near Killin, Perthshire.

Explanation of Plate C. *Poa Sylvatica* (variety) *subaristata*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Scales at the base of the stem peculiar to this species.
2. Ligule of upper sheath.
3. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and three florets.
4. Glumes.
5. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
6. Outer palea, showing the three ribs, the middle rib extending to or beyond the summit, and toothed the whole length.
7. Pistils, stamens, scales, and hairy ovarium.

Magnified.

Briza minor.

Small Quaking-Grass.

Plate CI.

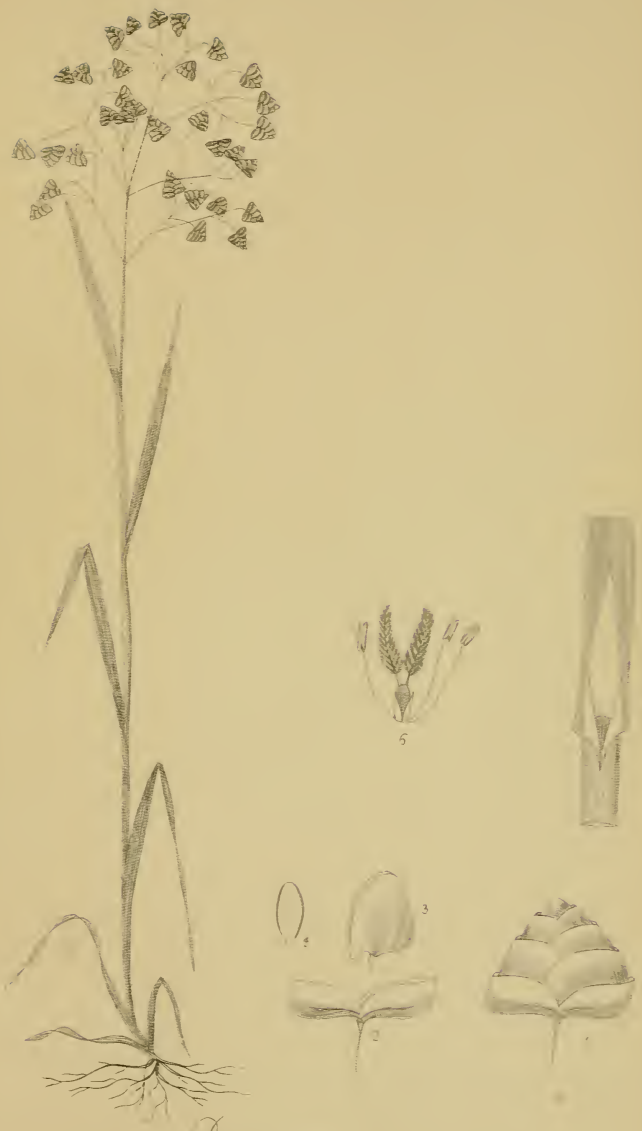
Specific Character.—Ligule lanceolate.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous, producing stems from four to six inches in length. *Stems* hollow, smooth, round, bearing five or six leaves with smooth, striated sheaths; the upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath lanceolate, about three times as long as broad. *Joints* usually five, the upper situated about the centre of the stem and generally covered by the sheath. *Leaves* flat, acute, slightly roughish on both surfaces, the margins minutely toothed. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, the branches roughish, slender, elegantly divaricated, arising from the rachis mostly in pairs. *Spikelets* compressed, of a triangular form, variegated with green and white, and sometimes purple, composed of two glumes and five or six florets. *Glumes* equal, membranous at the margins, three-ribbed, broad and obtuse. *Florets* of two unequal paleæ; the outer palea of lowermost floret broad, obtuse, strikingly gibbous behind, membranous at the margins, lobed at the base in front, without lateral ribs. Inner palea thin, flat, and furnished with two broad, green ribs. *Styles* two, distinct. *Stigmas* feathery. *Filaments* three, slender. *Anthers* notched at each end. *Scales* two, acute.

Obs.—*Briza minor* is distinguished from *Briza media* in the *ligule* being long and pointed; *glumes* longer than the lowermost floret; —while in *Briza media* the *ligule* is short and blunt, and the *glumes* shorter than the lowermost floret.

This is a very rare grass, found growing in dry sandy fields in the extreme south of England. It is also met with in Guernsey and Jersey, as well as in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Greece, and North Africa.

Briza minor, Linn., Hooker, Smith, Bab., With., Koch, Kunth. *Briza aspera*, Knapp.



Briza minor.

P. Farrell M.D. del.t a sculp.t

Printed by J. Pillans & Co.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Flowers in July, and ripens its seed about the end of August. Of no important agricultural use.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in Cornwall.

Explanation of Plate CI. *Briza minor*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and six florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Outer palea.
4. Inner palea.
5. Ligule.
6. Pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

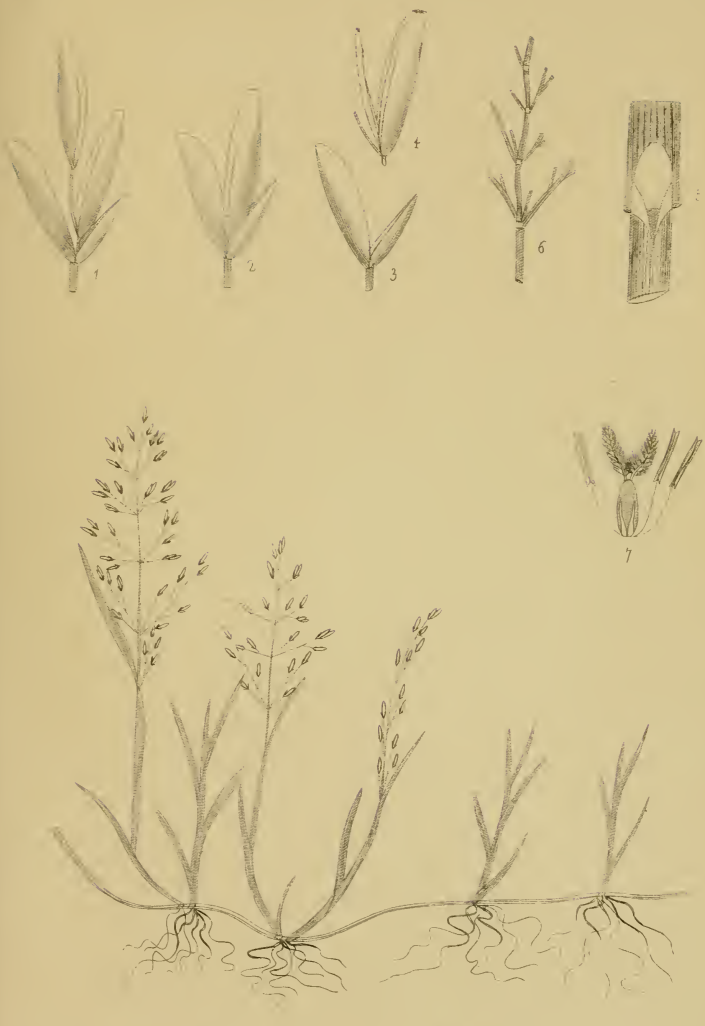
Catabrosa aquatica (variety) littoralis.

Small Water Hair-Grass.

Plate CII.

This variety appears to be the same as that mentioned by Sir William Hooker in his British Flora, gathered by Mr Wilson on the north shore of Liverpool. I find it common in many places on the west coast of Scotland, growing on the sandy shore within the influence of the tide, forming large patches of nearly half an acre in extent, and sending out shoots in all directions, often to the extent of several feet. The pasture formed of this grass is extremely palatable to cattle, as containing a large portion of saccharine matter, but, as it grows only in wet places, becomes of little agricultural importance. It possesses the same properties as *Catabrosa aquatica*, described in page 47, and differs from it only in being of smaller growth, with the glumes containing mostly but one floret. The root is perennial, fibrous, throwing out several prostrate stems, which take root at their joints. *Stem* hollow, smooth. *Leaves* and sheaths smooth. *Ligule* prominent, about as long as broad, very thin. *Rachis* and branches (when magnified) minutely granulated. *Spikelets* composed of two glumes, and one or two florets; the glumes very unequal, without lateral ribs, the lower one much the smaller. *Florets* obtuse at their summits, three-ribbed; lowermost floret longer than the glumes; second floret elevated on a footstalk, about half the length of the floret; frequently the second floret is altogether wanting. Inner palea rather shorter than the outer palea, obtuse, furnished with a green marginal rib on each side, not fringed. *Styles* short, distinct, terminal. *Stigmas* feathery. *Filaments* slender. *Anthers* notched at each end. *Scales* pointed.

This grass might possibly be mistaken for a *Poa*, an *Aira*, or an *Agrostis*. It is distinguished from a *Poa* in the *glumes* containing not more than two florets, and frequently only one floret; from an *Aira* in the *outer* palea not being awned; and from an *Agrostis* in the



Catabrosa aquatica (var. ?) Beauv.

Parnell M.D. del.t et sculp.t

Printed by J. Gellatly

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London.

florets being longer than the glumes. There are many other characters which could be enumerated, but these will be found sufficient. The seeds and young shoots have the taste of liquorice, which is peculiar to this species.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered on the west coast of Cantire, near Killean.

Explanation of Plate CII. *Catabrosa aquatica* (var.) *littoralis*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet of two florets.
2. Spikelet of one floret.
3. Glumes.
4. Lowermost floret, showing the outer and inner paleæ.
5. Ligule of upper leaf.
6. Portion of the rachis and branches, showing the granular appearance.
7. Pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Molinia cœrulea (variety) breviramosa.

Small Purple Melic-Grass.

Plate CIII.

This variety is the same as *Molinia cœrulea*, described in page 46, differing only in being smaller, and the branches of the panicle much shorter, presenting a more compact appearance. It is a very frequent grass on moors, growing on peaty soil, in which the strong fibrous roots penetrate to a considerable depth, taking a strong hold. It is readily distinguished by its dark purple inflorescence, especially in the month of August, at which time it is in full flower. Sheep eat the leaves when young; the stems they leave untouched, as being hard and nearly solid.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in Cantire.

Explanation of Plate CIII. *Molinia cœrulea* (variety) *breviramosa*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and two florets, and a rudiment of a third floret.
2. Glumes.
3. Two florets, showing the paleæ.
4. Ligule a tuft of hairs.
5. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Molinia coerulea var. Arundinacea

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London

Aira cæspitosa.

Tufted Hair-Grass.

Plate CIV.

In Plate XXIII. a figure is given, intended to represent this grass in an early stage of growth. The present figure, however, represents the same plant in its full flowering stage. Description, see page 52.

Explanation of Plate CIV. *Aira cæspitosa*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the glumes and two florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Florets removed from the glumes, showing the awns and paleæ.
4. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.
5. Ligule, natural size.

} Magnified.

1. Aira caryophyllea

Published by Wm Baxter at 4 New Bond Street & Lambeth

Aira cæspitosa (variety) longiaristata.

Long-awned Tufted Hair-Grass.

Plate CV.

This variety is principally distinguished in the awn of the outer palea extending one-fourth of its length beyond the summit of the palea, and the spikelets of a dark chocolate colour, with a shade of purple tipped with white; the sheaths and back of the leaves smooth; in most other respects it is similar to the preceding. It is found occasionally on some of the mountains in Perthshire between three and four thousand feet above the level of the sea. The root is perennial, tufted, throwing out two or three stems from a foot to eighteen inches in length. *Stems* and sheaths perfectly smooth. *Ligules* prominent, acute. *Leaves* of the stem smooth behind, rough on the inner surface. *Rachis* and branches roughish, spreading while in flower. *Spikelets* of two, rarely three, florets. *Glumes* rather unequal, acute, roughish on their keels; lower glume the shorter; upper glume three-ribbed. *Lower* floret equal in length to the small glume, jagged on the summit, hairy at the base, without lateral ribs. *Second* floret on a long hairy footstalk, about half the length of the floret. Both florets awned. *Awn* arising from a little above the base of the outer palea, and extending about one-fourth of its length beyond the summit of the floret, (Fig. 3.) *Styles* short. *Stigmas* prominent and feathery. *Filament* slender. *Anthers* notched at each extremity.

This grass is distinguished from *Aira flexuosa*, the only grass it is likely to be confounded with, in the *leaves* being flat; *sheaths* smooth; *second* floret extending beyond the summit of the large glume; *footstalk* of the second floret about half the length of the floret;—whereas in *Aira flexuosa* the *leaves* are round; the *sheaths* roughish from above downwards; *second* floret not extending beyond the large glume; *footstalk* of the second floret not more than one-fifth the length of the floret.

PLATE CV.

Poa aquatica (var) longinodata

P. Farrell, M.D. del.t et sculp.t

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Published by W.m Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered on Ben Lawers in the month of July.

Explanation of Plate CV. *Aira cæspitosa* (variety) *longiaristata*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the glumes and two florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Two florets removed from the glumes, showing the inner paleæ and footstalk of a third floret.
4. Pistils, stamens, and scales.
5. Ligule long and acute, natural size.

} Magnified.

Aira cæspitosa (variety) brevifolia.

Short-leaved Tufted Hair-Grass.

Plate CVI.

This variety of *Aira cæspitosa* is found growing near the summit of some of the highest mountains in Scotland, between 3000 and 4000 feet above the level of the sea. It is principally distinguished by its short radical leaves, smooth sheaths and stem, small panicle, and dark chocolate colour spikelets tipped with white. The *root* is perennial, fibrous, tufted, producing seldom more than one *stem*, which is usually about a foot in length, perfectly smooth. The *sheaths* long and smooth. *Leaves* short, flat, (usually folded, especially those of the root,) acute, rough, harsh, and strongly ribbed on the inner surface, nearly smooth behind. *Ligules* prominent, acute. *Rachis* and branches rough. *Spikelets* rather large, composed of two glumes and two awned florets, with the footstalk of a third floret. *Glumes* nearly of equal lengths, acute; the upper glume three-ribbed, the lower without lateral ribs. Lowermost *floret* rather shorter than the lower glume, jagged or toothed at the summit, hairy at the base, bearing a rough slender awn arising from a little above the base and not extending beyond the summit of the palea, (Fig. 3.) Second floret the same as the first, except being raised on a long hairy footstalk about one-third the length of the floret. *Styles* short, distinct. *Stigmas* prominent, feathery. *Filaments* slender. *Anthers* notched at each end.

It is distinguished from the preceding variety in the whole plant being smaller; the leaves shorter; *awns* of the florets not extending beyond their summits; and the second *floret* but slightly projecting beyond the glumes.

It is likewise distinguished from *Aira alpina* in the *awn* arising from a little above the base of the floret instead of above the centre.

From *Aira flexuosa* in the *sheaths* being quite smooth to the touch, and the *awns* not projecting beyond the summits of the florets;—whereas in *Aira flexuosa* the *sheaths* are rough (from above downwards,) and the *awns* of the florets extend about one-third their

Aira caespitosa var. *brevifolia*

J. Parnell M.D. del.t et sculp.t

Published by W.m H. Lizars Edinburgh & London.

length beyond the florets; the *leaves* also are more slender and nearly round.

This grass is of no agricultural use, as sheep seldom or never eat it.

It flowers in the first week of August.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered on the mountains near Killin, about 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

Explanation of Plate CVI. *Aira cæspitosa* (variety) *brevifolia*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and two florets, with the footstalk of a third floret.
2. Glumes.
3. Two florets, showing the inner paleæ.
4. Pistils, stamens, and scales.
5. Ligule long and pointed, natural size.

} Magnified.

Aira flexuosa.

Wavy Mountain Hair-Grass.

Plate CVII.

Specific Characters.—Awn arising from a little above the base of the outer palea, and extending about one-fourth of its length beyond the summit of the palea.

Description.—Root perennial, fibrous, woolly in sandy ground. *Stem* hollow, erect, flattish, smooth, striated, and frequently of a purple tinge, from twelve to eighteen inches high, bearing three or four leaves with roughish, striated sheaths (the roughness is distinctly felt by passing the finger down the sheath); upper sheath about twice the length of the leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath prominent, about as long as broad, almost always cloven and rounded at the summit. *Joints* three, smooth. *Leaves* very narrow, fleshy, subterete, the upper leaf rough the whole length, those from the root smooth, except towards their points; in dry exposed situations the radical leaves are short and curved; while in woods or shady places they are long and of a dark green, the base surrounded with brown, thin, withered sheaths of former years. *Panicle* erect, spreading, the branches slender, rough, slightly wavy, mostly triple-forked; *rachis* wavy, smooth below, rough above. *Spikelets* of a brownish glossy copper colour, composed of two glumes and two awned florets with the rudiment of a third. *Glumes* rather unequal, membranous, without lateral ribs, slightly roughish on their keels. *Florets* concealed within the glumes; outer palea of lowermost floret notched or jagged at the summit, hairy at the base, very faintly five-ribbed, furnished with a slender rough awn arising from a little above the base and extending about one-fourth of its length beyond the summit. Inner palea about the length of the outer, very thin, acute, often bifid, minutely fringed at the margins. Second floret rather the smaller, on a short hairy footstalk about one-fifth the length of the floret; in other respects the two florets are similar. *Styles* short. *Stigmas* prominent and feathery. *Filaments* slender. *Anthers* notched at each end. *Scales* pointed.

Obs.—*Aira flexuosa* is distinguished from *Aira cæspitosa* in the *ligule* being obtuse, and about as long as broad; *awn* extending about

Aira flexuosa

one-fourth of its length beyond the summit of the outer palea; *foot-stalk* of the second floret less than one-fourth the length of the floret; —whereas in *Aira cæspitosa* the *ligule* of upper sheath is long and acute, twice as long as broad; *awn* not extending more than one-eighth its length beyond the summit of the outer palea, very often much less; *footstalk* of the second floret about half the length of the floret.

Aira flexuosa is distinguished from *Aira caryophyllea* in the *ligule* of upper sheath being obtuse, and about as long as broad; *outer palea* jagged at the summit, not beaked; *sheaths* of leaves rough only when felt from above downwards;—whereas in *Aira caryophyllea* the *ligule* of upper sheath is acute, and long, nearly twice as long as broad; *outer* palea somewhat beaked at the summit; *sheaths* of leaves rough only when felt from below upwards; the *spikelets* not half the size.

Aira flexuosa is distinguished from *Aira præcox* in being a much larger plant with a spreading panicle; *ligule* obtuse, and about as long as broad; *sheath* of leaves rough only when felt from above downwards; *awn* extending about one-fourth of its length beyond the summit of the outer palea;—whereas in *Aira præcox* the *panicle* is contracted, close; *ligule* long and acute, about twice as long as broad; *sheaths* of leaves rough only when felt from below upwards; *awn* extending half its length beyond the summit of the palea.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen gathered in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

Explanation of Plate CVII. *Aira flexuosa*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the glumes and two florets.
2. The two florets removed from the glumes, showing the awns and inner palea.
3. Ligule almost always cloven.
4. Pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

I previously noticed this plant among the grasses of Scotland, but the figure and description there given were not sufficiently minute to distinguish it from some of the more closely allied species. I scarcely think this plant to be the *Aira flexuosa* of Smith, since in the English Flora it is stated that the awn arises from the *middle* of the outer valve, and is *twice* as long as the glumes. For further description see pages 55 and 56.

Aira flexuosa (variety) montana.

Slender Mountain Hair-Grass.

Plate CVIII.

This variety is frequent on the Highland moors, growing on peaty soil among heather; flowering in the first week of August. It is principally distinguished from the preceding in being of a more slender habit; *ligules* more acute, and the lowermost floret projecting conspicuously beyond the small glume. In other respects the two plants are similar.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered on Ben Lawers.

Explanation of Plate CVIII. *Aira flexuosa* (variety) *montana*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the glumes and floret.
2. Florets removed from the glumes, showing the inner paleæ and awns.
3. Ligule cloven.
4. Pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Aira flexuosa (var) montana

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Aira alpina (variety) vivipara.

Viviparous Alpine Hair-Grass.

Plate CIX.

This grass seems to be the *Aira lævigata* figured in the English Botany, t. 2102, which, according to Sir William Hooker and other botanists, is the *Aira alpina* in a viviparous state. It is frequently met with on several of the Scottish mountains, growing among moist or wet rocks, usually at an altitude of between three and four thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is said also to grow on some of the higher mountains in Wales. The *root* is perennial, fibrous, tufted, bearing a short, stout, perfectly-smooth stem. *Sheaths* smooth. *Ligule* prominent and acute. *Leaves* acute, harsh, flat, (those of the root mostly folded), rough and strongly ribbed on the inner surface, smooth behind. *Rachis* and branches perfectly smooth. *Spikelet* composed of two glumes and two florets, the florets being transformed into small linear leaves curved at the summit, or frequently terminating in a small rough point or awn. *Glumes* nearly equal, membranous, tinged with purple, while the leafy florets are of a light green. None of the viviparous grasses produce seed; they propagate their species through the medium of their florets, which fall and take root.

The most prominent marks of distinction in this grass, independent of its viviparous form, rest in the stem, sheaths, back of the leaves, rachis, and branches being perfectly smooth.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered on Ben Lawers.

Explanation of Plate CIX. *Aira alpina* (variety) *vivipara*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the glumes and florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Florets transformed into small leaves.

} Magnified.

Poa alpina var vivipara

R. Parnell, M.D. del. et lith.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Aira canescens.

Clubbed Hair-Grass.

Plate CX.

Specific Characters.—Awns clavate, fringed in the centre.

Description.—Root annual or biennial, fibrous, producing stems from six to fourteen inches in length. *Stems* erect, round, smooth, hollow, bearing four or five leaves with rough, striated sheaths; the upper leaf shorter than its sheath. *Ligule* of upper sheath prominent, acute, about twice as long as broad. *Joints* about three, the upper usually naked. *Leaves* setaceous, short, rough, and glaucous. *Inflorescence* compound panicled, spreading while in flower, otherwise close, frequently tinged with purple; the branches rough; the rachis mostly smooth. *Spikelets* composed of two glumes and two florets. *Glumes* of about equal lengths, membranous, acute, without lateral ribs, minutely toothed on their keels. *Florets* shorter than the glumes, of two paleæ; the outer palea acute, not beaked or bifid at the summit, without lateral ribs, hairy at the base, furnished with a long dorsal awn; the inner palea membranous, narrow, notched at the summit, smooth on the lateral folds, and about the length of the outer palea. *Awn* arising from a little above the base of the outer palea, and extending half its length beyond the palea, club-shaped above, and furnished in the centre with a circular fringe. *Styles* two, short. *Stigmas* long and feathery. *Filaments* three, slender. *Anthers* short, dark purple.

Obs.—*Aira canescens* is readily distinguished from all the other British grasses in the form of the *awns* of the florets, which are club-shaped and fringed in the centre, (see Fig. 3, magnified.)

This is one of our rarest British grasses, found only on the sandy coasts of Dorset, Norfolk, and Suffolk. It is of more frequent oc-

Aira canescens, Linn., Eng. Bot., Knapp, Schrad., Smith, Hooker. *Corynephorus canescens*, Beauv., Koch, Kunth, Bab.

Published [illegible] Blackwood & Co. Edinburgh & London.

currence in Norway, Sweden, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, and the Islands of the Mediterranean. It is comparatively of little value for agricultural purposes.

Flowers in July, and ripens its seed in August.

The accompanying figure was taken from specimens gathered in Suffolk.

Explanation of Plate CX. *Aira canescens*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and two florets.
2. Florets removed from the glumes, showing the paleæ and awns.
3. Awn showing the fringe in the centre.
4. Ligule of upper sheath.
5. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Festuca bromoides (variety) Pseudo-Myurus.

Sheathed Barren Fescue-Grass.

Plate CXI.

Although this grass is considered by most authors as a distinct species, I cannot myself find any specific mark of distinction between it and *Festuca bromoides*, described in p. 127, excepting in the panicle being larger and the stem sheathed further up, characters which can scarcely be considered of sufficient importance to constitute a species. It is a frequent grass in England, Ireland, and Scotland, growing in corn-fields and other cultivated places.

Flowers in the middle of June, and ripens its seed early in July.

It possesses no agricultural merits worthy of notice. I have found it a very common grass throughout France and Germany.

Explanation of Plate CXI. *Festuca bromoides* (variety) *Pseudo-Myurus*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Showing the glumes how they differ in length in different spikelets.
2. Glumes.
3. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
4. Ligule lobed on one side.
5. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Festuca bromoides, Bab. *Festuca Myurus*, Hooker, Smith. *Festuca Pseudo-Myurus*, Koch.

PLATE CXI.

W. Farrell, M.D. del. et lith.

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Festuca uniglumis.

Small-glumed Fescue-Grass.

Plate CXII.

Specific Character.—Lower glume extremely small.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous, producing stems from four to fifteen inches in length. *Stems* erect, hollow, smooth, slender, angular especially on the upper part, bearing three or four leaves with smooth, striated sheaths, the upper sheath much longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath very short, lobed on both sides. *Joints* usually three, the upper one generally naked. *Leaves* small, narrow, mostly involute, smooth behind, hairy on the inner surface. *Inflorescence* racemed, subsecund. *Spikelets* composed of two glumes and five or six florets. *Glumes* very unequal; the outer one nearly obsolete, scarcely perceptible without the aid of a lens; the inner glume long and narrow, three-ribbed, terminating in a rough, slender point. *Florets* of two paleæ; the outer palea of lowermost floret about equal in length to the large glume, five-ribbed, rough on the upper part, terminating in a long, rough awn, about twice the length of the palea; inner palea thin, narrow, mostly cloven at the summit, furnished with two green ribs minutely fringed on the upper half. *Styles* two. *Stigmas* feathery. *Filaments* three, capillary. *Anthers* notched at each end. *Scales* small.

Obs.—The best distinguishing character between this grass and *Festuca bromoides* is the almost total suppression of the lower glume. It is likewise distinguished from the other species of *Festuca* in the great length of the awns of the florets, which more than exceeds the length of the palea.

This grass grows in dry sandy situations, principally near the sea coasts. It has been found in Devonshire, Dorset, Sussex, Essex, Suffolk, Anglesea, and Ireland, but not in Scotland. It is also a

Festuca uniglumis, Soland., Koch, Kunth, Smith, Hooker, With., Bab., Knapp.

Festuca uniglumis

P. Farrell M.D. del. et sc.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

native of France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Of no agricultural importance.

Flowers in June, and ripens its seed in the middle of July.

The accompanying figure was taken from specimens gathered in Devonshire.

Explanation of Plate CXII. *Festuca uniglumis*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Glumes, the lowermost very small.
2. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
3. Ligule of upper sheath.
4. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Bucetum loliaceum (variety) longiglume.

Long-glumed Bucetum-Grass.

Plate CXIII.

There is no grass at first sight more likely to be mistaken for the common *rye-grass* (Lolium perenne) than the present one, but if we examine the two plants closely they will be found to differ widely. In the plant under consideration the spikelets have two glumes on a short though distinct footstalk, (see Fig. 1);—while in the *rye-grass* the spikelets have but one glume, (the terminal one excepted,) and that perfectly sessile on the rachis.

That this grass is the true *Festuca loliacea* of Hudson there seems but little doubt, and that it has frequently been confounded with the following variety, as well as with *Bucetum loliaceum* described in page 104. Independent of the length of the upper glume, it is distinguished by the glumes being flat, the upper one with seven or eight ribs, and the foliage of a dark green.

It is a frequent grass in Scotland, England, and Ireland, growing in meadows, and is one of our most valuable permanent pasture grasses, producing a large quantity of herbage, which is much relished by cattle.

It flowers late in July, and the seeds are seldom found in a state of maturity.

It is very justly remarked by Mr Murphy, in his treatise on the grasses of Ireland, that "if this grass be not a good species it is certainly a very marked variety, which some botanists have confounded with *Bucetum pratense*."

Description.—Root perennial, creeping, producing stems which are either erect or nearly prostrate. *Stems* smooth, hollow, round, striated, bearing three or four leaves with smooth, striated sheaths; upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligules* short, obtuse, clasping the stem with a small auricle on each side. *Joints* two or three, situated on the lower part of the stem. *Leaves* of a dark green, flat, lanceolate, acute, smooth behind, rough in front, frequently with a

Festuca loliacea, Hud., Smith, Hooker, With., Knapp, Koch, Kunth. *Lolium festucaceum*, Link., Leighton.

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few rather long scattered hairs. *Inflorescence* racemed, never spiked or panicled. *Spikelets* with very short footstalks arranged alternately on each side of the rachis. *Rachis* wavy, grooved, toothed. *Glumes* two, very unequal, containing usually seven awnless florets; large glume about half the length of the spikelet, flat, obtuse, with seven or eight prominent ribs; small glume not half the size, lanceolate, acute, flat, with three prominent, smooth ribs. *Lowermost* floret about as long as the large glume; outer palea five-ribbed, the lateral ribs very distinctly marked, of a light green, the middle ribs imperfectly seen on the lower half; inner palea equal in length to the outer, and in some instances rather longer, acute, furnished with a green rib on each side, and distinctly toothed. *Styles* two, short. *Stigmas* long and feathery. *Filaments* slender, three. *Anthers* notched at each end. *Scales* acute.

Explanation of Plate CXIII. *Bucetum loliaceum* (variety) *longiglume*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet on the rachis, showing the short footstalk, and the long glume which is about half the length of the spikelet.
2. Large glume, showing the ribs.
3. Small glume.
4. Outer palea opened, showing the five ribs.
5. Inner palea, showing the toothed margins.
6. Ligule very short, auricled.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Bucetum loliaceum (variety) elongatum.

Elongated Bucetum-Grass.

Plate CXIV.

This grass is distinguished from the preceding in the large glume being shorter, concave, and five-ribbed; and from *Bucetum loliaceum*, figured in Plate XLV., in the spikelets being longer, and the whole plant much taller. It is likewise distinguished from *Poa fluitans* (variety) *subspicata*, in the ligules being very short, and the outer palea only five-ribbed; instead of the ligules being long, and the outer palea seven-ribbed. (See Plate XCV.)

It bears some resemblance to *Triticum pinnatum* (variety) *gracile*, figured in Plate CXXXIII., from which it differs in the sheaths of leaves not being hairy; *ligules* very short and auricled; *large glume* five-ribbed; *outer palea* five-ribbed and not awned;—while in *Triticum pinnatum* (variety) *gracile*, the lower sheaths are distinctly hairy; *ligules* prominent, not auricled; *large glume* seven-ribbed; *outer palea* seven-ribbed and awned from the summit.

We find this grass equally common with the preceding, and growing in the same situations. It is a valuable grass for irrigated land, especially where the soil is rich and deep, and generally forms a part of our best meadow-pastures in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

I have occasionally met with it in Germany, and have found it not uncommon in Belgium, growing most luxuriantly on those lands the most esteemed for grazing.

It flowers towards the end of July and ripens its seed in September.

Explanation of Plate CXIV. *Bucetum loliaceum* (variety) *elongatum*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet on the rachis, showing the short footstalk, and outer glume, which is about one-third the length of the spikelet.
2. Glumes concave, upper one five-ribbed.
3. Outer palea opened, showing the five ribs.
4. Inner palea, showing the toothed margins.
5. Ligule very short, auricled.
6. Ovarium, pistils, and stamens.

Magnified.

PLATE CXIV.

Bromus [illegible] Lamarck (var.) elongatus.

[illegible] Parnell M.D. del.et sculp.

Printed by T. Tellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London

Bromus maximus.

Great Brome-Grass.

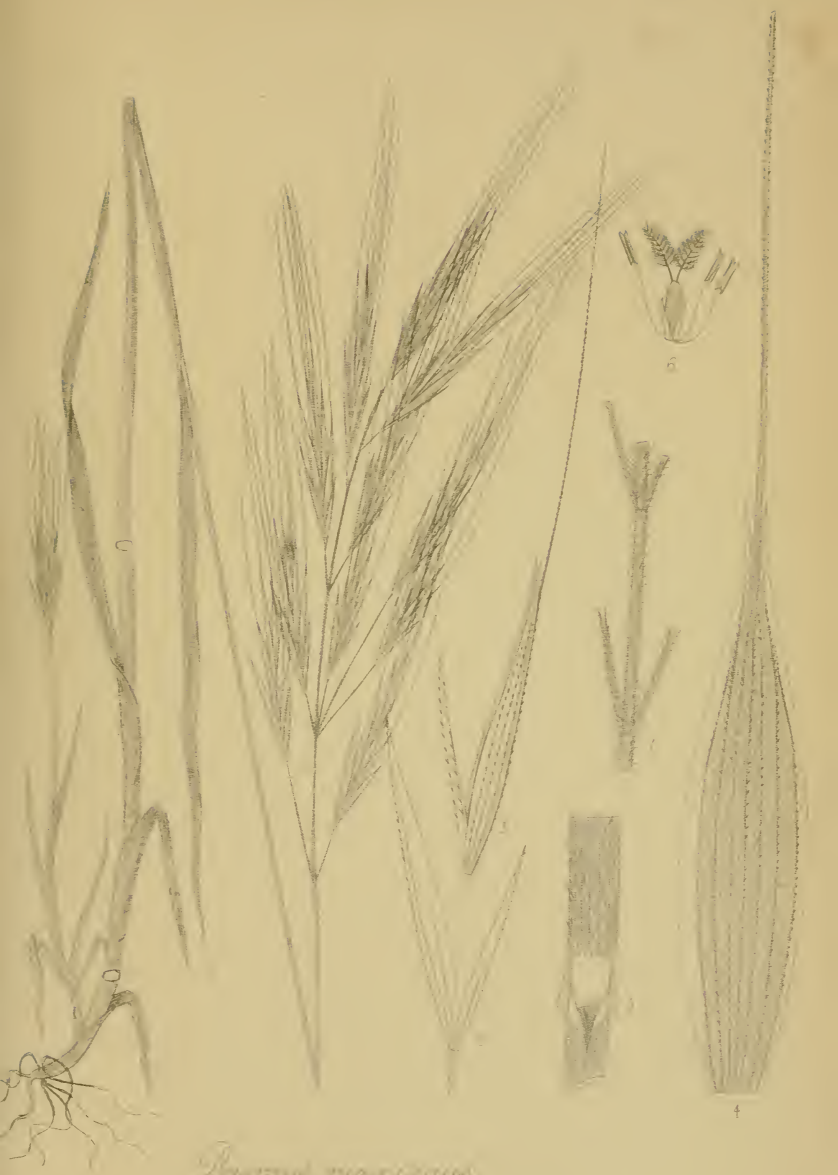
Plate CXV.

Specific Characters.—Rachis pubescent. Awns longer than their florets. Outer palea equal in length to the large glume.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, hollow, round, slightly downy, from one to two feet high, bearing four or five leaves with striated sheaths ; upper sheath rather longer than its leaf, smooth; the lower sheaths soft and downy. *Ligule* of upper sheath prominent, ragged, about as long as broad. *Joints* usually four, the upper one placed about the centre of the stem, mostly uncovered. *Leaves* flat, acute, downy on both sides, roughish on the margins. *Inflorescence* racemed, erect, the rachis and footstalks downy, (not in the slightest degree scabrous.) *Spikelets* lanceolate, about an inch and a quarter in length, and, including the awns, two inches and a half in length ; composed usually of eight-awned florets and two glumes, with downy footstalks not the length of the spikelets. *Glumes* unequal, not downy, minutely toothed on their keels; the outer one the smaller, about one-third shorter than the inner, of a lanceolate form, three-ribbed; the inner much larger, of the same form, five-ribbed. *Florets* of two palæ; the outer palea of lowermost floret acutely lanceolate, as long as the large glume, very rough to the touch when felt from above downwards, (not downy), bifid at the summit, membranous and glossy at the margins, sharply pointed at the base, furnished with seven prominent rough ribs, the three central ribs continuous with the awn. *Awns* straight and rough, arising from a little below the bifid membranous summit of the outer palea; the awn of the lowermost floret the shortest, which more than equals the length of the outer palea by one-half; *none of the awns ever exceed twice the length of their florets;* inner palea about one-third shorter than the other, very thin and membranous, linear-lanceolate, fringed at the folds the whole length. *Styles* two, arising from the summit of the ovarium. *Stigmas* feathery. *Filaments* three. *Anthers* notched at each end. *Scales* acute.

Bromus maximus, Desf., Kunth, Hooker, Bab.

PLATE CXV



Phalaris tuberosa

Published by Wm. Pamplin, 1 New Bridge Street.

Obs.—*Bromus maximus* is distinguished from *Bromus sterilis*, in the *rachis* and footstalks being downy and soft to the touch; *lowermost* floret equal in length to the large glume;—whereas in *Bromus sterilis* the *rachis* and footstalks are hispid and very rough to the touch, and the lowermost floret is about one-fourth longer than the large glume.

Bromus maximus is distinguished from *Bromus diandrus* in the lowermost *floret* being equal in length to the large glume; *awn* of the floret longer than the outer palea by one-half or more; *inner palea* about one-third shorter than the outer palea; the *rib* on each side of the central rib of the outer palea very distinct and prominent;—whereas in *Bromus diandrus* the lowermost *floret* is longer than the large glume by one-fourth; *awn* of the floret equal in length to the outer palea; *inner* palea about equal in length to the outer palea; the *rib* on each side of the central rib of the outer palea very indistinct.

The peculiar, sharp, conical point at the base of the florets will readily distinguish *Bromus maximus* from all the other species of British Bromi.

It is fortunate that this is so rare a British grass, as neither horses, cows, or sheep are fond of it or any other grass having soft downy leaves; besides which, the florets, when ripe, possess the property of insinuating themselves under the wool of sheep and entering the flesh to a considerable depth, thereby proving a great source of annoyance to the animal. It has been found by Mr Babington growing on the sands of St Aubin's Bay, the Grève d'Azette, and the Quinvais, Jersey, but in no other part of Britain is it known to exist. It is also a native of France, Spain, and Africa.

Flowers in June and July.

The accompanying figure was taken from a specimen sent me by Mr Babington.

Explanation of Plate CXV. *Bromus maximus*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Part of the rachis and branches.
2. Glumes.
3. Floret.
4. Outer palea, showing the seven ribs.
5. Ligule.
6. Ovarium, showing the styles arising from the summit.

} Magnified.

Bromus mollis.

Soft Brome-Grass.

Plate CXVI.

As the *Bromi* are so liable to be confounded by young botanists, I have here given extra plates of some of the more closely allied species, pointing out more fully their specific distinctions and varieties.

Bromus mollis is distinguished by the *spikelets* being hairy, with the *apex* of the large glume situated midway between the base of the glume and the summit of the third floret on the same side, as seen in Fig. 1.

It is distinguished from *Bromus racemosus*, in the *spikelets* being hairy, and the middle *rib* of the glumes not toothed ;—whereas in *Bromus racemosus* the *spikelets* are not hairy but glossy, and the middle rib or keels of the glumes minutely toothed on the upper half, (see Plate CXIX., Fig. 1.)

Independent of the specific distinctions between these too closely allied species, they seem to differ somewhat in habit, although some authors have placed them as varieties.

Explanation of Plate CXVI. *Bromus mollis*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and eleven florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Second Floret, showing the outer and inner paleæ, with an awn equal in length to its palea ; the awn of the lowermost florets being always shorter than its palea.
4. Outer palea opened, showing the seven ribs.
5. Inner palea, strongly fringed with stout bristly hairs.
6. Ligule.
7. Ovarium, with the styles arising from below the summit.

Magnified.

For further description see page 110.

Bromus mollis, Linn., Smith, Hooker, With., Mackay, Koch, Kunth. *Serrafalcus mollis*, Parlatore, Babington.

Bromus mollis

Published by W.H. Lizars, 1 Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, 1 March 1829

Bromus mollis (variety) ovalis.

Soft Oval Brome-Grass.

Plate CXVII.

This variety differs from the preceding, in the spikelets being smaller, of an oval form, and the large glume rather longer in proportion, the apex of which being situated half-way between the base of the glume, and a little beyond the *third* floret on the same side, (see Fig. 1.)

It has frequently been confounded with *Bromus racemosus* (variety) *subsecalinus*, Plate CXX., to which it bears a great resemblance; but the hairy spikelets and the absence of minute teeth on the upper part of the middle rib of the glumes and florets will readily distinguish it.

It is a grass frequently met with throughout Britain, growing on dry, barren, sandy ground. In a dwarf state it might possibly be the *Bromus nanus* of Weigel, or *Bromus mollis*, var. β, in Hooker's British Flora. Of no important agricultural use.

Flowers early in June.

Explanation of Plate CXVII. *Bromus mollis* (variety) *ovalis*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and ten florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Second Floret, showing the paleæ, with an awn rather shorter than its palea.
4. Outer palea opened, showing the seven ribs.
5. Inner palea, fringed.
6. Ligule.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Bromus rubens (male) *rock*

E. Forrell M.D. del.t et sculp.t

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London.

Bromus mollis (variety) pratensis.

Soft Long-glumed Brome-Grass.

Plate CXVIII.

This variety is distinguished from the two preceding in the spikelets not being quite so hairy, the hairs somewhat shorter, and the apex of the large glume being situated half-way between the base of the glume and the summit of the fourth floret on the same side, (see Fig. 1); the outer palea is also more acute, and longer in proportion to its breadth, (see Fig. 4.)

Care must be taken so as not to confound this grass with *Bromus racemosus*, figured in the next plate; the hairy spikelets and toothless glumes, however, will readily distinguish it. The plant figured in the English Botany, p. 920, under the name of *Bromus pratensis*, is undoubtedly the same as the one here noticed.

It is distinguished from *Bromus commutatus*, Plate CXXIV., in being slightly hairy, and in the apex of the large glume being situated half-way between the base of the glume and the summit of the fourth floret on the same side;—while in *Bromus commutatus* the spikelets are not hairy, and the apex of the large glume is situated half-way between the base of the glume and the summit of the *second* floret on the same side.

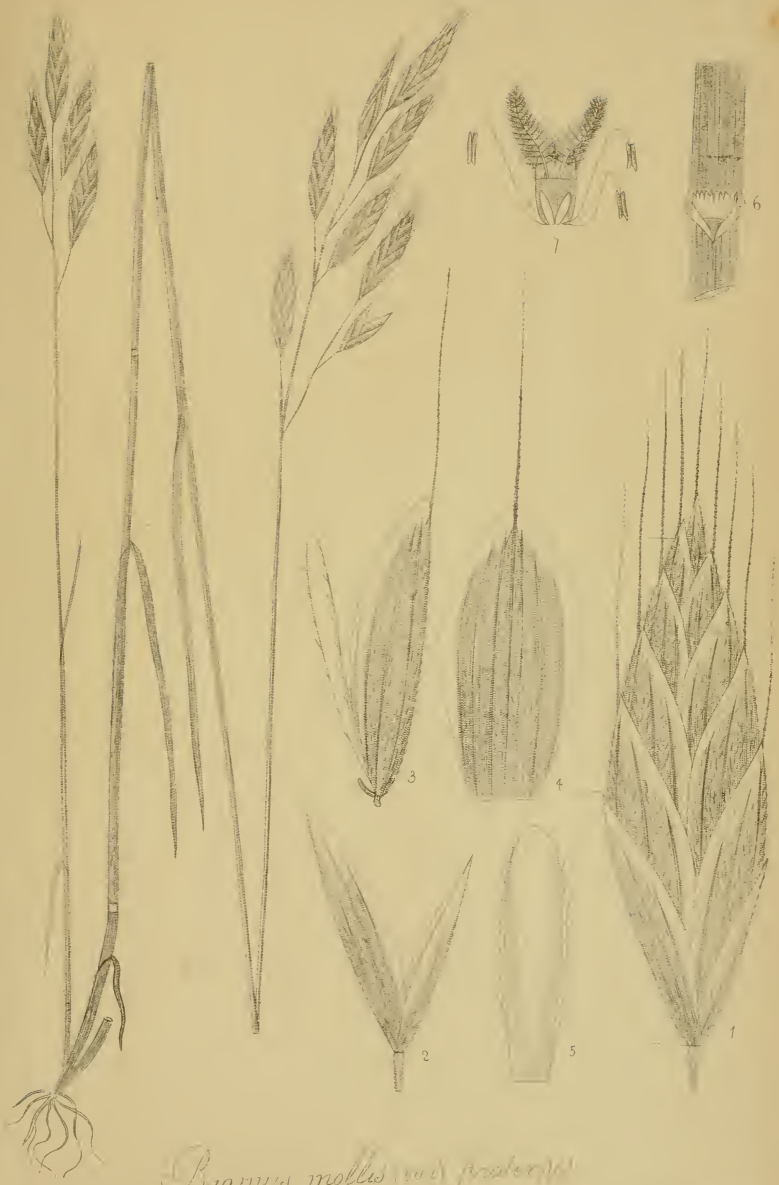
It is frequently met with both in England and Scotland, growing on poor ground, but is not so common as the two preceding. It is not relished by cattle, and produces a scanty supply of herbage.

Flowers early in June.

Explanation of Plate CXVIII. *Bromus mollis* (variety) *pratensis*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and nine florets.
2. Glumes hairy.
3. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
4. Outer palea opened, showing the seven ribs.
5. Inner palea fringed.
6. Ligule.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

Magnified.



Bromus mollis var. *pubescens*

F. Farnell M.D. del. et sculp.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London

Bromus racemosus.

Smooth Brome-Grass.

Plate CXIX.

This grass is distinguished by the spikelets not being hairy, the middle *ribs* of the glumes minutely toothed on the upper half, (see Fig. 2,) and the *apex* of the large glume situated half-way between the base of the glume and the summit of the *third* floret on the same side, (see Fig. 1.)

It is very easily distinguished from *Bromus secalinus, Bromus commutatus, Bromus arvensis, Bromus patulus,* and *Bromus squarrosus* by the comparative length of the large glume.

Sir William Hooker, in his British Flora, is of opinion that this species is scarcely different from *Bromus mollis*, except in being more glabrous. I may here mention, however, that, independent of absence of hairs on the spikelets, the outer palea is broader, and, when opened, its upper margins form an obtuse angle, (see Fig. 4), and the middle ribs of the glumes and florets are minutely toothed on their upper part;—while in *Bromus mollis* the outer palea is not quite so broad and rather more rounded on its upper margins, and the middle ribs of the glumes and florets have no teeth.

For further description see page 111.

Explanation of Plate CXIX. *Bromus racemosus,* natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and ten florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Floret, showing the outer and inner paleæ.
4. Outer palea opened, showing the seven ribs.
5. Inner palea fringed.
6. Ligule.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Bromus racemosus, Linn., Hooker, Smith, Kunth, With. *Serrafalcus racemosus,* Parlatore, Babington.

Bromus [illegible]

A. Farnell, M.D. delt. et sculpt.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Bromus racemosus (variety) subsecalinus.

Smooth Oval Brome-Grass.

Plate CXX.

This variety differs from the preceding, merely in the spikelets being smaller and of a more oval form. It is very liable to be mistaken for the following species, (*Bromus secalinus,*) from which it is distinguished in the outer palea when opened forming an obtuse angle on the upper half, and the apex of the large glume being situated half-way between the base of the glume and a little beyond the summit of the third floret on the same side;—while in *Bromus secalinus* the upper half of the outer palea is very much rounded, and the apex of the large glume is half-way between the base of the glume and the summit of the second floret on the same side.

It is a variety found growing with the preceding, and equally common.

It is a very inferior grass for agricultural purposes.

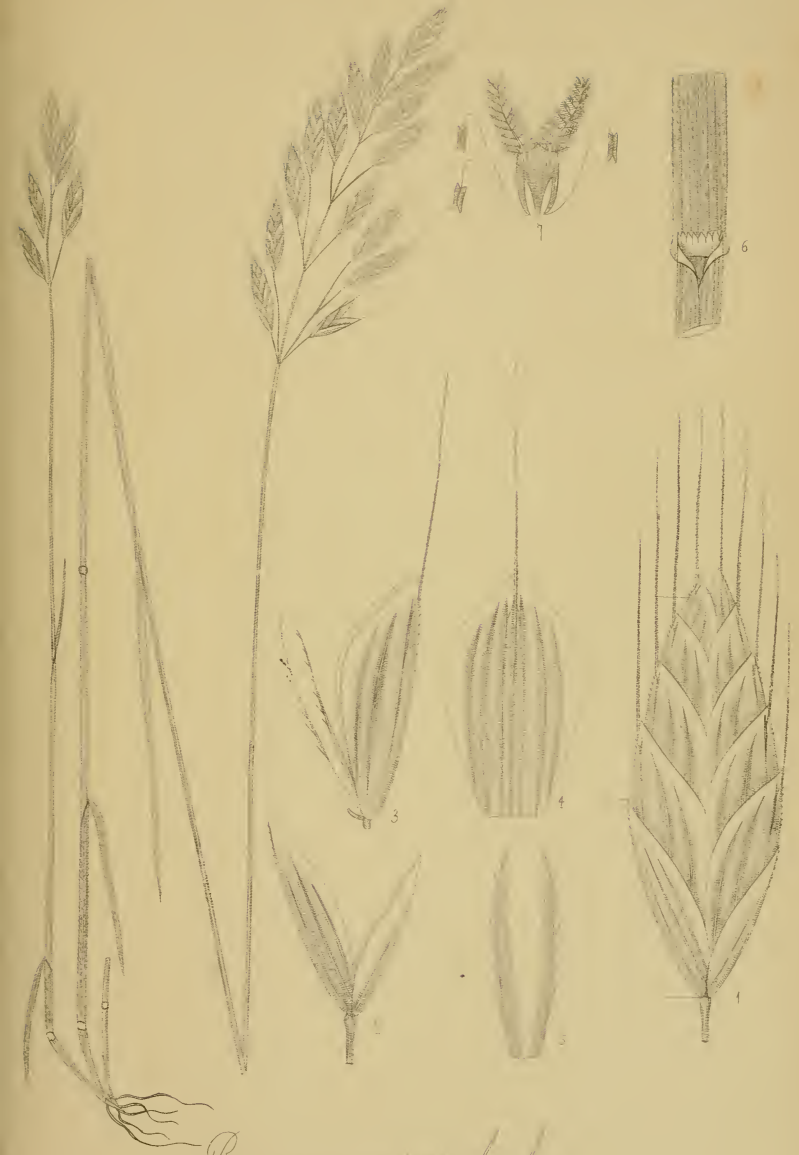
Flowers early in June.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered near Edinburgh.

Explanation of Plate CXX. *Bromus racemosus* (variety) *subsecalinus*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and nine florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
4. Outer palea opened, showing the seven ribs.
5. Inner palea fringed.
6. Ligule.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.



Bromus racemosus (var.) *subsecalinus*

F. Parnell M.D. delt. et lith.

Published by Parnell.

Published by W.H. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.

Bromus secalinus.

Smooth Rye Brome-Grass.

Plate CXXI.

The description of this plant will be found in page 113.

The characters by which it is distinguished from its congeners, are, in the *apex* of the large glume being situated half-way between the base of the glume and the summit of the *second* floret on the same side (see Fig. 1); and in the *outer* palea being rounded on the upper margin with the breadth considerably greater than half its length (see Fig. 4.)

Bromus secalinus is distinguished from *Bromus commutatus* (Plate CXXIV.) in the *spikelets* being shorter and not so acute; *outer palea* rounded on the upper margin, with the breadth considerably greater than half its length (Fig. 4.);—while in *Bromus commutatus* the spikelets are lanceolate; *outer palea* forming an obtuse angle on the upper half, with the breadth equal only to *half* its length.

Bromus secalinus is distinguished from *Bromus arvensis* (Plate CXXVI.) in the *outer* palea being considerably broader, with the upper margin more obtuse (see Fig. 4); *inner palea* shorter than the outer; and all the florets much longer than their awns;—while in *Bromus arvensis* the *outer* palea is twice as long as broad, with the upper margin forming an obtuse angle (Fig. 4.); *inner palea* equal in length to the outer; and all the florets, except the lowermost, shorter than their awns. The anthers also are much longer.

Bromus secalinus is distinguished from *Bromus patulus* and *Bromus squarrosus* in the *outer* palea having seven ribs instead of nine, with the superior margin rounded instead of forming an obtuse angle. There are many other characters which could be enumerated, but these will be found sufficient at all times to distinguish the species.

Explanation of Plate CXXI. *Bromus secalinus*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and seven florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
4. Outer palea, showing the seven ribs.
5. Inner palea fringed.
6. Ligule.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Bromus secalinus

R. Parnell. M.D. del.t et sculp.t

Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons. Edinburgh & London.

Bromus secalinus (variety) vulgaris.

Pendulous Rye Brome-Grass.

Plate CXXII.

This grass often grows to the height of three feet or more. The panicle at first is erect, bearing close compact spikelets with the margins of the florets overlapping. As the seeds approach to maturity the panicle droops to a side, the spikelets become compressed and spreading, with the margins of the florets rolled in, thereby showing the rachis and the insertions of the florets. The spikelets are not hairy, the glumes toothed on the upper half of their keels. Outer palea seven-ribbed, the three central ones the most indistinct. Awn much shorter than the palea, never exceeding half its length. The apex of the large glume is half-way between the base of the glume and the summit of the second floret on the same side. The sheaths and leaves are covered with soft downy-like hairs.

This variety differs from the preceding, in the spikelets being larger, and when in seed heavier and consequently more pendulous; the outer palea less obtuse; and the awns much shorter.

It is a frequent plant in France and Germany, and is occasionally met with in this country growing among corn.

In the young state it might be mistaken for *Bromus commutatus*, (Plate CXXIV.) from which it is distinguished by the awns being shorter and the outer palea broader, twice the breadth considerably more than equals its length;—while in *Bromus commutatus* twice the breadth of the outer palea exactly equals its length. In the more advanced stage the two plants become very distinct, as seen in the figures.

Flowers in the middle of June, and ripens its seed in the first week of July.

A very inferior grass for agricultural purposes.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered near Edinburgh.

Explanation of Plate CXXII. *Bromus secalinus* (variety) *vulgaris*, natural size.

Bromus secalinus (var.) *vulgaris*

J. Parnell, M.D. del.t et sculp.t

Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, & London.

Fig. 1. Spikelets, showing the two glumes and nine florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
4. Outer palea opened, showing the seven ribs.
5. Inner palea fringed.
6. Ligule.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

Magnified.

Bromus secalinus (variety) velutinus.

Downy Rye Brome-Grass.

Plate CXXIII.

This variety is distinguished from the two preceding in the glumes and florets being covered with soft downy-like hairs, and the outer palea not so broad and less obtuse.

In its early stage of growth it bears all the appearance of a hairy variety of *Bromus commutatus,* from which it is with difficulty distinguished, but, as the seeds advance to maturity, the spikelets spread, and the margins of the florets become inflexed, assuming all the character of a *secalinus,* which so well marks the species.

It is readily distinguished in all its stages of growth from *Bromus mollis* in the apex of the large glume being situated midway between the base of the glume and near the summit of the second floret on the same side;—while in *Bromus mollis* the apex of the large glume is midway between the base of the glume and the summit of the third floret or beyond on the same side.

As some of the species of this genus have been enveloped in such a mass of confusion, it is difficult to determine their correct synonyms. Koch states this plant to be the *Bromus velutinus* of Smith, but, judging from Smith's description, they certainly bear very different characters. In the one the spikelets spread conspicuously, and the awns are much shorter than their florets;—while in the other the spikelets are close and the awns are equal in length to their florets.

This grass grows in the same situations as the preceding, but in no fixed station, and flowers about the same period.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered in Lanarkshire.

Explanation of Plate CXXIII. *Bromus secalinus* (variety) *velutinus*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and nine florets. } Magnified.
2. Glumes hairy. } Magnified.
3. Floret, showing the two paleæ. } Magnified.
4. Outer palea, showing the seven ribs. } Magnified.
5. Inner palea fringed. } Magnified.
6. Ligule. } Magnified.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales. } Magnified.

Bromus asperus (var.) pilosus

R. Parnell M.D. del.t et sculp.t

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons. Edinburgh & London.

Bromus commutatus.

Taper Field Brome-Grass.

Plate CXXIV.

This grass is the same as the one previously described in page 115, and figured in Plate XLIX. under the name of *Bromus arvensis*, which ought to have been named *Bromus commutatus.** It is distinguished from the *Bromus arvensis* of Linnæus, (Plate CXXVI.,) in the *inner palea* being shorter and more obtuse, not reaching further up than to the base of the awn; *awns* not so long as their florets; and the *anthers* small;—whereas in *Bromus arvensis* the *inner palea* is equal in length to the outer palea; *awns* longer than their florets, except the lowermost; and the *anthers* about four times as long as broad.

Bromus commutatus is distinguished from *Bromus patulus* (Plate CXXVII.) in the *outer palea* having seven ribs, and all the *florets* longer than their awns;—while in *Bromus patulus* the *outer palea* has nine ribs; and all the *florets* are shorter than their awns, except the lowermost.

Bromus commutatus is distinguished from *Bromus squarrosus* (Plate CXXVIII.) in the *outer palea* being twice as long as broad, and having seven ribs; *awns* erect;—whereas is *Bromus squarrosus* the *outer palea* is not twice as long as broad, and has nine ribs; *awns* divaricating, and arise further down from the summit of the outer palea.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered near Edinburgh.

Explanation of Plate CXXIV. *Bromus commutatus*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and eleven florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
4. Outer palea opened, showing the seven ribs.
5. Inner palea fringed.
6. Ligule of upper sheath.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Bromus commutatus, Schrader, Koch. *Serrafalcus commutatus*, Parlatore, Babington.

* See a valuable paper on the Bromi, by Mr Watson, in Lond. Journ. Bot., i. 82.

Bromus commutatus

...rnell M.D. del.t et sculp.t

Printed by Gillard.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons. Edinburgh & London.

Bromus commutatus (variety) multiflorus.

Large Taper-Field Brome-Grass.

Plate CXXV.

This variety differs from the preceding in being a larger plant; the spikelets longer; the outer palea broader in proportion to its length; and the apex of the large glume being situated half-way between the base of the glume and a little beyond the summit of the second floret on the same side. In other respects the two plants are similar.

It is distinguished from *Bromus patulus*, the only species it is likely to be confounded with, in the outer palea having seven ribs and the awn shorter than the paleæ;—while in *Bromus patulus* the outer palea has nine ribs, and the awn is longer than the palea.

It is found occasionally in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, but by no means common.

Flowers about the middle of June, and ripens its seed early in July.

It is a grass that can be recommended for hay, provided it be cut during the period of its flowering, as the root produces many stems which grow from three to four feet high. When in seed the stems become hard, and possess then but little nutritive matter.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered in a grass field near Granton.

Explanation of Plate CXXV. *Bromus commutatus* (variety) *multiflorus*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and twelve florets.
2. Glumes.
3. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
4. Outer palea opened, showing the seven ribs.
5. Inner palea fringed.
6. Ligule of upper sheath.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.


f
e

Bromus arvensis.

Long-anthered Brome-Grass.

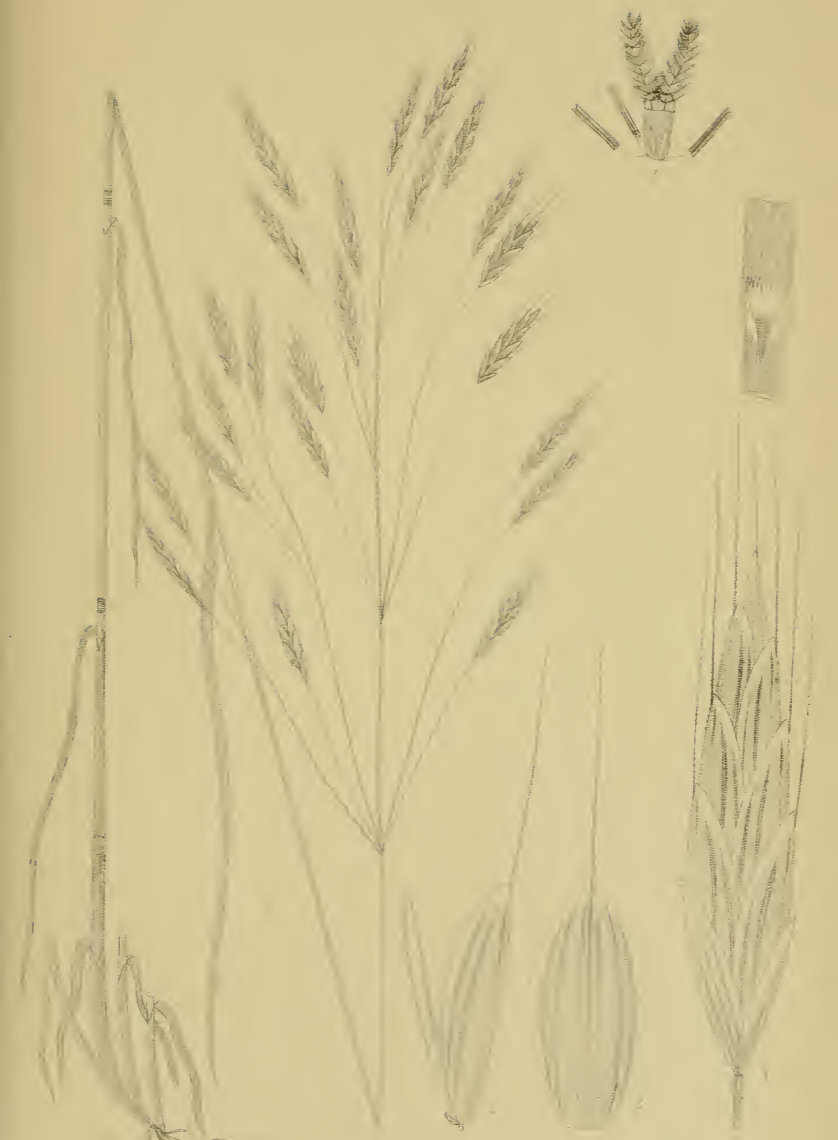
Plate CXXVI.

Specific Characters.—Panicle spreading. Palcæ equal. Outer palea seven-ribbed. Anthers four times as long as broad.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous, producing many stems, from nine to eighteen inches in length. *Stems* erect, round, hard, nearly solid, smooth except just below the panicle; bearing four or five leaves with striated sheaths shorter than their leaves, the upper sheath smooth or nearly so, the lower ones soft and pubescent. *Ligules* prominent and jagged. *Joints* usually four, more or less hairy, mostly covered by the sheaths. *Leaves* narrow, flat, rough on the margins, hairy, especially on the upper surface. *Inflorescence* simple panicled, at first erect, spreading when in fruit, and at length somewhat drooping; the rachis and branches rough. *Spikelets* linear-lanceolate, not hairy, usually of seven florets, awned, and frequently tinged with reddish-brown. *Apex* of large glume situated half-way between the base of the glume and the summit of the second floret on the same side, (see Fig. 1.) *Glumes* two, unequal, membranous at the margins, roughish on the keels; outer glume the smaller, three-ribbed; inner glume five-ribbed, and often somewhat awned by a slight elongation of the middle rib. *Florets* of two paleæ; the outer palea of lowermost floret longer than the glumes, seven-ribbed; the two marginal ribs the most distinct; the summit either bifid or entire, membranous, and glossy at the margins, the breadth equal to half its length, and, when opened, the margins above the centre exhibiting an obtuse angle, (Fig. 4); inner palea equal in length to the outer, thin, acute, white, and membranous, furnished with two green ribs fringed with stout white hairs. *Awns* erect, rough, slightly spreading when dry, arising from a little beneath the summit of the outer palea, and rather longer than the palea, except in the lowermost floret. *Ovarium* hairy on the summit. *Styles* two, short, arising from the side. *Stigmos* feathery. *Filaments* three, slender. *Anthers* long, notched at each end.

Obs.—*Bromus arvensis* is distinguished from *Bromus commutatus*

Bromus arvensis, Linnæus, Koch, Smith, Babington, (not Hooker.)



P. Parmentier M.D. del.t et sculpt.

Published by W.m Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London

(Plate CXXIV.) in the *spikelets* being smaller; *inner palea* acute, equal in length to the outer; *anthers* about four times as long as broad; all the *florets* except the lowermost shorter than their awns; —whereas in *Bromus commutatus* the *spikelets* are longer; *inner palea* more obtuse, and not as long as the outer; *anthers* shorter; and all the *florets* longer than their awns.

Bromus arvensis is distinguished from *Bromus patulus* (Plate CXXVII.) in the *outer palea* having seven ribs; *inner palea* equal in length to the outer; *spikelets* smaller; and the *anthers* three times longer;—whereas in *Bromus patulus* the *outer palea* has nine ribs; *inner palea* shorter than the outer; *spikelets* longer; and the *anthers* much shorter.

This species of *Brome-grass* seems to have been first noticed in Britain by Sherard, who gathered specimens at Southampton, and a characteristic figure of the plant is given in Sowerby's English Botany. It is also accurately described by Sir Edward Smith in his English Flora. Sir William Hooker, however, in his British Flora, has described the *Bromus commutatus* of Schrader under the name of *Bromus arvensis*, and has therefore omitted to mention the true *Bromus arvensis* of Linnæus. It is occasionally found in England, but cannot be regarded as a true native any more than *Bromus commutatus* and *Bromus patulus*, which have no doubt found their way into this country through human agency.

It is a native of France, Germany, and Italy, where I have seen it growing plentifully in corn-fields and road sides, in the months of July and August. It is also found in Lapland, Norway, Sweden, and West Asia. It has not been noticed either in Scotland or Ireland.

Flowers in June and July, and ripens its seed about the middle of August.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen sent me by Mr Gibson, who gathered it near Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire.

Explanation of Plate CXXVI. *Bromus arvensis*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and seven florets.
2. Second floret, showing the two paleæ.
3. Outer palea opened, showing the seven ribs.
4. Ligule.
5. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Bromus patulus.

Patent Brome-Grass.

Plate CXXVII.

Specific Characters.—Panicle patent. Spikelets lanceolate. Outer palea nine-ribbed.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, round, hard, nearly solid, smooth, except just below the panicle, scarcely polished, from nine inches to two feet or more high, bearing four or five leaves with striated sheaths shorter than their leaves; the upper sheath smooth, or nearly so, the lower sheaths soft and pubescent. *Ligules* prominent and ragged. *Joints* usually four, more or less hairy, mostly covered by the sheaths. *Leaves* flat, narrow, pointed, hairy, especially on the upper surface. *Inflorescence* simple panicled, at first erect, spreading when in fruit, and when in seed drooping to a side; the rachis and branches rough; the branches on the upper part arising in pairs or threes, and mostly in fives on the lower part. *Spikelets* lanceolate, not hairy, usually of fourteen awned florets, and two glumes; apex of large glume situated half-way between the base of the glume and the summit of the second floret on the same side. *Glumes* two, unequal, membranous at the margins, roughish on the keels; outer glume the smaller, three-ribbed; inner glume five-ribbed, and often somewhat awned by a slight elongation of the middle rib. *Florets* of two paleæ; the outer palea of lowermost floret longer than the glumes; nine-ribbed, the two marginal ribs the most distinct; it is either bifid or entire at the summit, membranous and glossy at the margins, twice as long as broad, and when opened the superior margins exhibit an obtuse angle. *Inner* palea not as long as the outer palea, reaching as far up as the base of the awn, thin, white, obtuse, membranous, furnished with two green marginal ribs fringed with stout, white hairs. *Awns* erect, rough, slightly spreading when dry, arising from a little below the summit of the outer palea, and rather longer than the palea except in the lowermost floret. *Ovarium* hairy on the summit. *Styles* two, short, arising from the side. *Stigmas* feathery. *Filaments* three, slender, short. *Anthers* small, notched at each end. *Scales* small.

Bromus patulus, Koch, Kunth.

Bromus rubens

P. Parrelli M.D. del.t et sculp.t

Published by Wm. Blake

Obs.—*Bromus patulus* is distinguished from *Bromus arvensis* (Plate CXXVI.) in the *spikelets* being longer; *outer palea* nine-ribbed; *inner palea* shorter than the outer, not reaching beyond the base of the awn; and the *anthers* much smaller;—whereas in *Bromus arvensis* the *spikelets* are smaller, of fewer florets; *outer palea* seven-ribbed; *inner palea* equal in length to the outer; and the *anthers* about four times as long as broad.

Bromus patulus is distinguished from *Bromus commutatus* (Plate CXXIV.) in the *outer* palea being nine-ribbed; all the *awns* longer than their florets except the lowermost one;—whereas in *Bromus commutatus* the *outer* palea is only seven-ribbed; and all the awns are shorter than their florets.

Bromus patulus is distinguished from *Bromus squarrosus* (Plate CXXVIII.) in the *spikelets* being of a more lanceolate form; *outer* palea twice as long as broad; *awn* arising from near the summit of the palea, and when dry but slightly spreading;—whereas in *Bromus squarrosus* the *spikelets* are of an oblong-lanceolate form; *outer palea* broader, twice the breadth more than equals its length by one-fourth; *awn* arising more remote from the summit of the palea, and when dry conspicuously divaricating.

Bromus patulus is distinguished from *Bromus asper* and *Bromus sterilis* in the larger glume having seven ribs instead of only three ribs.

This grass is not a true native. It grows near Hebden Bridge, where it was discovered by Mr Gibson, who sent me a specimen, and from which the accompanying figure was taken. It is a native of France and Germany. Grows in corn-fields and waste places. Of little agricultural importance.

Flowers in June.

Explanation of Plate CXXVII. *Bromus patulus*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and fourteen florets.
2. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
3. Outer palea opened, showing the nine ribs.
4. Ligule.
5. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Bromus squarrosus.

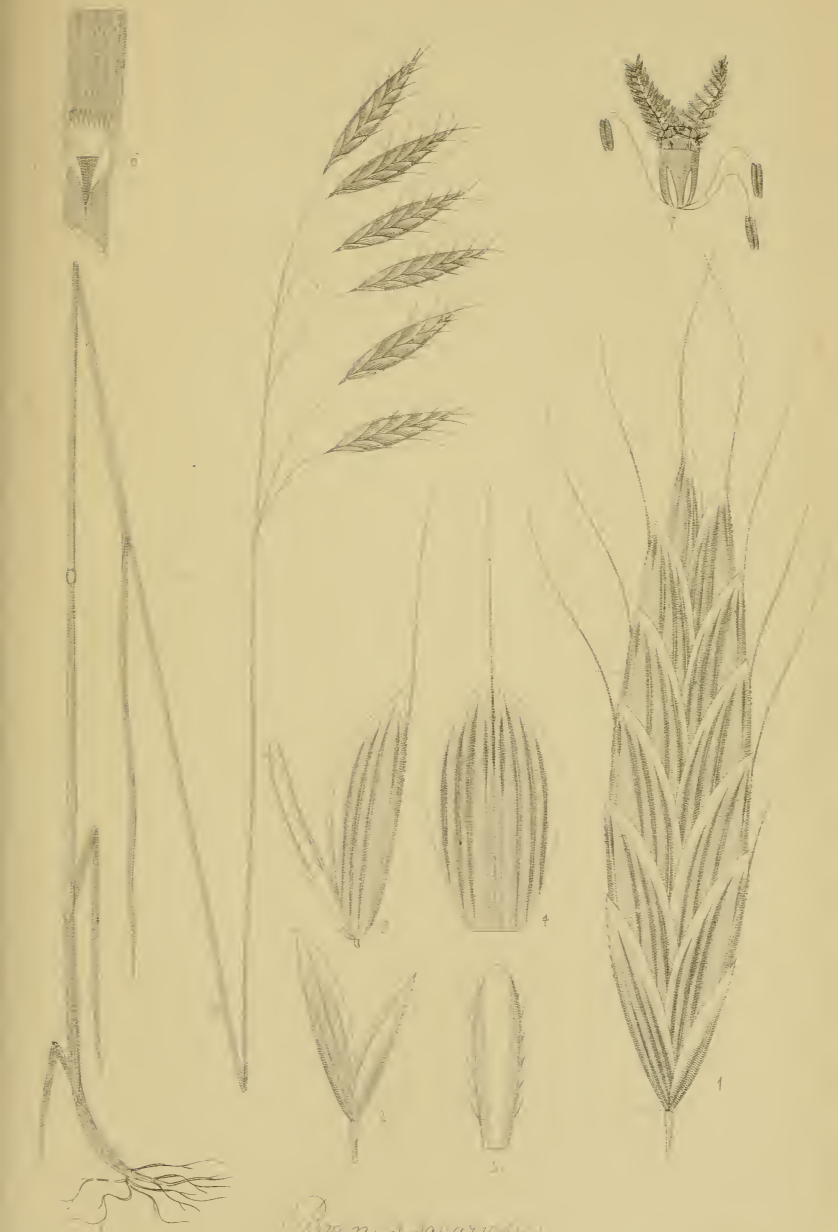
Corn Brome-Grass.

Plate CXXVIII.

Specific Characters.—Awns divaricating when dry. Outer palea nine-ribbed, twice the breadth greater than half its length.

Description.—Root annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, hollow, round, smooth, striated and polished, from nine to eighteen inches high; bearing four or five leaves with striated sheaths shorter than their leaves; the upper sheath slightly roughish, the lower sheaths soft and pubescent. *Ligules* prominent and ragged. *Joints* usually four, the upper ones seldom covered by the sheaths. *Leaves* flat, narrow, linear-lanceolate, rough on both surfaces, especially when felt from point to base, the lower ones less harsh, and frequently with soft downy hairs. *Inflorescence* racemed, at first erect, at length drooping to a side, the rachis and branches rough. *Spikelets*, when young, oblong-lanceolate, in seed more oval and subcompressed, (not hairy,) usually of ten florets and two glumes, frequently tinged with reddish brown; apex of large glume situated half-way between the base of the glume and the summit of the second floret of the same side, (Fig. 1.) *Glumes* two, unequal, membranous at the margins, roughish on the keels; outer glume the smaller, three-ribbed; inner glume five-ribbed. *Florets* of two paleæ, the outer palea of lowermost floret longer than the glumes; nine-ribbed, the marginal ribs the most distinct; it is either bifid or entire at the summit, membranous and glossy at the margins, not twice as long as broad, and when opened the superior margins exhibit an obtuse angle; inner palea much shorter than the outer, not reaching further up than to the base of the awn, thin, obtuse, white and membranous, furnished with two green marginal ribs fringed with stout white hairs. *Awns* erect, rough, at length divaricating, arising from below the summit of the outer palea, and about the length of the palea; those of the two lowermost florets shorter than the palea. *Ovarium* hairy on the summit. *Styles* two, short, arising from the side.

Bromus squarrosus, Linn., Huds., Eng. Bot., Schrad., Koch, Kunth, Hooker, Smith, With., Lindley. *Serrafalcus squarrosus*, Babington.



Bromus aquaticus

P. Parnell M.D. del. et sculp.

Printed by T. Clark

Published 1838 by Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London

Stigmas feathery. *Filaments* three, slender, short. *Anthers* very small, notched at each end.

Obs.—Bromus squarrosus is distinguished from *Bromus patulus* in the *spikelets* being of an oblong lanceolate form; *outer palea* broader, twice the breadth greater than its length; *awns*, when dry, divaricating very conspicuously, and arising from the outer palea about one-fourth from the summit;—whereas in *Bromus patulus* the *spikelets* are longer, of a lanceolate form; *outer palea* twice as long as broad; *awns* but slightly spreading, and arising from the outer palea much nearer the summit; the panicle larger and the branches more spreading. The two grasses are closely allied, but very distinct.

Bromus squarrosus is distinguished from *Bromus arvensis* in the *spikelets* being of a more oblong form; *outer* palea nine-ribbed, twice the breadth greater than its length; *inner palea* much shorter than the outer palea, not reaching further up than to the base of the awn; the *awns* divaricating;—whereas in *Bromus arvensis* the *spikelets* are linear, lanceolate; outer palea seven-ribbed, and twice as long as broad; inner palea as long as the outer palea, and the awns not divaricating.

Bromus squarrosus is distinguished from *Bromus commutatus* in the outer palea being nine-ribbed, and twice its breadth greater than the length; *awns* divaricating, arising from the outer palea, about one-fourth from the summit;—whereas in *Bromus commutatus* the *outer palea* is seven-ribbed, and twice as long as broad; *awns* not spreading, and arising from the outer palea much nearer the summit.

Bromus squarrosus is distinguished from *Bromus secalinus* in the outer palea being nine-ribbed, the upper half forming an obtuse angle; *awns* divaricating, arising from the outer palea, about one-fourth from the summit;—whereas in *Bromus secalinus* the outer palea is seven-ribbed, and rounded at the summit; *awns* straight, and arising from the outer palea much nearer to the summit.

Bromus squarrosus is distinguished very easily from *Bromus racemosus* and *Bromus mollis* in the *apex* of the large glume being half-way between the base of the glume and the summit of the second floret on the same side;—whereas in *Bromus racemosus* and *Bromus mollis* the *apex* of the large glume is half-way between its base and the summit of the third floret, or beyond.

Cynosurus echinatus.

Rough Dog's-Tail-Grass.

Plate CXXIX.

The figure given of this grass in Plate XXVIII. is scarcely characteristic of the species, as having been drawn from a dried stunted specimen, gathered in Shetland. I therefore substitute the accompanying figure, which was taken from a recent plant gathered in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

This grass was pointed out to me by Professor Graham growing in great profusion in an *Italian rye-grass* field near Granton. It sprung up in large tufts, producing several stems from one to three feet high, bearing panicles of luxuriant growth, often exceeding three inches in length, and were it not for the root being annual, it would rank among the superior agricultural grasses.

It was in full flower on the 22d of June. The seeds had been introduced from the south of France, mixed with those of the Italian rye-grass.

According to Mr Murphy, this grass has also recently been discovered in Ireland. It is occasionally met with in England, and is common in France, Germany, and Italy. The description will be found in page 66.

Explanation of Plate CXXIX. *Cynosurus echinatus*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet with the pectinated involucre.
2. Spikelet, showing the two glumes and two florets.
3. Floret, showing the two paleæ and long awn.
4. Ligule long and pointed.
5. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Cynosurus echinatus

T. Purser M.D. del.et sculp.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London

Hordeum sylvaticum.

Wood-Barley.

Plate CXXX.

Specific Characters.—Glumes of the middle spikelet not fringed. Awn of the floret of lateral spikelet extending considerably beyond the glumes.

Description.—Root perennial, fibrous, somewhat tufted, producing stems about two feet in length. *Stems* erect, round, hollow, nearly smooth, bearing four or five leaves, with roughish, striated sheaths; upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath short, and blunt, the length about equal to one-fourth the breadth. *Joints* usually four, the upper one situated about the centre of the stem, furnished with a few minute hairs, pointing downwards, which are more numerous a little below the joint. *Leaves* lanceolate, flat, sharp-pointed, rough on the edges and both surfaces, especially when felt from point to base. *Inflorescence* spiked. *Spike* two or three inches in length, linear, close and uniform; rachis rough, angular, toothed alternately on both sides, seven teeth within the space of an inch. *Spikelets* arranged in threes on each tooth of the rachis; each spikelet composed of one or two florets and two glumes. *Glumes* of equal lengths, parallel, dilated, three-ribbed, roughish, not fringed, terminating in a long rough awn. *Floret* of two paleæ, the outer palea awned, five-ribbed, rough, furnished at the base with a few short stout hairs. Inner palea about equal in length to the outer, with two ribs delicately fringed, and furnished at the base with a long bristle, about half the length of the palea. *Awn* of the outer palea rough, arising from the very summit, and rather longer than the palea. *Ovarium* hairy. *Styles* two, short. *Stigmas* somewhat feathery. *Filaments* three, slender. *Anthers* rather long, cloven at each end. *Seed* lanceolate, with a furrow along the upper side, firmly coated with both paleæ. *Scales* prominent, acute, hairy.

Hordeum sylvaticum is distinguished from *Hordeum murinum*, in the *glumes* of the middle spikelet not being fringed, (see Fig. 1), with *awns* not longer than the glumes;—whereas in *Hordeum muri-*

Hordeum sylvaticum, Huds., Knapp, Bab. *Elymus Europæus*, Linn., Smith, Hooker, Lind., Koch.

P. Farnell M.D. del.t et sculp.t

Published by W.m Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London.

num, the *glumes* of the middle spikelets are very conspicuously fringe d and the *awns* are much longer than their glumes.

Hordeum sylvaticum is distinguished from *Elymus arenarius* in the *spikelets* being arranged in threes on each tooth of the rachis; *glumes* containing one, seldom two florets; *florets* with long awns;—whereas in *Elymus arenarius* the *spikelets* are arranged in pairs on each tooth of the rachis; *glumes* containing three florets; *florets* without awns.

This grass at first sight might be mistaken for a *Triticum*, but the fact of its having three spikelets situated on each tooth of the rachis, instead of only one, will readily distinguish it.

The broad, thin, and light green leaves, together with the length, is sufficient to indicate that this plant is a natural inhabitant of woods, thickets, and damp shady places, and that it contains less nutritive matter, and not so palatable to cattle as those grasses found in drier and more exposed situations.

It grows wild in many places in England, as in Oxfordshire, Bedford, Wilts, Herts, Bucks, Hunts, Denbigh, Derby, York, and Northumberland, but I am not aware of its having been found either in Ireland or Scotland. It is also a native of Norway, Sweden, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.

Flowers in June, and ripens its seed about the middle of August.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered in Yorkshire.

Explanation of Plate CXXX. *Hordeum sylvaticum*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Three spikelets on a tooth of the rachis, each spikelet with two glumes and one floret.
2. One of the florets removed from the glumes.
3. Lateral view of one of the florets, showing the two paleæ and a long bristle from the base.
4. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.
5. Ligule natural size.

Magnified.

Elymus geniculatus.

Pendulous Sea Lime-Grass.

Plate CXXXI.

Specific Characters. — Spike bent perpendicularly downwards. Glumes longer than the florets.

Description. — Root perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, smooth, striated, and hollow, from two to five feet high, bearing three or four leaves, with long, smooth, striated sheaths; upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligule* very short and blunt. *Joints* covered by the sheaths. *Leaves* long, narrow, hard, and rigid, very glaucous, spinous-pointed, folded or rolled in, smooth behind, rough within. *Inflorescence* spiked. *Spike* very long, sometimes two feet in length, at first erect, at length becoming strongly bent at an acute angle at the first, second, or third spikelet. *Rachis* winged, smooth, slightly hairy on the ridges, toothed alternately for the reception of the sessile spikelets. *Spikelets* arranged in pairs on each tooth of the rachis, composed of two glumes and three or four awnless florets. *Glumes* narrow, acute, nearly equal, three-ribbed, roughish, and somewhat hairy towards their points, smooth below. *Florets* to two paleæ, a little shorter than the glumes; outer palea acute, downy, five-ribbed; inner palea shorter than the outer, membranous, cloven at the summit, fringed at the margins. Pedicle of second floret hairy. *Ovarium* hairy. *Styles* two, short. *Stigmas* long and feathery. *Filaments* three. *Anthers* notched at each end. *Scales* acute.

Obs.—*Elymus geniculatus* is distinguished from *Elymus arenarius*, in the lowermost *floret* being shorter than the glumes by one-fourth, and the uppermost *floret* not projecting beyond the glumes;—whereas in *Elymus arenarius* the lowermost *floret* is as long or longer than the glumes, and the uppermost *floret* always projects beyond the glumes; besides which, it is a smaller plant; *spike* shorter, more compact, and always erect, never becoming bent as in *Elymus geniculatus*.

Elymus geniculatus, Smith, Hooker, Knapp, Curtis, Babington.

Elymus geniculatus

R. Farrell M.D. del.et sculp.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London

This grass is not recommended for cultivation, further than forming a good cover for game. It grows on almost any kind of soil, but thrives best near the sea, on sandy or gravelly links, and is therefore beneficial in rabbit warrens. It is a very rare grass in Britain, having been found only near Gravesend.

Flowers in the second week in July, and ripens its seed in the end of the first week in August.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a cultivated specimen in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden.

Explanation of Plate CXXXI. *Elymus geniculatus*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet, showing the three florets shorter than their glumes, natural size.
2. Glumes, natural size.
3. Three florets, with a rudiment of a fourth, natural size.
4. Glumes.
5. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
6. Ligule very short.
7. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Triticum pinnatum.

Upright Wheat-Grass.

Plate CXXXII.

Specific Characters.—Awns shorter than their florets. Root creeping.

Description.—Root perennial, creeping. *Stem* erect, round, hollow, smooth, and slender, occasionally three feet in length, bearing four or five leaves with striated sheaths; the upper sheath shorter than its leaf; the lower sheaths furnished with hairs directed downwards. *Ligules* short and obtuse, about twice as broad as long. *Joints* usually four, hairy, the first and second remote. *Leaves* long, linear, taper-pointed, rough on both sides, hairy on the upper side, with a prominent central rib extending the whole length. *Inflorescence* racemed, approaching to a spike, the peduncles of the spikelets being very short but distinct. *Rachis* roughish, especially on the inner or grooved side. *Spikelets* erect, long, and linear, usually of ten awned florets and two glumes. *Glumes* unequal, smooth, seven-ribbed, the central rib occasionally prolonged into a point or short awn. *Floret* of two paleæ; outer palea of lowermost floret longer than the large glume, slightly roughish to the touch, seven-ribbed; the central rib terminating in a rough awn seldom more than half the length of the palea, and often much shorter; the uppermost awns being always the longest. Inner palea rather shorter than the outer, obtuse, with two green ribs fringed with white bristly hairs on the upper half. *Styles* two, arising from the summit of the ovarium. *Stigmas* feathery. *Filaments* three. *Anthers* yellowish, notched at each end. *Ovarium* hairy on the summit. *Scales* obtuse, hairy.

Obs.—*Triticum pinnatum* is distinguished from *Triticum sylvaticum* in being of a more upright growth; the *root* creeping, and the *awns* of the florets never as long as the palea;—whereas in *Triticum sylvaticum* the *root* is fibrous, and the *awns* of the upper florets are as long or longer than the palea.

Triticum pinnatum is readily distinguished from the rest of the

Triticum pinnatum, Mænch. *Bromus pinnatus*, Linn., Eng. Bot. *Festuca pinnata*, Huds., Smith, Knapp. *Branchypodium pinnatum*, Beauv., Hooker, Babington.

Triticum [illegible]

P. Parvis M.D. del.t et sculpt.

Published by W. B. [illegible]

Triticums in the *outer palea* being seven-ribbed, and the *inner palea* abrupt at the summit; instead of the *outer palea* having only five ribs, and the *inner palea* acute.

This grass is not liked by cattle. It grows naturally on open commons and heathy places, principally on chalky soil, and is not uncommon in the counties of Devon, Oxford, Bedford, Cambridge, Dorset, Somerset, Sussex, Kent, Suffolk, Norfolk, Gloucester, Worcester, Leicester, York, and Cumberland. It is also a native of Norway, Sweden, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. It has not been discovered either in Ireland or Scotland.

Flowers early in July.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered in Dorsetshire.

Explanation of Plate CXXXII. *Triticum pinnatum*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Glumes
2. Floret, showing the two paleæ.
3. Inner palea fringed on the upper half.
4. Ligule.
5. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

There are several varieties of this plant. The following are some of those deserving of notice.

Triticum pinnatum (variety) gracile.

Slender Upright Wheat-Grass.

Plate CXXXIII.

This variety differs from the preceding in being of a more slender form, the *spikelets* shorter, the *root* much branched, the *awns* of the florets rather longer, and the *ligule* shorter.

Gathered in Kent in the first week of July.

It is distinguished from *Triticum sylvaticum* in the spikelets not being hairy, and the florets with awns not the length of their paleæ, (see Fig. 2.) It is probably the *Brachypodium pinnatum* (variety) *rupestre* of Koch.

Triticum pinnatum (variety) cæspitosum.

Narrow-Leaved Upright Wheat-Grass.

Plate CXXXIV.

There are several authors who have described this plant as a distinct species under various synonyms, such as *Triticum cæspitosum*, Cand. Kunth.; *Festuca cæspitosa*, Desf.; *Bromus ramosus*, Linn.; *Bromus retusus*, Pers.; *Brachypodium Plukenetii*, Link. Koch and Babington, however, have noticed it as a variety, distinguished in the leaves being narrow; ligule short and truncate; root much branched; spikelets small; and the florets smooth with short awns.

It grows near Bath on chalky soil, and is likewise a native of Norway, Germany, France, and Italy.

Flowers early in July.

Triticum pinnatum (var) grande

P. Farnell M.D. del^t et sculp^t

Printed by J. Fellowes

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London.

Trillium [illegible]

W. Farrell, M.D. del.t et sculp.t

Printed by J. Gellatly

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London.

Triticum pinnatum (variety) compositum.

Compound Upright Wheat-Grass.

Plate CXXXV.

The spikelets arising from the rachis in threes is the principal mark of distinction in this variety, or rather monstrosity.

It was sent me by Mr Gibson, who gathered it in Yorkshire on chalky soil, in the month of July.

It is distinguished from *Triticum sylvaticum* in the florets not being hairy and the awns short.

Triticum pinnatum (variety) hispidum.

Rough Upright Wheat-Grass.

Plate CXXXVI.

In this variety the glumes and florets are covered with very short bristly hairs producing a roughness to the touch, the root scarcely branched, and the ligule prominent.

Gathered in Yorkshire.

Brachypodium pinnatum (variety) *vulgare*, Koch.


5

Printed by C. Hullmandel

Triticum pinnatum (variety) hirsutum.

Hairy Upright Wheat-Grass.

Plate CXXXVII.

This variety is the same as that described by Koch under the name of *Brachypodium pinnatum* (variety) *vulgare.* It also appears to be the *Brachypodium pinnatum* of Hooker, in which the spikelets are stated to be hairy.

It is distinguished from the five preceding in the glumes and florets being covered with hairs very similar to that observed in *Triticum sylvaticum,* so much so that the two plants are often confounded. The short awns of the florets, however, with the upright growth of the raceme, will distinguish it from *Triticum sylvaticum.*

Flowers early in July.

Gathered in Yorkshire on chalky soil.

Explanation of Plate CXXXVII. *Triticum pinnatum* (variety) *hirsutum,* natural size.

Fig. 1. Glumes hairy.
2. Floret hairy.
3. Ligule short, obtuse.
4. Pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Festuca pennatum-[illegible] hirsutum

F. Parrell M.D. del.et a. sculp.

Published by Wm Sladen & [illegible]

Lolium perenne (variety) italicum.

Italian Rye-Grass.

Plate CXXXVIII.

In page 142 I gave a short notice of this grass, and to prevent its being confounded with other varieties, I have here given a more detailed description of the same plant, accompanied with a figure of natural size.

It is distinguished in the spikelets, (the terminal one excepted,) having but one glume, and that considerably shorter than its spikelet. The florets furnished with long awns.

Description.—Root biennial, fibrous, producing many stems from two to five feet in length. *Stems* erect, striated, hollow, more or less rough to the touch, especially when felt from below upwards, bearing four or five leaves with roughish sheaths, upper sheath longer than its leaf. *Ligule* of upper sheath obtuse, very short, about one-fourth as long as broad. *Joints* usually four, the uppermost remote. *Leaves* lanceolate, flat, acute, rough on the inner surface, smooth behind. *Inflorescence* spiked. *Spike* from five to eight inches in length, bearing from fourteen to twenty spikelets. *Rachis* wavy, grooved, rough on the angles. *Spikelets* (except the uppermost one) composed of one glume and from seven to eleven awned florets, the terminal spikelet having always two glumes of nearly equal lengths. *Glume* of a linear-lanceolate form, (Fig. 2), nearly flat, situated on the outer side of the florets, smooth, mostly five-ribbed, equal in length to the lowermost floret; the glumes on the upper part of the spike rather shorter. *Florets* of two paleæ; the outer palea of lowermost floret of an oblong-lanceolate form, five-ribbed; the marginal ribs the most distinct. *Inner palea* about equal in length to the outer, with two green ribs minutely toothed. *Awn* rough, arising from a little below the membranous summit of the outer palea; of various lengths, the awn of the lowermost floret of the terminal spikelet longer than its floret;—whereas the awn of the lowermost floret on the lower spikelets is always shorter than the floret; the awn of the second floret is generally equal in length to its floret. *Styles* two, short. *Stigmas*

Lolium Bouchianum, Kunth, Koch. *Lolium multiflorum*, Babington.

Lolium perenne (var.) italicum

A. Forrest. M. Dick del. et sculp.

Printed by [illegible]

Published by W.m Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London

long and feathery. *Filaments* three. *Anthers* long and narrow, notched at each end. *Scales* acute.

This grass is a native of Italy, first introduced into this country by Mr Lawson, who annually imports large quantities of the seed for agricultural purposes. The merits of this grass are thus stated by Mr Lawson in a supplement to his *Agriculturist's Manual.* "An experience of ten years since our first introduction of the *Italian* rye-grass into Britain, enables us now to give a more decided description of its habits than formerly. In respect to duration it may be termed subperennial, beyond which title even the most permanent varieties of *Lolium perenne* have no claim. In most instances, two seasons of *Italian rye-grass* are all that can, with any degree of certainty, be depended upon; and in very wet, cold, spongy soils it will often exhibit a thin stock the second season. Instances have, however, occurred in which as many as five and even six successive years' produce have been reaped from the same field; but this has arisen more from the ground having been resown in course of reaping the seed than from the actual duration of the original plants; the seeds being remarkably easily separated from the hay, even although not perfectly ripe, which will always render the harvesting of them an operation attended with considerable care and difficulty.

"Although the tendency of *Italian rye-grass* is to produce many stalks or stems from the same root, yet, from its upright habit of growth, it by no means forms a close turf; hence the propriety of sowing it with a mixture of other grasses of a different habit, which, by filling up the interstices, will add considerably to the weight of produce."

To insure a good and profitable crop of this grass, it will be necessary to cultivate it on a rich deep soil in a sheltered situation, for when sown on light land in exposed situations the produce will not be sufficient to pay the labour bestowed. It thrives best in company with other grass; therefore, the following mixture of seed is recommended for hay and permanent pasture of one imperial acre:—

Italian rye-grass, 2 bushels.

Purple clover, (*Trifolium pratense,*) 8 lbs.

White clover, (*Trifolium repens*,) 6 lbs.
Timothy-grass, (*Phleum pratense*,) 4 lbs.
Bucetum-grass, (*Bucetum pratense*,) 1 peck.
Fescue-grass, (*Festuca duriuscula*,) 1 peck.

"Under favourable circumstances the growth of the *Italian rye-grass* is astonishing; a field sown in October has been cut for soiling in December, and ready for cutting again in April, being then two feet high. But it is only in good land and under good management that this grass becomes so valuable."*

I have frequently known the *Italian rye-grass* confounded with young examples of *Lolium temulentum*, from which, however, it differs in the spikelets having but one glume, and that scarcely half the length of the spikelet;—while in *Lolium temulentum* the spikelets have two glumes; the inner one small, often cloven; the outer, long, about equal in length to the spikelet, (see Fig. 1.)

Explanation of Plate CXXXVIII. *Lolium perenne* (variety) *italicum*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet on a portion of the rachis, showing the glume and eight florets.
2. Glume.
3. Outer palea opened, showing the five ribs.
4. Inner palea, showing the toothed margins.
5. Ligule.
6. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.

} Magnified.

Lolium perenne (variety) submuticum.

Short-awned Italian Rye-Grass.

Plate CXXXIX.

This grass is a variety of the preceding, differing only in the spikelets being larger, bearing florets with short awns. The seeds are rather heavier, and the stems thicker. It is stated that an acre of this grass will yield as much as 5000 or 6000 lbs. of seed.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered in a field of *Italian Rye-Grass* in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

* Murphy on the Grasses of Ireland.

Lolium perenne (var) *submuticum*

R. Farnell M.D. del.t et sculp.t

Printed by J. Gellatly.

Published by Wm. Blackwood & Sons. Edinburgh & London.

Lolium perenne (variety) multiflorum.

Many-flowered Italian Rye-Grass.

Plate CXL.

This variety is said to be strictly an annual, in which respect it differs from the two preceding.

It is principally distinguished in the spikelets bearing many florets, from eighteen to twenty in number, with awns longer than their florets, especially the middle ones. It is a stout grass, growing from four to five feet high, and is frequently met with in company with the *Italian rye-grass*. In consequence of its short duration it is not recommended for cultivation. It is a native of Germany and the south of France.

Flowers early in July.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

Explanation of Plate CXL. *Lolium perenne* (variety) *multiflorum*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet on a part of the rachis, showing the glume and nineteen florets. } Magnified.
2. Outer palea opened, showing the five ribs. }
3. Ligule. }
4. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales. }

Lolium perenne (variety) ramosum.

Branched Italian Rye-Grass.

Plate CXLI.

In almost every field of *Italian rye-grass* specimens of this branched variety are frequently met with. It grows occasionally to the height of five feet, and, were it but constant in its form, it would yield a larger crop of seed.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered in Islay.

Lolium perenne (var. multiflorum)

W. Purnell M.D. del. et sculp.

Printed by J. Fillans.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons. Edinburgh & London.

Published by Wm Blackwood & Sons Edinburgh & London

Lolium temulentum (variety) longiaristatum.

Long-awned Poisonous Rye-Grass.

Plate CXLII.

This grass is a variety of the one already described in page 140, differing only in the awns of the florets being longer, and the whole plant of a stouter habit of growth. It grows in the same situations, and equally common, and the seeds possess the same deleterious properties. Of late a case of poisoning caused by this grass has been recorded. The symptoms produced were somnolency, convulsive tremor, and coldness of the extremities. M. Ruspini says that the adulterated flour may be detected by digesting in alcohol, which, when *Lolium temulentum* is present, assumes a characteristic green tint.

This grass is known from the *Italian rye-grass*, to which it bears some resemblance, especially in the young state, in the spikelets bearing two glumes; the inner glume short and thin, (see Fig. 2); the outer glume long, equal in length to the spikelet, (see Fig. 1);—while in the *Italian rye-grass* the spikelets have but one glume, (the terminal spikelet excepted), and that not more than half the length of the spikelet.

The accompanying figure was drawn from a specimen gathered in Cantire.

Explanation of Plate CXLII. *Lolium temulentum* (variety) *longiaristatum*, natural size.

Fig. 1. Spikelet on the rachis, showing the glume and seven florets.
2. Inner glume small and thin.
3. Outer glume.
4. Outer glume, showing the ribs.
5. Inner glume, showing the ribs, which are of a light green.
6. Inner glume, sometimes cloven.
7. Outer palea opened, showing the five ribs.
8. Inner palea minutely fringed.
9. Ligule very short.
10. Ovarium, pistils, stamens, and scales.
11. Seed, natural size.

Magnified.

Lolium temulentum var. *arvense*

INDEX

OF THE

LATIN NAMES.

[*The Synonyms are printed in Italics.*]

INDEX

OF THE

ENGLISH NAMES.

Corrigenda.

Part I.

Page 19, line 15, *for* much longer *read* much shorter.
37, line 1, *for* five-ribbed *read* four-ribbed.
45, 46, *for* Molinea *read* Molinia.
82, line 4, *for* pointed *read* obtuse.
106, 108, 109, *for* Bucetum elatior *read* Bucetum elatius.
121, line 20, *for* five-ribbed *read* seven-ribbed.
122, *for* Avena pratense *read* Avena pratensis.

Part II.

Page 200, *for* Hair's-tail *read* Hare's-tail.
208, *for* silicious *read* siliceous.
272, line 18, *for* is *read* in.
280, line 2, *for* than half its *read* than its.
288, line 16, *for* to *read* of.
290, bottom line, *for* Branchypodium *read* Brachypodium.

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